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(1.)  
**MESSAGE**

**OF THE**

**GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,**

**TO THE**

**SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,**

**AT THE**

**COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION;**

**WITH**

**ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.**

**READ JANUARY 14, 1852, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.**

**TRENTON:**

**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE,  
1852.**

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# MESSAGE.

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*Gentlemen of the Senate*

*And General Assembly :*

In performing for the first time my constitutional obligations of communicating to you the condition of the state, and of recommending to your consideration, such measures as in my judgment are expedient, permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which you have assembled in this, the seventy-sixth year of our independent existence.

Under the blessing of Divine Providence, the influence of wholesome laws, the unshackled energies and indomitable spirit of our people, the past year has been distinguished for prosperity, enterprise and a general augmentation of the elements of human happiness and national greatness.

Let us on this occasion, humbly and devoutly acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God, for the inestimable blessings with which, as a state and nation, he has so graciously favored us.

The object of all good government is the happiness, prosperity and security of the people.

With a due degree of intelligence the people of every nation are competent to manage their own internal affairs, and powers not necessary for mere governmental organization should be

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left with or returned to them. A course of legislation which tends to deprive them of their proper influence in matters of public policy, and in the selection of their own agents, is utterly subversive, not only of popular rights, but of the very substructure upon which our political institutions are based.

Many of the public measures passed at the last session of the Legislature are highly important, correct in principle, and have been very salutary in their operation. They have effected great improvements in our common school system, in the principle of levying taxes for public purposes, in the abolition of antiquated and anti-republican distinctions founded on property and wealth, in enforcing the rule of personal liability in the management of the business of special corporations, in securing to our citizens a comfortable amount of property free from the disturbance of legal process, in limiting the hours of daily toil, and protecting infantile laborers from those excessive exactions which tend to impair their capability for health and usefulness—all contributing more or less to increase the sum of human happiness and the prosperity of the state.

Your immediate predecessors were called to the performance of a great and important work. They entered upon their duties at the date of a new era in our state affairs. Popular sentiment had demanded the adoption of certain measures of legislation, new and untried to us. As faithful public servants, the duties imposed upon them by the earnest voice of an enlightened constituency were honestly discharged. Their services will ever entitle them to the gratitude of the people.

The result of their labours is before you. That in all particulars, the public measures they instituted were perfect, or will save the necessity of further legislation, is more than can be presumed for any of the mere efforts of human wisdom.

So far as may be expedient, guided by increased light, a more intimate knowledge of the wants of the people and the practical operation of the laws, it will be incumbent upon you, to correct the errors, and supply the omissions, if any, of past legislation, and pass such acts of public utility as may be required.

I have entire confidence in the wisdom, ability and integrity of the legislature, in their disposition to attend to the wants of their constituents, and to adopt all proper means to redress such grievances as may be found to exist.

The Act of 14th March last, regulating the mode of imposing taxes, which made an entire change in our previous system of taxation, has been practically tested. The principle upon which the law is based has met with general approval, and is incontestably correct.

Equity in the assessment of taxes, so far as the same is attainable, should be pertinaciously adhered to. The details of the method adopted to enforce that principle is not so easy a task. There are difficulties in regulating enactments to meet the various cases upon which they operate, which often arise from causes not under legislative control, and cannot be wholly prevented either by the law maker or the administrator. If every taxable person possessed the same amount and description of property, and was subject to the same liabilities, there would be little embarrassment in equalizing taxation. The law in many instances, has without doubt been evaded by various subterfuges, to prevent assessments where an undoubted liability existed. To prevent such evasions unusual diligence and strict scrutiny are required on the part of assessors.

Such provisions of the act, as tend to render its operation unequal and unfair, may be properly examined, and so far as possible, corrected by additional legislation.

The principle of securing, under proper legal provisions, the tax on real estate to the township, or municipal division in which it is located, would, I conceive, have a salutary effect, and remove the chief ground of complaint against the equality of the law.

A great amount of real property is mortgaged to persons living out of the state. Under the present statute the property is exempt from taxation by reason of the mortgages, and the mortgages are exempt by reason of non-residence. The state and municipal corporations, in these cases, lose the benefit of a large amount of tax to which they are justly entitled.

Many of our citizens are liable on property held out of the state. These liabilities are, by construction of law, deducted from the value of their property held here, which enables them, very often, wholly to escape taxation, except upon their polls.

Inequality in assessments also frequently occurs in regard to townships. For example, mortgages and other debts, covering one-half the real estate in township A. may be held in township B., in which case B. collects the tax and A. loses it, while at the same time as large an amount of tax is assessed on A. as on B. This will make the tax on the people of A. twice as great as on those of B. And the inequality must continue so long as A. is a larger borrower than lender.

In some townships, but a small portion of the landholders pay tax to any amount. Their indebtedness to non-resident capitalists is deducted from their real property, and the tax is lost to the township. The burden of taxation will then fall heavily on citizens with small estates, or on tenants who are liable, by the terms of their leases, to pay the land taxes. Such cases would have a tendency to depreciate the value of real estate, and discourage industry and enterprise.

I would therefore recommend that all fixed property be taxed where it is situated. This measure might be accompanied with such provisions as would relieve the borrower. The lender should be required either to pay the tax on his obligation to the township where the money is loaned, or be responsible to the borrower, in lieu of interest, for the amount he may have paid as tax on said obligation.

The impolicy of exempting the property of our citizens, either real or personal, from taxes, to the amount of debts owing by them out of the state, is apparent. It defeats the object of the law, by depriving the state of the benefit of taxing the property of its own citizens.

I would also suggest the propriety of enquiring into the right of taxing obligations not due, or which, by contract made previous to the change in the law, draw less than six per cent. interest.



The expediency of taxing in the hands of every joint stock company, all the stock held by non-residents of the state, is submitted for your consideration. It would appear to be as proper to tax stocks held by citizens of another state as lands. It has all the protection and benefit the State extends to the same description of property in the hands of its own citizens, and should be equally liable to taxation.

There would be a propriety of devising some better mode to obtain a fair and equal assessment. As now exercised, there is no doubt that, through favoritism, lack of energy and other causes, equitable valuations of property are often evaded. To correct this evil, I would recommend that the commissioners of appeal in each township be required to sit as a board of revision and appeal on the appraisement made by the assessor, with power to examine and correct the duplicate, before it is delivered to the collector. In such case, the assessor should give notice to the citizen, of the tax assessed, as soon as he completes the assessment; so that the whole assessment shall pass the inspection of the board, be revised and corrected before the collector commences his duties.

These suggestions are made with the confident belief, that by judicious legislation on this important subject, much improvement may be made, without doing injustice to any, or infringing in the least upon the great and vital principle of *equal taxation*.

There are no interests of the state which require more devotedness of purpose and wisdom in legislation, than the education of her youth. They are the hope of our country. From them must be derived our future legislators, judges, and high officers of the state and nation. On their proper culture depends our future prosperity and happiness—our religious liberty—the stability and perpetuity of our civil institutions. One of the bounden duties of government, is to provide for their instruction. Humanity and religion inculcate it as a sure means to foster virtue and prevent crime.

The late supplement to the act establishing public schools,

was a measure greatly in advance of our previous legislation. To enlightened men, representing an intelligent constituency, it would seem to be a work of supererogation to urge a continued and earnest attention to the subject. Though much has been done, much still remains to be done. Our action should be commensurate with our means. We should advance and not retrograde. A step backwards would be disastrous, and we should fail to meet public expectation.

Prompted, therefore, by the highest impulses of duty, by our responsibility to our constituents, and, to the cause of human improvement, let us heartily co-operate to place our common school system on a basis which cannot be shaken, and thereon erect a superstructure of wisdom, learning and truth—the admiration of the present and succeeding generations, which shall bid defiance to the assaults of ignorance and superstition, and endure as a monument of our successful devotion to the cultivation of the mind.

The proper training of the human intellect is a momentous work. Too much attention cannot be paid to judicious methods of improving it. One great source of unsuccessful tuition is found in the incompetency of teachers in our public schools.—This evil in some sections of the state has been suffered to exist to a great extent. In the ordinary business of life we require experience and skill in the workman we employ. How much more do we need such qualifications in him, whose duty it is, to direct the first operations of the juvenile mind, and fit his responsible charge for an active participation in the great concerns of life.

It is questionable, however, whether the demand for competent teachers is not fully equal to the supply. To remedy the evil it has been proposed to establish one or more Normal schools for the scientific training of teachers to the work of teaching. This plan has been adopted in some states, and has been generally approved. Whether a due regard to our immediate wants, our fiscal ability and the state of public opinion would justify their institution at this time, are questions worthy of due consideration.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES are not liable to the same objections. Strongly impressed with their necessity, utility and effectiveness, I have no hesitation in recommending suitable provisions for their encouragement. They would awaken an increased interest in public instruction, rapidly and effectually diffuse information among teachers, in the theory and practice of teaching, and the government and discipline of schools. The young and inexperienced teacher, and he who has grown old in error, would here receive lessons in relation to their duties, derived from the most correct sources, the result of the accumulated wisdom of numbers, and years devoted to the science of teaching.

In November last I had the pleasure of being present at a teachers' institute, held at Somerville, in this state. It originated with the enterprising citizens of Somerset, who take a deep interest in educational progress. Gentlemen of eminent attainments in teaching took charge of the institute, which was composed of some *seventy* male and female teachers. The proceedings were interesting and instructive, and imparted much valuable information which could not fail to be beneficial to those engaged in them.

There has never been a period so propitious as the present for further legislative measures to promote *free schools*. I still entertain the views expressed on the occasion of assuming my official duties, in relation to increased distributions from the treasury for that purpose. I would recommend that *the revenue annually derivable from our public works be wholly appropriated to the cause of education*. If to this be added the distribution from the school fund, it would, with the interest accruing from the surplus revenue, be sufficient in amount to establish free schools in every district in the state. To supply any deficiency which might exist in any township or district, a small sum *per capitem* might be imposed for tuition.

Should the judgment of the legislature accord with mine in regard to this matter, it will become necessary to raise an annual tax for the support of the state government. With our increased population, wealth and resources, an ample revenue for all ordinary purposes might be raised without pro-



ducing any sensible increase of the burdens of the people. This mode of meeting the wants of the Government would produce greater economy in expenditure and prevent the squandering of public money in enterprises of doubtful expediency.

There are in New Jersey twenty-four banks organized under special charters, and supposed to be in a solvent condition. They have a capital of \$3,619,900, with a circulation nearly equal to their capital, and additional liabilities, to at least an equal amount. In regard to a portion of these banks the public have no other security against losses to which they are constantly subject, than the honesty and faithfulness of those who manage them. With others a partial security is afforded by making the president and directors of the corporation personally liable for the payment of any bills, or notes, that they may issue or circulate. That this provision for public security can, and will be, often evaded, is very obvious. Besides it puts the bank creditor to the trouble and hazard of a suit at law, and will generally prove inoperative from the inability and unwillingness of those who usually suffer most from bank failures, to seek redress. Though not a thorough preventive of the evils of vicious banking, it operates as a check, and should be made more effectual by extending that liability to the stockholders to an amount, at least equal to the stock held by them, respectively. For my views upon this point, permit me to refer you to my inaugural address.

During the past year two banks, having special charters, have failed and are in process of liquidation. In one case the creditors will sustain nearly a total loss. The other will probably pay a dividend equal to one-half of its indebtedness. Losses will be sustained by citizens, either as note-holders or depositors, to a very large amount. The public security against the failure of existing special banks will be no better than heretofore, and would seem to require legislative interposition.

There is but one means of ensuring their solvency, and that is by requiring all issuers of bank notes to give security for

*their payment.* I would therefore recommend that all the banks of this state, chartered under special acts of the Legislature, be required, within a limited period, to deposit with the treasurer, or some other public officer, an assignment of stock, mortgage, or real estate, equivalent to the amount of the notes issued to them, to be held in security for their payment, in the same manner and under like provisions, as the banks which have organized under the "act to authorize the business of banking." This would place our whole banking system upon an equal footing, and give it that stability, security and permanency so much needed by the public and so desirable by well-conducted banks.

Freedom in banking, on the banker giving ample security for the payment of his issues, is not only feasible in practice, but correct in principle. Though tried with us, only to a limited extent, satisfactory evidence is afforded that banks may be thus organized, with profit to the stockholders, and safety to the public. The main object of all banking operations being accomplished, by organizations under the general law, the necessity and expediency of requiring all banks, at a suitable time, to comply with its provisions, is strongly inculcated.

The subject of banking is highly important in its effects upon our financial interests and state character, and is entitled to your most careful consideration. I would earnestly recommend an entire *revision* of our statutes in relation to it.

The details of the general banking acts are vague, unsatisfactory, and open a wide field for abuse. They have already been seized upon by the speculator, and in many cases our banks, though ostensibly located in New Jersey, have their whole business operations conducted by brokers in other states. The facility with which they may be organized and located, without reference to the wants of the community or the business of the place, is destructive of all the justifiable ends of legitimate banking. In several instances, one or more banks have been located in places difficult of access, and having very little communication with the improved and populous portions of the State. The tendency, if not the design of this prac-

tice, is to prevent applications for the redemption of the currency issued by such banks, being made at their counters, or ostensible places of business. Consequently, the notes are returned to the large cities on our borders, (whence they are no doubt originally issued,) and a premium charged for their redemption. Those interested in these operations reap a rich harvest of profit. Our citizens, however, for whose benefit the law was enacted, suffer more or less by the depreciation of the notes. It is a question whether they will not, in the aggregate, lose as much annually, by these manœuvres, as by the failure of banks under existing laws.

Sufficient provision is not made for the security of the bank notes which pass through the hands of the treasurer. He has all the accounts of the banks in his own keeping—the engraving, issuing, registering and cancelling of notes without check on the part of any other state officer. The amount of currency during the past year, which has thus been under his control, is nine hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars, with a prospect of large increase during the year ensuing. The honesty, capability and efficiency of our present state treasurer are undoubted. Yet where the inducements to fraud and speculation are so great, and the liability to change, of official incumbents are so frequent, checks and guards sufficient to obviate the danger are deemed highly necessary. That necessity becomes still more imperative in consideration of the unquestioned responsibility of the state for the delinquencies of its own officers.

These defects may to a great extent be remedied by judicious legislation. More effective restraints should be placed upon the power of locating and organizing banks. The present practice of requiring a certificate from the governor and attorney general, to procure the institution of a bank, at some other place than “the county towns, or incorporated cities, boroughs, towns, or villages of this state,” is entirely nugatory in preventing the evil of improper locations.

I would suggest the propriety of creating a board of bank commissioners to be composed of some of the principal officers

of the state government, whose duty it should be, to meet at stated times and decide upon all applications for banks, with power to determine their location and amount of capital, and to report their views and proceedings to the legislature at each annual session.

The power conferred on banking institutions of creating a currency for all practical purposes in the daily transactions of business; is one of the highest prerogatives of legislation. Their notes circulate extensively, and are taken and used by the people, so long as there is a probability of their redemption. Every citizen therefore has an interest in their safety, genuineness and easy convertibility into ready money—in other words, preserving their par value in the state, in which, and by whose authority they are issued. The difficulty and loss occasioned by a depreciation of the notes, may hereafter, in a great measure be avoided by duly regulating the location of banks. But in reference to existing institutions, whose ostensible places of business are of difficult approach, some rule should be adopted both convenient and safe for the public. A legal provision requiring all banks to keep their notes at par, at the state capital, would be effectual. Its practicability has been elsewhere tested,—its utility cannot be doubted.

The object of these recommendations is not to discourage *bona fide* banking, but to thwart the schemes of those who, to the public injury, engage in banking for purposes of speculation merely.

For the more effectual security of the state interest, I would recommend that some additional checks be provided in the transactions of the bank department of the treasury. In ordinary financial matters the auditor has concurrent action with the treasurer. He also inspects, and assists the legislature in the settlement of his accounts, but has no control in regard to banks.

I would therefore respectfully suggest, whether in view of the present amount, and prospective increase of the business of the treasury, arising from the organization of banks under the general banking acts, the office of "Controller of the Treasury"

might not with great propriety be created. Such officer should, under proper restrictions and regulations, have charge of the whole banking department. His proceedings might be checked by the auditor, so far at least as to require, that the amount and description of stocks, should be registered in the auditor's office before notes are issued upon them. The notes also should be registered, and when returned, cancelled under their joint supervision. The present practice, under the statute, of retaining without cancelling, notes to a large amount, which have been returned to the treasury, until they are inspected by "the committee of the legislature annually appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts," is extremely hazardous and liable to great abuse. Such notes should be immediately cancelled. They may then, with safety be retained, until ordered to be destroyed.

The adoption of these suggestions would, I conceive, greatly simplify our fiscal operations, place the banking department on a permanent footing, and enhance the security of the state. If no additional office be created, a controlling power over the banking operations of the treasury should at least be instituted.

For many years past our statute book has been encumbered with a variety of special acts of incorporation. That the major part of these chartered associations could have organized under the provisions of judicious general laws, embracing subjects of the same class, I do not entertain a doubt. The evil has long existed, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. To you as conservators of the public weal, the people look for relief, and I trust will not be disappointed.

We have general laws providing for the incorporation of religious, literary and benevolent societies: in regard to manufacturing, mining and banking: for cemeteries, docks, &c. These laws should not only be respected and urged, but cognate laws enacted, embracing railroads, plank roads, turnpike companies, and such other applications as the necessities of the times may demand.

Of the acts passed at the last session of the legislature, full one-third were of a character to have been embraced within

the scope of general laws. It is evident that their enactment would economize time and money, prevent private influences in legislation, which often interposes to the injury and delay of public business. They are equal in their operation and benefits, and associations organized under them are more immediately under legislative control.

Special charters will be demanded, while we have no general act to meet the case. All applications coming within the purview of a general statute should be discarded; otherwise, our laws will become uncertain and nugatory.

For a more extended view of the advantages of general over special acts, permit me to refer you to my message to the general assembly, of the 18th of February last, returning two charters of incorporation for manufacturing companies. The principles which governed my action in those cases have been adopted on mature reflection, and will be adhered to, should bills of the like character be presented for my approval.

I have heretofore publicly and officially, recommended a liberal and comprehensive exemption act, with the view of securing "to our citizens, without molestation, a sufficient amount of *real and personal estate* to maintain them in the possession of homes and firesides, and relieve them of the apprehension of poverty and want," as a measure "dictated by sound policy and a due regard for the well-being and happiness of man." My sentiments with regard to this measure remain unchanged.

The act of the 14th of March last, exempting certain goods and chattels from seizure by virtue of any execution or civil process, to the value of two hundred dollars, was a proceeding called for by the highest dictates of wisdom and philanthropy. It does not apply however to real property, and makes no provision for securing the family homestead. An extension of the act so as to embrace the principle of *homestead exemption* to a reasonable amount, is again recommended.

Preliminary steps should be taken to effect a reform in the practice and proceedings of the courts of justice in this state. The subject has for some time engaged public attention, both

in this country and in England. Changes in common law and equity practice, of a very beneficial character have been adopted in some of our sister states, and have met with general approval. The due administration of justice by which it shall be rendered speedy, certain, and less expensive, calls for your prompt action in the case.

Such improvements can be best effected by authorizing the appointment of duly qualified commissioners whose duty it shall be to report to the legislature the bills necessary to effect a reformation and improvement of the laws, so as to simplify, abridge, expedite and economize legal proceedings and practice. It would be also expedient for the same commission to take into consideration the propriety of either abolishing the court of Chancery, or providing for such radical reforms in its organization and proceedings, as to render its administration less obnoxious to an equitable and enlightened jurisprudence.

I have heretofore recommended, that inceptive steps be taken, to authorize *the election of judges, and all other state and county officers by the people*, and would again invoke your attention to this important subject. Time and further reflection have strengthened my long cherished convictions of its safety and utility. The public have a deep interest in the character and qualifications of their agents, and should enjoy the franchise of selecting them to its fullest extent. The appointing power emanating directly from the people, the rights and interests of society at large, in the administration of every department of government, will be better guarded and considered.

Our institutions are founded upon the principle of the capability of the people for self-government,—of the propriety and safety of their exercising all the functions of government, except where from necessity, or convenience, this inherent power is delegated to others. In selecting individuals of the whole community to carry out their views and attend to their interests, they part with a portion of their power, which may, or may not, be exercised for their benefit. Corruption, mal-administration and abuse often follow the acquisition of power, and public agents too frequently care more for themselves, than for the



interests of the general weal. Hence a wise policy would induce them to part with as little power as is consistent with public convenience. The restoration of full elective rights to the people, would prove an effectual check to favoritism and corruption in official appointments.

Under the act of Congress of May 23d, 1850, "providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future appointment among the several states," it will be your duty to make a new arrangement of the congressional districts.

The state will be entitled to five members as at present. In consequence of the difference in the increase of population in the several districts, great inequality now exists. The representative ratio will be 97,893. By an inspection of the census of the several counties, it will be perceived that by the present arrangement the *first* district only approximates the proper ratio for one representative. While the *second* district has a population of 13,715, and the *fifth* 35,150 above the average; the *third* and *fourth* fall quite as much below it. A judicious arrangement with reference to equality of population, homogeneity of territory and similarity of industrial pursuits, is called for by considerations of public duty.

In this connection, permit me to call your attention to the propriety of electing members of the General Assembly by single districts. Legal provisions, dividing the several counties into as many districts as there are members of the Assembly to be elected, would comport with the genius of our representative system, and effect a more direct responsibility of the representative to his constituents. He would better understand their views and wishes, and feel a stronger inducement to carry them out. The popular influence in that branch of the legislature would be increased, by bringing the exercise of political power nearer the source whence it is derived.

The report of the Treasurer, shortly to be made to you, will disclose the operations and condition of the treasury.

The receipts during the year ending December 31, 1851, have been as follows, viz :

|   |   |   |   |   |   |                  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| Transit duties from Delaware and Raritan Canal Co., | - | - | - | - | - | \$27,621 74      |
| Ditto from Camden and Am. R. R. & Tr. Co.,          |   |   |   |   |   | 45,836 57        |
| Ditto N. J. R. Road and Trans. Co.,                 |   |   |   |   |   | 13,239 89        |
| Tax on capital stock of N. J. R. R. Co.,            |   |   |   |   |   | 10,000 00        |
| Ditto Paterson & Hudson River R. R. Co.,            |   |   |   |   |   | 2,665 00         |
| Pedlars' licenses,                                  | - | - | - | - | - | 1,073 00         |
| Dividends on stock,                                 | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 00        |
| Interest,   | - | - | - | - | - | 3,720 00         |
| Surplus earnings of State Prison,                   | - | - | - | - | - | 5,000 00         |
| House of Refuge Commissioners,                      | - | - | - | - | - | 10 00            |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/> 139,166 20 |
| Cash on hand January 1, 1851,                       | - | - | - | - | - | 13,002 30        |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>            |
| Making the available funds,                         | - | - | - | - | - | \$152,166 50     |

*Disbursements.*

|   |   |   |   |   |   |                 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Paid during the year for the ordinary expenses of the government, | - | - | - | - | - | \$84,792 68     |
| For extraordinary expenses, viz :                                 |   |   |   |   |   |                 |
| Appropriation to Public Schools,                                  |   |   |   |   |   | \$40,000 00     |
| House of Refuge,  | - | - | - | - | - | 11,011 25       |
| Special loan of 1847, paid,                                       | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 00        |
| State Prison repairs,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1,252 20        |
| State House ditto,  | - | - | - | - | - | 429 18          |
| Lunatic Asylum,   | - | - | - | - | - | 10,058 00       |
| Books purchased for Library, per joint resolution, March 7, 1850, | - | - | - | - | - | 803 47          |
| Stone for Washington Monument,                                    |   |   |   |   |   | 558 59          |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/> 66,112 69 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>           |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | \$150,905 36    |
| Leaving a balance in the Treasury of                              | - | - | - | - | - | 1,263 13        |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>           |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | \$152,168 50    |

The state of the Treasury for the current year, may be estimated as follows :

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1852, - - - -                                    | \$1,263 13   |
| Amount of last year's dividend due from the<br>Joint Companies - - - - | 5,000 00     |
| Transit duties from ditto, - - - -                                     | 75,000 00    |
| Dividends on stock of ditto, - - - -                                   | 20,000 00    |
| Tax on capital stock of N. J. Railroad, - -                            | 10,000 00    |
| Transit duties, ditto, - - - -   | 15,000 00    |
| Tax on capital stock of Paterson and Hudson<br>River Railroad, - - - - | 2,665 00     |
| Pedlars' licenses, - - - -   | 1,000 00     |
| Interest on bonds, - - - -   | 3,720 00     |
| State Prison, - - - -  | 3,000 00     |
| <hr/>  |              |
| Total revenue for 1852, - - - -  | \$136,648 13 |

The disbursements for the same period may be estimated as follows :

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Ordinary expenses, - - - -                                  | \$80,000 00 |
| Extraordinary do.   |             |
| Lunatic Asylum, - - - -                                     | 7,570 00    |
| School appropriation, - - - -                               | 40,000 00   |
| Gifford's Index, - - - -                                    | 2,000 00    |
| State House repairs, - - - -                                | 2,000 00    |
| State Prison do., including heat-<br>ing apparatus, - - - - | 4,000 00    |
| <hr/>   |             |
|   | 55,570 00   |
| <hr/>   |             |
| Total, - - - -  | 135,570 00  |

Which, deducted from the amount of receipts, will leave a probable balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1853, of \$1,078 13.

If other appropriations than those indicated are made, the balance will be proportionably less, or the state must resort to a loan or a direct tax to meet the additional liabilities incurred.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| The state has also available assets consisting of |             |
| Joint Companies' bonds, - - - -                   | \$57,000 00 |
| Bonds and mortgages, - - - -                      | 4,276 31    |
| <hr/>   |             |
| Amount, - - - -                                   | 61,276 31   |

The state is indebted to the trustees of the School Fund, for money borrowed—

|                           |   |   |   |   |   |             |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| January 27, 1845,         | - | - | - | - | - | \$25,595 82 |
| Add seven years interest, | - | - | - | - | - | 10,750 25   |

|  |   |   |   |   |   |           |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| Amount due School Fund,                            | - | - | - | - | - | 36,346 07 |
| There is also a state loan, made in the year 1847, |   |   |   |   |   |           |
| due and unpaid of                                  | - | - | - | - | - | 35,000 00 |

|                     |   |   |   |   |   |             |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Total indebtedness, | - | - | - | - | - | \$71,346 07 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|

There is a contingent fund of *two hundred thousand dollars*, being the amount of stock owned by the state in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies.

|                                       |   |            |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------|
| The amount of the Free School Fund is | - | 371,091 06 |
| January 1st, 1851,                    | - | 369,929 81 |

|                     |   |   |   |   |   |            |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Increase last year, | - | - | - | - | - | \$1,161 25 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|

There is due to said fund from insolvent banks (unavailable) \$11,169 85.

If the amount due the School Fund from the state were added to its present capital, it would reach the sum of four hundred and seven thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirteen cents. The further retention of this money by the state being inexpedient and detrimental to said fund, I would recommend that the Treasurer be authorized and directed to pay the same. The bonds of the Joint Companies might be transferred for that purpose. I would also suggest the propriety of liquidating the loan of thirty-five thousand dollars made in 1847.

It will be perceived that the means of the treasury have been ample for the demands upon it during the past year. The special loan of thirty thousand dollars, authorized by resolution of March 18, 1851, has been paid. Also, a loan of two thousand dollars made in 1847. Besides, liberal appropriations for free schools, Lunatic Asylum, House of Refuge, and state Library, have all been met.

I am informed by the Treasurer, that the number of copies of the map of New Jersey, published by Robert E. Hornor, to which the state is entitled, have not been deposited with him,

in fulfilment of the contract on the part of the publisher. As there is a great demand for these maps, for the use of our public schools, I would call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of an early inquiry into the causes of delay.

An appropriation for the construction of a vault, in the office of the Treasurer, for the safe keeping of bank securities and notes, as well as the bonds, mortgages, stock, &c., belonging to the state and school fund, is highly necessary. One thousand dollars, is deemed a sufficient sum for the purpose.

I would call the attention of the legislature, to the item of "transportation and costs of conviction," of prisoners. It has increased to an unusual extent, amounting for the past year, to nearly eight thousand dollars. A due regard for the public interest, induces me to propose it as a proper subject of investigation.

I have caused to be prepared a statement, showing the names, location, condition and operations, of the several banks, which have organized under the general banking acts, up to December 31st, 1851. It is herewith submitted for your inspection.

Sixteen banks have been established under the provisions of said acts. They have a capital of \$2,405,000. Circulating notes have been issued to the amount of \$916,811, of these \$113,180, have been returned and cancelled, making the present circulation of these banks \$833,631. These notes are secured by the assignment and deposit in the state treasury of stocks of the United States, of the states of Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to an amount equal to the circulation.

The constitution provides "that no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but for appropriations, made by law." An inquiry as to the meaning and intent of this provision is respectfully suggested.

The practical operations of the treasury, have been the same since, as before the adoption of the present constitution. The bulk of the payments are made from the treasury, without any specific appropriation for the purpose. For example, the

salaries of public officers, pensions, costs of conviction, and transportation of criminals, and a variety of incident expenses, are thus paid, under statutes which fix the amount and manner of payment, but do not specifically appropriate money for the purpose. I believe a due economy in public expenditures, would be best promoted and maintained by annually providing under proper and specific heads of appropriation for both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of government. A fair estimate of each particular item of expenditure, should be made, and a specific amount in each case applied to meet it. Extravagant claims tending to exhaust any fixed appropriation would be more readily perceived, our fiscal operations simplified and assured, and a better knowledge of the resources and wants of the treasury obtained.

The reports of the officers of the State Prison will inform you of its condition.

The discipline of the prison has been judiciously administered. The necessity of punishment has been rare,—only one or two cases occurring of a settled determination to set at defiance the regulations of the prison. The industry of the prisoners has been commendable; the financial management of the keeper highly satisfactory and efficient, enabling him to pay into the treasury from surplus earnings the sum of *five thousand dollars*.

The health of the prison has been generally good, comparatively few cases of sickness have occurred. There have been but three deaths within the year.

The number in confinement at the commencement of the year was two hundred and ten. There have been received one hundred and twenty-two, and discharged one hundred and twenty-five, making the whole number during the year three hundred and thirty-two. At present there are two hundred and seven,—the number of prisoners being so great it is impossible to comply with the directions of the law requiring separate imprisonment. This condition of things can only be remedied by the construction of another wing to the prison.

The question, however, is now being agitated whether a rigid adherence to the separate plan of confinement is not in-

jurious to the mental and physical condition of prisoners. There is no doubt that sun-light, pure air, exercise and social intercourse are essential to a healthful state of the functions of body and mind. It properly belongs to the medical department of the prison to decide how far these should be allowed to convicts. The medical officers of our prison have usually pursued a generous course, with highly beneficial sanative results.

I do not think it expedient to provide for the construction of another wing at this time. I cannot hesitate, however, to recommend a new heating apparatus for the south wing—the health and comfort of the prisoners, as well as the industrial operations of the prison, urgently require it.

The reports of the Managers, Superintendent, and Treasurer of the State Lunatic Asylum exhibit the condition of the institution, and show that it is still entitled to the confidence and support of the community. The number of patients at the date of the last report was one hundred and sixty-two; at the date of the present report there were one hundred and seventy-one; being an increase of nine; one hundred and two have been received during the year. Seventy-six have been discharged recovered, or improved, out of two hundred and sixty-four under treatment. There have been but eight deaths.

The total number of patients treated since the institution commenced operations, is three hundred and ninety-four, and the total number discharged, either cured or improved, is one hundred and eighty-one.

This evidence of the successful management and superintendence of the institution, is highly creditable to those who have it in charge. The result of its operations is such as commend it to the provident care of the state.

I would call the attention of the legislature to the views presented by the superintendent, in relation to the construction of additional wings to the edifice. They are deemed essential to accomplish a proper classification of the patients and to prevent a crowded state of the rooms. The necessity of locating the excited and boisterous cases within hearing of the more



quiet and docile, is opposed to a rational, and of course successful, treatment of the insane.

The amount appropriated last year, to aid the counties in supporting pauper and indigent lunatics, will be again required. The managers also ask for two thousand five hundred dollars for the purposes of improving the grounds, increasing the furniture, fixtures, &c. These two items will require an appropriation of seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

The personal property of the Asylum has increased during the past year, and amounts per inventory to the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and nineteen cents.—Altogether the affairs of the institution have been highly prosperous and are a source of pleasing contemplation to the benevolent and humane.

I submit herewith the report of the Commissioners of the House of Refuge, including also their account current with the state. It exhibits in detail the nature and extent of the contracts—progress of the work—amount of materials on hand—cost of the building and real estate, and such other information as is requisite to a proper understanding of the subject.

Preliminary measures providing for the erection of a house of refuge, were taken by my immediate predecessor, in compliance with the act of February 23, 1850, and were fully communicated to the legislature in his last annual message. Those measures comprised the selection and purchase of a suitable site—the adoption of a plan by which to erect the necessary structures, and the making of contracts for the completion of the central building and one wing.

The original appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, was found to be entirely insufficient to finish the work on the contemplated plan, and a further appropriation was asked for by the commissioners. In consequence of a disagreement between the two houses, no other sum was appropriated, nor was any provision made for discontinuing the work. In this condition of things, I did not feel authorized to draw any greater amount from the treasury, nor to interpose any obstacle to its proper expenditure for the original purpose.

It will be perceived that the whole amount of the appropriation has been expended. The result is—the foundations of main building and both wings are all laid. The basement and principal story of the main building, with fixtures to the third story, have been carried up to an elevation of twenty-two feet. The west wing has been built to the height of ten feet, with sills for windows, &c. The building is constantly and abundantly supplied with water, brought from a distance of seventeen hundred feet.

The work was closed at the expenditure of the appropriation. The walls have been temporarily roofed, and the materials on hand placed under cover.

The cost of the whole work to the present time, (exclusive of site and commissioners' service,) amounts to twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-one cents. Upwards of five thousand dollars of this sum is due contractors and furnishers, for which no provision has been made.

The estimated cost of the completion of the central building and one wing, on the present plan, is *fifty-three thousand dollars*, making it necessary, if the legislature deem it politic to continue the work, to appropriate the further sum of *thirty-eight thousand dollars*. Should the whole be finished, the supposed cost will be about *seventy-three thousand dollars*. Each wing will accommodate *one hundred* inmates. If sufficient appropriations are made, the work may be completed, and go into operation during the next year.

The cost of this institution will, if finished, sum up as follows:

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Central building and both wings, estimated at                 | \$72,200 00         |
| Site and incidental expenses, - - -                           | 6,187 78            |
| Furnishing, including both wings, - - -                       | 6,000 00            |
| Paid to commissioners in 1850, - - -                          | 753 36              |
| Do. do. 1851, - - -   | 1,011 25            |
| Services of do. estimated, - - -                              | 3,600 00            |
| Out-buildings, fencing, improvements, &c., estimated at - - - | 15,000 00           |
| <b>Making a total of - - -</b>                                | <b>\$104,752 39</b> |

In addition to the original outlay, the annual expenses of the establishment as estimated by the commissioners, will approach the following—cost of each inmate, over and above its earnings twenty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, amounting for two hundred persons to four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars. The salaries of the officers would require a further annual sum of five thousand dollars, making together a yearly expense to the state of about *ten thousand dollars*. This estimate is undoubtedly as low, if not much less than will be realized.

The public advantages of such an institution, are set forth by the commissioners, and are worthy of consideration.

The object sought is the reformation of juvenile convicts, vagrants and youths of perverse habits, by which they may be restored to society and good conduct, before they are hardened by guilt, and reckless from punishment. The reform schools of some states, are analagous in their character and design. They have originated in an enlarged philanthropy, tend to arrest the downward course of vicious youth, and are no doubt an effective auxiliary in the cause of human improvement.

It is however a mooted point whether the same, if not greater beneficial effects would ensue by the erection of work houses in connection with our county jails. In such cases, proper legal provisions might be made by which youthful offenders, and vagrants, should be compelled to serve an apprenticeship to some useful trade, either during, or subsequent to their confinement in prison.

The principal objections to a state institution, of this character, are the original cost, together with the great and constantly increasing annual expense, tapping the treasury more freely than the other public institutions, and rendering it necessary, either to diminish the amount of free school appropriations or resort to direct taxation, to complete the edifice and sustain it. Another objection is founded on the inequality of advantages derived from it to the different sections of the state. Some of the counties have few or no juvenile delinquents, and would necessarily be taxed for the benefit of such as have.

Whether it is more expedient to continue the work to its entire completion and provide by law, for the organization of the institution; or to suspend all further operations, pay such expenses as have been incurred, and dispose of the property already acquired with a view to the encouragement of similar institutions in the several counties, or in any county, willing to organize one under a well digested general act for that purpose, are questions of grave import, which are respectfully presented for your consideration.

I am satisfied if the work is continued, provision should be made to complete it for the accommodation of the greater num<sup>r</sup> of inmates. The description of persons authorized by the act to be admitted embraces a wide scope. If one wing only were finished, it would soon be filled, and the institution would fail, in part, of its object.

The number of state beneficiaries in the institutions for the deaf and dumb in New York and Philadelphia are *twenty-five*, and in the institutions for the blind *eleven*. They are supported and instructed at an annual expense of five thousand two hundred and seven dollars and twenty-one cents. The gratifying results of this small expenditure vindicates not only the humanity of our state policy, but its economy in relieving the community of many of those who would otherwise become a public charge.

The report of the Commissioners of Pilotage herewith transmitted exhibits in detail their operations during the past year. Their faithfulness and success are sufficient guarantees that the important interests they have in charge will not decline in their custody.

You are referred to the several reports of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General for information in regard to military affairs.

In some sections of the state there has been manifested an increased interest in the organization of volunteer companies, and in improvement in military tactics and discipline. This is creditable to the militia, and presents a claim on their behalf, to suitable legal encouragement.

No official return of the militia has been made to the general government for twenty-two years. Consequently, our annual quota of arms and equipments is much less than it otherwise would be. This loss is particularly felt at present when the increased demand for munitions, arising from the formation of many new military corps, is considered. It is proposed that the assessors of taxes throughout the state should be authorized and required to furnish enrolled schedules to the Adjutant-General upon each annual assessment. This would be an economical mode of effecting the object in view, and is worthy of consideration.

I transmit herewith a communication from the Surveyor-General of the eastern division of New Jersey, representing that the proprietary records of said division are in a very unsafe condition, being kept in a private office exposed to the accident of fire and other casualties. In consideration of the great importance of these records in relation to the title to lands in that section of the state the public interest would seem to require that means should be provided for their preservation and safe keeping.

An act of the legislature, passed the 6th of September, 1825 appropriated six hundred dollars towards the erection of a fire-proof building for such purpose. The council of general proprietors of East Jersey, deeming that amount too small, delayed asking for the appropriation until, with the state contribution, they could, from their own resources, supply a sufficient sum to erect a suitable building, with vaults and safes, in which the title muniments could be kept. As doubts exist whether the appropriation referred to can be legally drawn from the treasury at this time, I would recommend that the same, or a sufficient sum be again, under judicious regulations, appropriated for the object stated.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the two houses, passed on the 19th of March last, I appointed commissioners to represent the interests of New Jersey in the World's Fair, to be held in London during that year.

Herewith is transmitted the report of the chairman of the

commissioners thus appointed. It presents a well-written, interesting and instructive statement of that wonderful diorama. Accompanying the report are three volumes comprising full, authentic and accurate accounts of all the articles displayed at the exhibition. These books are presented to the state, and have been deposited in the library. The information they contain is highly valuable.

I would submit to the legislature the propriety of so amending our statutes in relation to the appointment of commissioners for taking the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds, as to increase their number in the several states. With the exception of New York, each state is limited to three commissioners, without regard to its population, or the amount of business required. Consequently, in the large and newly-settled states, our citizens are put to great inconvenience, and incur heavy expenses in procuring titles, amounting in some cases to more than the value of the land. Our policy in this respect is more restrictive than most of our sister states, and might be wisely changed. The power of appointment should be unlimited, or graduated, according to a more reasonable rule.

h) I would respectfully call your attention to the propriety of more accurately defining the duties of the Attorney-General, and adjusting his salary in reference thereto. The office at present is in a very unsatisfactory state, and the embarrassments attending it will more likely increase than diminish. Formerly the Attorney-General had little or no duties to discharge, except those relating to criminal prosecutions. For many years however, the sphere of his duties has been gradually enlarging, and he is constantly called upon for his opinions and labors in the several departments of government. These services, highly important in their character, and requiring talent, learning, industry and experience, are almost gratuitously rendered.

The pleas of the state are now prosecuted in nearly every case by the county prosecutors. This deprives the Attorney-General of the principal source of compensation, for which he has no redress except by invading the rights of the prosecutors,

and appropriating their fees to himself. Occasionally, in the more important criminal cases, he is called upon to assist them, often to his own disadvantage, while promoting the interests of the state.

A sense of justice should induce the legislature to provide a reasonable compensation for the performance of his official duties. These should be more specifically defined and made suitable to the dignity and character of the office. *E*

In connection with this subject permit me to suggest the propriety of increasing the compensation of the six Judges of the court of Errors and Appeals. It seems unreasonable to ask the services of men, who are qualified to fill a position in our highest court, for the present meagre allowance.

I would call your attention to the propriety and utility of providing for a topographical and geological survey of the state.

The advantages of scientific investigations in every department of useful industry and enterprise can scarcely be appreciated. They stamp in durable characters the genius of the age, and are as essential in state as in individual policy.

Extensive deposits of metals and minerals of inappreciable value in the arts, no doubt exist in our territory, but will ever remain unproductive unless the ranges and strata in which they lie are scientifically sought out and indicated. With a duly qualified appointee to conduct the survey, I am satisfied the results would be exceedingly advantageous in developing the resources of our state in the various departments of agriculture, mining, manufactures, public improvements and internal trade.

The returns made to the Secretary of State, by the requirements of the "act relating to the registry and returns of births, marriages, and deaths," have heretofore been defective and unsatisfactory. Those of the past year are however more full and accurate than those of the year preceding, which indicates an increased conviction of the necessity of care and attention in making them out. As these returns

are exceedingly valuable in relation to the laws of property, hygiene, life insurance, genealogy, population, &c.; the attention of the legislature is called to the importance of securing greater accuracy and certainty in compiling and rendering them.

The measures of Congress require your attention, so far as they may affect the state interests and our relations to the federal union,

I would recommend a full expression of the opinion of the legislature in relation to "the compromise laws" of the last Congress. I have heretofore expressed my unqualified approval of those measures, and my sincere belief that the citizens of New Jersey, strongly impressed with their wisdom and necessity, would not fail to carry out and sustain their enactments. Prompted by pure patriotism, none could desire to disturb their harmonious action, or agitate afresh the troubled waters of sectional strife. Results disastrous to the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of our beloved country must inevitably follow a departure from the well-established principles and settled interpretations of the national compact, in pursuit of some mere visionary benefit, to be procured by a disregard of our constitutional obligations, to yield obedience to the chimerical requirements of laws higher in their sanctions than that constitution which binds us together as a national family.

It would also be expedient to express your views in regard to such modifications of the revenue laws as would afford greater encouragement to some of the interests of this state, especially the manufacture of *iron*, which so directly affects the enterprising industry of a large and respectable portion of our citizens.

The proper disposition and settlement of the public lands of the United States, is a measure fraught with momentous effects on our national prosperity, and the social elevation of our race. Regulations prohibiting sales in large quantities to individuals, and securing limited freeholds to actual settlers, at a nominal cost, should be urgently pressed upon the national legislature.



I have received and herewith transmit, a series of resolutions, passed at a meeting of the citizens of Trenton, held on the 13th day of December last. They affirm it as the duty of the general government to aid in enforcing that great principle of international law, so intimately interwoven with the safety, liberty and inalienable rights of individuals and states—*the right of every nation to adopt, alter and amend their form of government, without interference from any other nation.*

The tenor, spirit and sentiments of these resolutions meet my hearty concurrence. It is refreshing to witness the unanimity of sentiment manifested by our citizens in the popular struggles for freedom, against the worn-out, degraded and atrocious despotisms of the old world. Combinations of heartless despots, for the purpose of repressing the efforts of a people to free themselves from the galling shackles of arbitrary power, are utterly adverse to well-established principles of the national code.

The armed intervention of Russia in the internal affairs and disputes of Austria and Hungary, with the avowed purpose of forcing the latter to relinquish those rights of independent sovereignty which she had enjoyed unmolested for a thousand years, was a violent infraction of the law of nations. It resulted in the prostration of liberty and good government, with the loss of Hungarian nationality. Many of her oppressed sons, attainted by Austrian despotism, have sought our happy country, and among them is their distinguished governor, Louis Kossuth.

I would cordially recommend the adoption of resolutions expressive of sympathy for his cause, and inviting him to visit the state capital at his earliest convenience.

The benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society are submitted for your favorable consideration. The aim of the society, to promote the emigration and colonization of free blacks on the coast of Africa, presents the only practicable scheme of restoring that class of our fellow-beings to their natural rights and privileges. The white and black races can never co-exist in this country in a harmonious condition.

Here, the latter are doomed to an enduring degradation, legally, morally and socially. There, under the influence of a well organized government of their own, they may recover their rights and perpetuate their liberties to the latest generation. The subject commends itself strongly to your humanity, wisdom and justice, and indicates the duty of promoting, by moral and material aid, the beneficent policy of the society.

I herewith communicate certain resolutions of the legislatures of the states of Illinois, Delaware and New Hampshire, strongly approving of the measures of adjustment of the first session of the thirty-first Congress, and expressing a determination to sustain them. Also resolutions of the latter state recommending the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture in the Department of the Interior at Washington, whose province it shall be to superintend and promote the great interests of agricultural improvement throughout the nation.

With this is transmitted a communication from the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, requesting an exchange, for its own publications, of all printed matter which may be issued by this state. A joint resolution authorizing exchanges with the Institution as requested, would be advisable.

Gentlemen:—The initial duties of our official intercourse I have now discharged. My views of public policy are submitted with the confident belief, that the interests of the state are safe in your hands. I sincerely trust that Divine wisdom will direct you in your deliberations, and that they will result to the benefit of our common constituency.

GEO. F. FORT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Trenton, January 14, 1852. }







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# DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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Submitted January 14, 1852.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO BUILD THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

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*To His Excellency, GEORGE F. FORT,*

*Governor of the state of New Jersey :*

SIR,—The undersigned commissioners of the House of Refuge, in compliance with your request, offer the following report respecting the nature and extent of the contracts,—progress of the work,—amount of material on hand,—cost of the building,—real estate,—together with the information required by your Excellency, so far as we have been able to ascertain the same.

After their appointment, accompanied by the late Governor Haines, they visited a number of institutions for juvenile delinquents, with a view of ascertaining the most suitable and economical plan, with the best arrangements for security, supervision, ventilation and moral improvement. After adopting a plan, the same being approved by Governor Haines, they advertised for proposals, and accepted those most favorable to the state. In accepting the contracts of the different mechanics they found it most advisable to receive those that proposed for special work at specified prices, and rejected all that offered for a certain amount for the whole of any one branch of materials and work.

With the exception of carpenters' work, which contract was given for *all* wood work, finishing the same, painting, glazing and all appertaining thereto. The contract for wood work was fourteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

In thus contracting, the work and materials are ascertained and measured by the commissioners in the building, and paid for by the perch or foot; stone is paid by the perch; brick by the thousand; iron by the pound, whether wrought or cast, and put in the building.

Under these circumstances the commissioners cannot state, with any degree of correctness, the amount they may be liable for to the contractors at this time. The estimates will give, as near as can now be ascertained, the amount that it will cost. The commissioners have received the whole amount of the appropriation from the treasury, by warrants from the Governors,—say fifteen thousand dollars, and an item for hay and stone of the place, of eighty-six dollars and fifty cents—making, in all, fifteen thousand eighty-six dollars and fifty cents. They have paid for materials and work, fifteen thousand thirty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents; leaving a balance in their hands of forty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents.

Progress of the work.—The foundation of main building and both wings are all laid.

In the main building, the basement and principal story, with frames, guards and joists to the third story are up, an elevation of twenty-two feet.

The west wing has been built to the height of ten feet, with sills for windows, and foundations of block for dormitories in the same, as high as floor of first tier.

Water has been brought about seventeen hundred feet to the building, and has been in operation the last summer, with a constant and abundant supply for all purposes and all seasons, without any apparent diminution at this season of drought.

They have had to purchase rails and lumber to make fence and cover walls.

The walls of the building are all temporarily roofed, and the

materials remaining on the ground put under cover to protect them from injury and decay ; the contractors having stopped work at the expenditure of the appropriation.

The cost of the whole work to the present time, including percentage retained, materials furnished and remaining on the ground, amounts to twenty thousand three hundred thirty-one dollars and forty-one cents.

The probable cost of the building, should it be completed on the present plan,—say “ main building and one wing,” in addition to the former appropriation, will be thirty-eight thousand dollars, as near as the commissioners can now ascertain.

Furnishing for superintendent and inmates, on the present plan, about four thousand dollars.

Time required to complete the work, so that it may go into operation, if sufficient appropriations are made,—in the spring or summer of 1863.

The present plan of only one wing will accommodate one hundred. Should both wings be completed it will then answer for two hundred inmates.

The cost of each inmate per annum, taken from the published annual reports of all the institutions in operation since their commencement averages forty-four dollars and fifty cents, and their average annual earnings of each boy and girl, nineteen dollars and eighty-eight cents ; leaving a balance against each one of twenty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents. In some of the city institutions they receive from ten to twelve cents per day for their labor.

The expense of conducting the establishment, above the earnings of the inmates, can only be an approximation taken from the large institutions in New York, Philadelphia, and Massachusetts, which have an average of over three hundred inmates.

The salaries of its officers range from four to five thousand dollars. It is reasonable to expect that, in proportion to the number of inmates will be the expense of supervision.

The cost of the land, with the attending expenses, was six thousand one hundred dollars.

The commissioners, in offering the following remarks, believe themselves in the line of duty.

The evil to be remedied is already overspreading the state to such a degree that the courts and juries are often sorely tried in making their decisions in many cases of juvenile delinquents, as there are no places to which they can be sent, without the danger, at the end of their committal, returning to society more depraved than when first sent, to commit more aggravated offences. If an institution of this kind should be in operation, and delinquents for cause sent to it, they remain during their minority, under the care of the managers of the state, either in the institution or to their bound employers, and there is seldom an expense incurred for a second offence. Under the present system the same offender may be brought before our tribunals a number of times during his minority, the expenses, for which is a tax on the people, besides the demoralization of his influence on all he may associate with.

It will be found that a proper education, even in a reform institution, is cheaper than crime. In some of the large cities it costs about ten dollars a-week to support every thief, pick-pocket and burglar, so that the early training of juvenile delinquents would be a great saving to the state at large, in expenses to courts, juries and jails.

The objects for whom these institutions are provided are the friendless, neglected and destitute of the state,—many of them without a shelter or relative in the world, for whom no provision is made, and who are left to provide for themselves, in any way that may offer, and, from their destitute state, become marauders on the public—for such, relief is needed.

The ascertained proportion of reform of all sent to the House of Refuge in the different states is *three-fourths*; certainly an object of sufficient importance to endeavor to save from a life of crime and transform to industrious habits, and become respectable citizens. County jails can never be a substitute for a house of reform. In the county jails, terms of committal

are of short periods, and no provision is made for their moral reform, and after staying their allotted time are again cast upon the public, as ignorant, friendless and destitute as before, and often more hardened than when first committed.

In a reform institution, from their first entrance, their mental and physical faculties are trained to obey, and an education is commenced, with all the moral instruction of the present day, that will bear comparison with the district schools of the state.

As the state seems desirous that its children shall receive an education compatible with its means, the objects of a House of Refuge have a double claim on the bounty of the state—most of them being without a home, or the means of instruction, and a pest to society while at large.

The estimates made last year for the whole structure—main building and both wings—from all the information collected by the commissioners, were seventy-two thousand two hundred dollars; no alteration having been made. Accompanied is the account current of receipts and expenditures.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS LAVENDER,  
SAMUEL McCLURG,  
CHARLES STEADMAN.

PRINCETON, December 24th, 1851.

Commissioners House of Refuge, } THOMAS LAVENDER,  
Dr. } SAMUEL MCCLURG,  
} CHARLES STEADMAN,

| 1850-'51.                              |   |              |   | \$       | c. |
|--|---|--------------|---|----------|----|
| To Louis Dwight,                       | - | as per bill, | - | 100      | 00 |
| To Charles B. Smith,                   | - | " "          | - | 634      | 00 |
| To Samuel McClurg,                     | - | " "          | - | 60       | 00 |
| To William R. Pease,                   | - | " "          | - | 945      | 41 |
| To King & Kellum,                      | - | " "          | - | 320      | 00 |
| To William A. Gulick,                  | - | " "          | - | 496      | 29 |
| To David Van Tillburg,                 | - | " "          | - | 36       | 00 |
| To Charles Steadman,                   | - | " "          | - | 64       | 93 |
| To Aaron Colby,                        | - | " "          | - | 939      | 90 |
| To Wilkinson & Blackfan,               | - | " "          | - | 76       | 00 |
| To Brearley & Co.,                     | - | " "          | - | 10       | 23 |
| To Alonzo Foss,                        | - | " "          | - | 8        | 00 |
| To Lafaurie & Kahnweiler,              | - | " "          | - | 360      | 10 |
| To Moore & Oliver,                     | - | " "          | - | 24       | 15 |
| To John Grant,                         | - | " "          | - | 7,674    | 56 |
| To Elijah Stout,                       | - | " "          | - | 19       | 08 |
| To Sherman, Hamilton & Justice,        | - | " "          | - | 20       | 50 |
| To Potts & Leard,                      | - | " "          | - | 10       | 50 |
| To Hineline, Thompson, Steller & Ross, | - | " "          | - | 13       | 00 |
| To Randolph, Spelle & Shann,           | - | " "          | - | 5        | 28 |
| To Biles & Hunt,                       | - | " "          | - | 1,500    | 00 |
| To Bottom, Tiffany & Co.,              | - | " "          | - | 1,500    | 00 |
| To Sidney Reading,                     | - | " "          | - | 218      | 56 |
| To balance on hand,                    |   |              |   | 49       | 93 |
|  |   |              |   | \$15,086 | 50 |

*in account with the State of New Jersey.***Cr.**


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| 1850.        |                                | \$ c. |          |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------|
| Sept. 20th,  | By warrant of Governor Haines, | -     | 2,000 00 |
| Dec'r. 14th, | ditto ditto, -                 | -     | 3,000 00 |
| 1851.        |                                |       |          |
| Jan'y. 13th, | ditto ditto, -                 | -     | 3,000 00 |
| March 26th,  | By warrants of Governor Fort,  | -     | 2,000 00 |
| July 3d,     | ditto ditto, -                 | -     | 5,000 00 |
| July 15th,   | By Aaron Colby, - - -          | -     | 86 50    |

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**\$15,086 50**

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**THOMAS LAVENDER.****PRINCETON, December 24th, 1851.**





## REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE FOR  
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
*Jersey City, January 3, 1852.* }

*To the Governor and Senate*

*of the state of New Jersey :*

The Board of Commissioners of Pilotage for New Jersey, in obedience to the requirements of the statute, respectfully make this their fifteenth annual report :

They gratefully record the fact that during the past year, the twenty-one (21) branch pilots, and five (5) deputy pilots, with the apprentices and crews of the six pilot boats under their care, notwithstanding the necessarily great exposure of their profession, have been spared from mishap and any special accident, and their having brought into port (745) seven hundred and forty-five vessels, six hundred and sixty-two of which were boarded off shore ; and having taken to sea (535) five hundred and thirty-five vessels, testifies to the continued enterprise and perseverance of the pilots.

We have been much gratified by frequently receiving assurances of the high estimation in which our pilots are held by

those immediately concerned in maritime pursuits from our ports.

The large increase of pilots from New York within a few years past, induces increased exertion on the part of those under our charge, and we feel much pride in the fact that our pilots have proved themselves equal to every emergency.

The number of vessels in charge the past year is (1280,) twelve hundred and eighty making a total aggregate of (15,103,) fifteen thousand one hundred and three in charge of New Jersey pilots, since our first organization.

The apprentices have been examined, and promise well.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

JOHN F. ELLIS, *President.*

*Attest,*

W. T. RODGERS, *Secretary.*

**REPORT OF THE MORAL INSTRUCTOR OF THE  
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON:**

*To His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey,  
and to the Inspectors of the State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN,—With the close of the year it becomes my duty to present you with a statement of my professional labors in our penitentiary. It is a duty which I perform with utmost cheerfulness, since my labors have been continued with unabated interest, and since I think that some good results have followed from their performance. Of results, it is true that much cannot be reckoned with the same accuracy as may be reached in the details of ordinary business. It is always difficult to judge of a man's intellectual, or moral, or spiritual improvement. It must be always, in a large measure, internal and obscure from the reach of human observation. Our Saviour's test of a man's true character is laid in the fruits which his conduct may bring forth. This test, it is evident, can never be but very partially and doubtfully applied within the narrow walls of a prisoner's cell. Here the worst man at heart may, for policy's sake, be most exemplary in his language and conduct, while the man of honest desires and holy motives may so yield at times to weakness and passion as to cause distrust, if not an utter disbelief of any profession he may make.

The only safe rule of the prison instructor then is to proceed faithfully with his work, to give no quarter to a spirit of despondency, and to trust, as he labors, that He from whom all good things do come, will, in His own good way and time, grant His blessing.

During the year we have had in confinement *three hundred and thirty-two* prisoners. With this entire number I have been brought into personal intercourse, and there is not one for whom I have not striven to do some good. I have held religious services in both wings of the prison on the Lord's day, and have continued my visits to all the prisoners in each wing on alternate weeks. These duties have been uninterrupted through the year, with the exception of two weeks in August, when I was absent by permission of the inspectors. To new inmates of the prison, to the depressed and the sick, I have always paid special visits, as necessity or charity has seemed to require them. By studying to be industrious and to economize time I have sought thus to do all in the way of my office and according to my ability, which the wants and moral necessities of the prisoners have required. Religious truth has been constantly, and, I think, with fullness and plainness, laid before them; advice, with warnings and encouragements, has been freely extended, so that none persisting in a course of wickedness and crime can claim ignorance of duty in excuse, or deny that they sin in spite of earnest remonstrance.

Our library, through the year, has been kept in active circulation. By an appropriation of *forty dollars* I have been enabled to add sixty-two volumes, besides purchasing, with the amount, a dozen German bibles. These, added to the former collection, have imparted new interest to reading and study on the part of the more intelligent and industrious prisoners. The privilege of books, I am satisfied, by extended observation, adds rather than subtracts from the amount of the industrial operations of the prison. The required task is naturally the sooner and better performed when, during the hours of labor, the prospect is before the mind, that the leisure time which is to follow may be pleasantly and profitably em-

ployed. There are some, though a very few, who cannot read at all. There are others who exhibit little taste or disposition for the perusal of books, but most of the prisoners show, by actions as by words, that they regard their books as one of the very best favors that can be bestowed upon them. Besides the passing satisfaction, the habit of reading protects the prisoner's mind from sinking into imbecility; it affords him knowledge which he may turn to valuable account when he shall be again free to mingle in the stir and business of the world. It may serve to strengthen—it can never weaken—any resolutions that may be formed for amendment of life. In the distribution of books, I do what I well can to gratify individual wishes and tastes. I recommend books on practical religion, though not to the exclusion of others; yet I never urge them if the simple recommendation discloses a feeling of repugnance. Bad men must be encouraged, they cannot be driven to adopt right principles of faith and practice.

I have continued, with the Inspectors' approbation, to furnish writing books with pens and ink, to all such as desire them, for the sole purpose of improvement in penmanship; I suffer no other writing than that which is practised after the copy which I uniformly supply with my own hand. These facilities have been extended to *seventy-six* prisoners. The improvement in nearly all cases has well repaid the labor, and some have made the proficiency of the most apt and careful scholars. About *twenty* prisoners have been supplied with an elementary work in arithmetic, and I have given such occasional assistance to learners in this branch of education as time and opportunity have allowed.

I have continued to write letters to the friends of all such prisoners as have desired it. The deputies supply paper for this purpose to those who are able and disposed to conduct their own correspondence; but I am always glad to supply, in this respect, the deficiencies of those who are unable to write for themselves, and I seek to give them a feeling of freedom in calling upon me for the service. I write in the prisoner's name and presence and under his general dictation, reading to him

as I write, and embracing every thing, if possible, which he desires to communicate. I am more than ever impressed with the idea that nothing except the sound lessons of religion, tends so much to the rational improvement and reformation of the convict as the cultivation of his domestic affections. I am constantly accustomed to see the tear of tenderness and sorrow stealing down the lone man's cheek, as he speaks of wife or children or parents, from whom he has been torn away in disgrace; and nothing tells more plainly in his behalf that there is some virtue left in him and some hope remaining for him. In most cases these written expressions of affection are met with a true and generous sympathy, a sympathy most grateful in its relief to the troubled heart, and which gives the best encouragement to resolves for future well-doing; but in many instances I have observed what has seemed to me a heartless disregard of the prisoner's feelings. The answer to his message of affection is anxiously looked for day after day, but all in vain, and the conclusion is despairingly drawn that for a solitary offence, perhaps, he is forsaken by his family as well as by the world. Nothing is more wrong and condemnable than such neglect—nothing more adverse to the benevolent spirit of that conduct which our Holy Master has stamped with the seal of His approbation—"I was in prison, and ye came unto me." It is cruel as it is unchristian to cast off the guilty friend when he penitently begs for favor. Such is not the principle on which God deals with the sinful; and nothing is more offensive in His sight or disgusting in the view of generous and honorable men, than the exhibition of cold disdain for the erring when they plead for restoration and forgiveness.

At the risk of appearing to overstep the line of official propriety, I would respectfully urge upon you, gentlemen, that you may urge upon the legislature the necessity of a better provision for warming the south corridor of the prison. Some of you I know have already observed how inadequate to its purpose is the apparatus now in use. It has been always in my opinion, essentially defective; but its imperfection has been

increased as it has been longer used, and never has its cruel insufficiency caused so much disquietude and suffering as during the present winter. I would have men justly punished for all their crimes, but I would not have a *freezing atmosphere* added to the punishment imposed by law upon our convicts. For many days an overcoat has been essential to a tolerable degree of comfort on the part of the visiter entering the cells. I will not detail the sad complaints that I have heard, but will merely say that they have been deep and earnest, and more than that, (a point not often true of prisoners' complaints) eminently *just*. We know from the comfortable experience of the other corridor, that the correction is within the power of the proper authorities, and we all must hope, I am sure, that it will be duly applied before another winter shall be reached. The *moral* as well as the physical needs of the prisoners, require it. You must keep men's bodies free from prolonged pain if you would have their thoughts and sensibilities rightly directed. Whatever tends directly to distract or irritate should be carefully avoided, unless the infliction be necessary in the due administration of a wholesome discipline.

A secondary reason, though a very important one, why would have a change in the heating apparatus is, that we may avoid the facilities which the present plan supplies for extended and improper intercourse between the prisoners. The spirit of the separate system is sadly impaired, when criminals can communicate of their bad influences, the one to the other, and when the worst of their communications have but little chance of detection. The present long extended heating pipes are the readiest possible conductors of sound, and hence conversation, that cannot be detected outside the cells may be carried on from one end of the building to the other. A bare mention of the fact suggests at once the deplorable moral evils which such an arrangement of heating pipes cannot fail to encourage. The great idea of the plan on which the prison is constructed, consists in the separation of vicious men from each other, that their vicious propensities may not be increased by contamination, but that they may be shut up to their own reflections.



with the aids which good books and sound instruction can impart for promoting their reformation. Hence the necessity of a discipline that shall be rigid, while administered in kindness; and hence the necessity that under strict penalties, all intercourse should be interdicted. The worst of this evil has been removed by the improved plan of heating the cells in the north wing of the prison, and on every ground it is devoutly to be hoped that the same plan, or one of like efficacy, may be constructed in the other.

*One hundred and twenty-five* prisoners have been discharged during the year. *Fourteen* of these at least were professing, though quietly and humbly, to be truly and practically religious in their principles and in their hopes for eternity. A larger number far, without any expressed determination to "live righteously and godly in this present world," were strong in the avowal of their purposes to lead lives of sobriety, honesty and peace. Most of them, it is just to suppose, are walking temperately and uprightly, and there is solid consolation in believing that in some instances at least, principles and resolutions have been formed under the dreary experience of prison confinement, which will do their work for happiness and salvation through this world and in the world to come. Of the present number in the prison there are about a dozen who plainly seem to be guided by the principles and inspired by the hopes of the gospel; I humbly hope there are many more—God only can read hearts. I am slow on the one hand in forming unfavorable judgments, and am apt to look on the other hand upon a prisoner's good professions with something of distrust. I have reason to think, that suspecting this distrust, men often conceal good feelings which they actually possess. A few weeks since, a man who has been long in prison, told me that he heard the two men on either side of him habitually, at morning and night, engaged in their prayers, and that unlike any other neighbors he had ever heard in prison, they were *sticking to it* long and faithfully. Though he has ever in prison been one of the very last to be himself suspected of any pious emotion, he gave me the information

with apparent satisfaction, and expressed the evidently honest wish that I would give some special attention to their religious wants. A somewhat closer intercourse with the praying neighbors satisfied me that the information was perfectly correct, and that they were earnestly seeking from on high, pardon and peace. So true is it that we cannot know the secret conduct of men, and that we have a right to suppose that with the divine blessing there may be goodness in many hearts whose faith and devotion are known only to God.

The health of the prison has been good, and I take pleasure in renewing my testimony to the faithfulness and care with which the sick have been regarded. It is rather remarkable that out of a number of men, amounting to *three hundred and thirty-two*, many of whom entered the prison with impaired, and in some cases, shattered constitutions, but *three deaths* have occurred. One case only of the three afforded any good measure of pastoral satisfaction. From the first of the poor man's illness, he manifested an earnest and anxious desire to be rightly instructed in the way of salvation; he was gentle and patient, and to all appearance heartily resigned to the will of Heaven. His faith in his Redeemer seemed firm and warm, and in the clear consciousness that the time of his departure had come, he sunk down and died in peace. There is a hearty consolation in believing that both in living and in dying, the righteous may be found within the heavy and dreary walls of a prison, and that the hand of the Lord is there as elsewhere, and over them as over others, for good.

I am happy in conclusion to acknowledge, both the personal kindness and the official support which have in all cases been extended to me. The principal keeper and his associates have been always ready and prompt in sustaining me in my labors. In fact, good order and harmony have continued to prevail throughout the various departments of the institution, and to these are to be attributed in no small degree the efficiency and success with which its government has been crowned.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. STARR, *Moral Instructor.*

JANUARY 1, 1852.

# STATEMENT

*Showing the location, condition and operations of the several banks of the state of New Jersey, established by virtue of an act to authorize the business of banking, approved February 27th, 1850, and a supplement thereunto, approved March 11th, 1851, up to and including the 31st December, 1851.*

| NAME OF BANK.           | LOCATION.                                | Amount of Capital subscribed. | Amount of Capital contemplated. | Amount of circulating Notes issued. | Amount of notes returned and cancelled. | DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES DEPOSITED WITH TREASURER.   |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Ocean Bank,             | { Bergen Iron Works,<br>Ocean Co., }     | \$500,000                     | \$500,000                       | \$187,555                           | \$73,355                                | { United States, Kentucky, Ohio and<br>Pennsylvania 6 per cent. stocks.                           |
| Delaware & Hudson Bank, | Tom's River Ocean Co.,                   | 500,000                       | 500,000                         | 229,492                             | 39,474                                  | { U. S., Kentucky, Ohio & Penna. 6 per<br>ct. stocks; Ohio 7 per ct.; Penna.<br>5 per ct. stocks. |
| Union Bank,             | Tom's River Ocean Co.,                   | 500,000                       | —                               | —                                   | —                                       | Not in operation.   |
| Merchants' Bank,        | { May's Landing At-<br>lantic County, }  | 50,000                        | 250,000                         | 48,951                              | —                                       | Penna. 6 per ct. stocks.  |
| Atlantic Bank,          | Cape May Court House,                    | 80,000                        | 500,000                         | 78,860                              | —                                       | { U. S. 6 per ct. stocks; Penna. 5 & 6<br>per ct.; Kentucky 5 & 6 per ct.                         |
| Atlantic Bank,          | { May's Landing, At-<br>lantic County, } | 100,000                       | 500,000                         | 100,451                             | 351                                     | { U. S., Ohio & New York 6 per cent.<br>stocks; Ohio 7 per ct.; Penna. 5 per<br>cent.             |

|                     |                         |             |             |           |           |  |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Farmers' Bank, {    | Freehold, Mon-          | 50,000      | 200,000     | 66,996    | —         | U. S. & New York 6 per cent. stocks.   |
| Hudson Co. Bank, {  | mouth County,           | 125,000     | 500,000     | 31,500    | —         | { U. S. & Kentucky 6 per ct.; Penna. 5 |
| Bank of America, {  | Jersey City, Hud-       | 50,000      | 500,000     | 43,904    | —         | per ct. stocks.                        |
| Newark City Bank, { | son County, . .         | 100,000     | 500,000     | 27,000    | —         | U. S. 6 per cent. stocks.              |
| Bordentown bank- {  | Cape May Court House,   | 100,000     | 500,000     | 39,600    | —         | U. S. and Kentucky 6 per cent. stocks. |
| ing Company, {      | Newark, Essex County,   | 500,000     | 500,000     | 19,398    | —         | { U. S. and Kentucky 6 per ct.; Penna. |
| City Bank, . . . {  | Bordentown, Burl'n. Co. | 50,000      | 500,000     | 14,994    | —         | 6 per cent. stocks.                    |
| Trademen's Bank, {  | Cape Island City,       | 50,000      | 500,000     | 17,199    | —         | { U. S. and New York 6 per cent.;      |
| Public Stock Bank { | Flemington, Hun-        | 50,000      | 500,000     | 6,993     | —         | Ohio 7 per cent. stocks.               |
| Merchants' Bank, {  | terton County,          | 50,000      | 500,000     | 3,919     | —         | United States 6 per cent. stocks.      |
| American Ex- {      | Belville, Warren Co.,   | 50,000      | 250,000     | —         | —         | New York & Penna. 6 per cent. stocks.  |
| change Bank, {      | Brighton, Cumb'd. Co.   | 50,000      | 250,000     | —         | —         | U. S. & New York 6 per cent. stocks.   |
|                     | Cape May, C. H., . .    | 50,000      | 250,000     | —         | —         | United States 5 per cent. stocks.      |
|                     |                         | \$2,405,000 | \$6,453,000 | \$916,811 | \$113,180 |  |

A true statement.

R. M. SMITH, TREASURER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 1st, 1852.



1



. (2.)

**JOINT**

**RULES AND ORDERS**

**OF**

**THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

**OF NEW JERSEY,**

**OF THE SESSION OF 1851.**

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**Trenton, N. J.**

**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.**

**1851.**





# JOINT RULES

AND

## ORDERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

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1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one house and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one house, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the house in which the same may have passed.

4. Each house, in which any bill or resolution shall have passed, shall transmit therewith to the other house, all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house by the door-keeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one house or the other,

to a *Joint Committee on Passed Bills*, of two from each house, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which house the same originated: which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the house in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each house. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor; which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each house.

(3.)  
**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**REGISTRY AND RETURN**

**OF**

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,**

**IN THE**

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY.**

**READ, FEBRUARY 18, 1852, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.**

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**PRINTED BY**

**MORRIS R. HAMILTON,**

**TRENTON, N. J.**

**1852.**



# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

RELATING TO THE

## REGISTRY AND RETURN

OF

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Secretary of State, made in compliance with the law, relating to the Registry and Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, respectfully report,

That they have had under consideration the said Report, and are fully sensible of the importance of the law which requires a return to the proper authorities, of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths which occur in the State during the year. While they regret that the returns are not so complete as could be desired, it is still very gratifying to find so decided an improvement in this respect in the Report of the past year over that of the preceding one; and as the amendments to the law, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, which provides for an increased compensation to those making returns, did not go into operation until the first day of June last, it may be reasonably expected, that those for the present year, when received, will show a still greater degree of accuracy. No doubt some defects may exist in the present law, and the amendment suggested by the Secretary of State would probably increase its efficacy; yet, perhaps, it would be as well to postpone any alterations to a future Session of the Legislature, when the workings of the law will be more thoroughly developed, and the ex-

which may be found in the same. The Committee beg leave to offer the accompanying resolution, which provides for the printing of one thousand copies of the Report of the Secretary, out of which number they propose that three hundred copies shall be placed in his hands to distribute, one copy to be sent by him to each of the township clerks in the State, and the others to be circulated at his discretion, the remaining seven hundred copies to be for the use of the members of this House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BEACH VANDERPOOL,  
CORNELIUS S. DICKERSON,  
BENJAMIN GEROE,  
Committee.

TRENTON, February 18th, 1862.

# R E P O R T.

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## TO THE LEGISLATURE.

THE accompanying Report is submitted, in compliance with the requirements of the law "Relating to the Registry and Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths."

Soon after the Supplement, adopted in 1851, became a law, a circular letter was prepared at this office, and transmitted to each of the township clerks in this State, calling their attention, particularly, to the duties required of them; informing them of the increased compensation allowed, and urging as full and complete reports as it was possible to make. After the time prescribed for the reception of these reports had expired, another circular was prepared and transmitted to the defaulting township clerks, renewing the request that *some report* should be made from every township, if not as full as the law contemplated, at least *the best* that, under the circumstances, could be furnished. I am sorry to inform you that, notwithstanding the importunity with which this was pressed, and the plain direction of the law, several township clerks have totally neglected to make report, and that from others the returns are meagre and unsatisfactory. Among those thus negligent, are the officers of populous cities, where, it was hoped, much interest prevailed to have its requirements fulfilled.

General complaint is made by the township clerks that Ministers, Magistrates, Sextons, and Physicians, do not make report to them, as directed by law. Physicians are especially and almost universally spoken of as remiss in this particular. A penalty for such neglect is affixed to the three former classes of persons, although, notwithstanding their frequent dereliction, no instance where it has been attempted to be enforced, is known to the undersigned. If a penalty is proper in any case, Physicians ought to be included. As the information thus collected is unavailing either for comparison or useful-



ness, unless it approximates to completeness, it is submitted whether more stringent measures should not be engrafted upon the law.

I would suggest, also, that a fee of five cents for each marriage, birth, or death, properly returned to the township clerk, be paid to the person so reporting the same, from the township treasury.

But, notwithstanding this Report is not as full as the design of the law contemplated, it is more comprehensive than any former Report upon this subject, from this department. Of 184 townships in the State, returns have been received from 156. Last year I received reports from 93 townships, leaving 90 unheard from; the present year, the defaulting townships number only 28. The counties of Essex, Gloucester, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Warren, furnish reports from every township. In no previous Report was any one county complete. The Supplement passed last year, and the measures adopted by direction thereof, have succeeded, to this extent, in waking up an interest in this matter; and it is believed that the enforcement of the recommendations herewith preferred, will impart still further energy and vitality to the law.

The information thus collected, is arranged in tabular statements, by counties, showing:

- 1st. The number of marriages reported from each township.
- 2d. The number of births reported from each township, designating the sex.
- 3d. The number of deaths reported from each township, arranged in periods of ten years.
- 4th. The causes of death, so far as reported, arranged in columns, to show the prevailing diseases of each township.

To each of the foregoing, there is added a table, exhibiting in recapitulation the total for each county, and the aggregate under each heading for the entire State.

All which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. S. ALLISON,

Secretary of State.

January 27, 1852.

# DEATHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | Total. |
|------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------|
|                  | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Mysalpelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. |        |
| Weymouth, . . .  | 4  | 2          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        | 1            |         |            |             |           |                     | 2           | 10     |
| Great Egg Har-   |  |            |           |               |                | 1              |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 5           | 45     |
| bour, . . .      | 4  | 19         | 3         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2        |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 1           | 7      |
| halloway, . . .  | 6  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | 16     |
| Hamilton,* . . . |  |            | 1         |               |                | 1              |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        | 2           |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 4           | 8      |
| Fullica, . . .   | 1  | 2          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            | 1                 |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | 21     |
|                  | 15   | 23         | 4         | 1             | 1              | 2              |            |                            |                             |                            | 1                 |                 | 2      |             |                  | 4        | 1            | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 12          | 24     |
|                  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | 92     |

\* No returns of deaths.

# DEATHS IN BERGEN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.               | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
|--------------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|
|                          | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. | Total. |
| Lodi, . . . . .          | 2  | 5          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            | 2         | 1                 | 1               |        |             |                  | 1        |              | 1       | 1          |             | 1         |                     | 1           | 1                    | 8      |
| Hackensack, . . . . .    | 3  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            |           |                   |                 |        | 1           |                  |          |              | 4       | 1          |             |           |                     | 5           | 11                   | 34     |
| New Barbadoes, . . . . . | 3  | 1          |           |               |                | 3              |            |                            | 1                           |                            |           |                   | 1               |        |             |                  |          |              | 1       | 1          |             | 3         |                     | 7           |                      | 21     |
| Harrington, . . . . .    | 5  |            | 2         | 1             |                |                |            | 1                          | 1                           | 1                          |           |                   |                 | 1      | 1           |                  |          |              | 2       | 1          | 1           | 1         |                     | 5           |                      | 22     |
| Franklin,* . . . . .     |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
| Saddle River,* . . . . . |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
| Washington,* . . . . .   |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
| Hoboken, . . . . .       | 1  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             | 1                          |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      | 3      |
|                          | 14   | 6          | 3         | 2             |                | 3              |            | 1                          | 3                           | 2                          | 2         | 1                 | 2               | 2      |             | 2                |          | 1            | 8       | 2          |             | 5         |                     | 18          | 11                   | 88     |

\* No returns of deaths.

# DEATHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.                     | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | Total. |             |                      |     |    |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|-----|----|
|                                | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Billous Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Chilblad. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krydipolus. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. |        | All others. | Causes not Reported. |     |    |
|                                |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |     |    |
| Chesterfield, . . .            | 20   | 7          | 8         | 1             | 2              | 1              |            |                            | 5                           | 6                          | 3         |                   | 5               | 2      |             |                  |          | 4            | 5       | 4          | 3           |           |                     |        | 22          | 7                    | 105 |    |
| Mansfield, # . . .             | 10   | 17         | 2         | 2             |                | 5              |            |                            |                             |                            |           | 5                 |                 | 3      |             |                  | 7        | 7            |         | 5          | 2           | 1         |                     | 1      | 7           | 37                   | 103 |    |
| Burlington, . . .              |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |     |    |
| Springfield, . . .             | 1  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            | 1         |                   | 1               | 1      | 1           |                  |          |              | 1       |            |             |           |                     |        | 1           |                      | 6   |    |
| New Hanover, . .               | 10   | 1          |           |               |                | 3              |            | 1                          |                             |                            | 1         |                   | 2               | 2      |             |                  | 4        | 4            | 1       | 2          | 1           |           |                     |        | 6           | 32                   | 67  |    |
| Northampton, . .               | 2  | 1          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            | 1         |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        | 3           | 15                   | 25  |    |
| Willingborough, .              |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |     |    |
| Chester, # . . .               | 7  | 2          | 2         |               |                |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            |           |                   | 1               | 1      | 1           |                  | 3        | 3            |         |            |             |           |                     |        | 3           | 3                    | 23  |    |
| Washington, . . .              |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |     |    |
| Little Egg Har-<br>bour, . . . | 6  | 1          | 1         | 1             | 5              |                |            |                            |                             |                            | 2         |                   |                 | 2      | 2           |                  |          |              | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 1      | 18          | 4                    | 5   | 47 |
| Essexham, . . .                | 6  |            | 1         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      | 1           |                  |          |              | 1       | 1          |             |           |                     |        |             | 14                   | 25  |    |
| Southampton, . .               | 11   | 5          | 3         | 1             | 1              |                | 3          |                            | 1                           | 2                          |           | 3                 | 3               | 1      |             | 1                | 3        | 3            |         |            |             |           | 2                   |        | 17          | 11                   | 63  |    |
| Pemberton, . . .               | 7  |            | 1         | 2             |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            |           |                   |                 |        | 1           |                  |          |              | 3       | 2          | 5           |           |                     |        | 14          | 9                    | 48  |    |
| Medford, . . .                 | 11   | 4          | 1         | 1             | 1              |                | 1          |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 2      |             |                  | 1        | 1            |         | 1          |             |           |                     |        | 8           | 7                    | 38  |    |
| Medford, . . .                 | 2  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             | 1                          |           |                   |                 |        | 2           | 2                |          | 1            |         | 1          | 1           |           |                     |        | 9           | 5                    | 26  |    |

## DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.         | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            | Total. | Causes not Reported. |             |           |                    |             |
|--------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|
|                    | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Child-bed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping Cough. | Croup. | Erysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysia. |        |                      | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Furid Sore Throat. | All others. |
| Camden, . . .      | 13   | 5          |           |               | 1              | 3              |            |                            | 3                           | 1                          |            | 2                 |                 | 3      |             |                  | 4        | 1            | 1       |            |        |                      |             | 15        | 20                 | 73          |
| Newton, . . .      | 18   | 7          | 3         |               | 1              | 3              |            |                            | 1                           | 1                          |            |                   | 1               | 3      | 1           |                  | 2        | 2            | 2       | 1          |        |                      | 1           | 11        | 15                 | 71          |
| Waterford, . . .   | 6  | 1          | 3         | 3             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            | 1          |                   |                 | 1      | 1           |                  |          | 1            | 2       | 2          |        |                      |             | 13        | 6                  | 40          |
| Gloucester,* . . . |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |        |                      |             |           |                    |             |
| Union, . . .       | 2  | 5          | 1         |               | 1              | 1              | 1          |                            |                             | 5                          |            |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  |          | 1            | 3       |            |        |                      | 8           |           | 14                 | 43          |
| Delaware, . . .    | 2  |            |           |               | 1              |                |            |                            |                             |                            |            |                   | 1               |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |        |                      |             |           | 6                  | 10          |
| Washington,* . . . |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |        |                      |             |           |                    |             |
| Winslow, . . .     | 1  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |            |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |        |                      |             |           | 4                  | 5           |
|                    | 42   | 18         | 7         | 4             | 4              | 7              | 1          |                            | 4                           | 6                          | 1          | 2                 | 2               | 8      | 1           |                  | 6        | 5            | 8       | 2          |        | 2                    |             | 47        | 65                 | 242         |

**\* No returns of deaths.**

# DEATHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS. | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | Total. |
|------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------|
|            | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Droopy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. |        |
| Dennis,    | 5  | 4          | 1         | 1             |                |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        | 2            | 2       | 2          |             |           |                     | 6           | 4      |
| Upper,     | 2  | 3          | 3         |               | 1              |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        |              | 2       |            |             |           |                     |             | 5      |
| Lower,*    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |
| Middle,    | 3  | 1          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            | 2                           | 1                          |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         | 1          |             |           |                     | 5           | 4      |
|            | 10   | 8          | 5         | 1             | 1              |                |            | 1                          |                             | 2                          | 1         |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2        | 2            | 2       | 2          | 1           |           |                     | 11          | 13     |
|            |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | 60     |

\* No returns of deaths.

# DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.     | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | Total. |             |                      |
|----------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|
|                | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Erysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. |        | All others. | Causes not Reported. |
| Stow Creek.    | 4  | 2          |           | 4             |                |                |            |                            |                             | 1                          |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  | 1        | 2            | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 2      | 1           | 20                   |
| Greenwich, #.  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2        |              | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 1      | 5           | 16                   |
| Hopewell,      | 3  | 3          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          | 2            | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 1      | 1           | 6                    |
| Deerfield,     | 3  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |
| Fairfield, #.  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |
| Milville,      | 10   | 5          |           |               | 1              |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            |           |                   | 3               |        |             |                  | 2        | 5            | 1       |            |             | 1         |                     | 22     | 8           | 59                   |
| Downe,         | 1  |            | 2         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2        |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             | 38                   |
| Maurice River, | 10   | 4          |           |               |                | 1              |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   | 3               | 4      |             |                  | 9        | 1            | 4       | 1          |             |           | 17                  | 27     | 81          |                      |
| Bridgeton,     | 9  |            | 1         | 1             | 2              |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   | 2               |        |             | 2                | 1        |              |         |            |             |           | 14                  | 3      | 38          |                      |
| Cohansey,      | 3  |            |           |               |                |                |            | 4                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  |          |              | 1       | 1          |             |           | 3                   | 6      | 19          |                      |
|                | 43   | 14         | 3         | 5             | 3              | 1              |            | 5                          |                             | 1                          |           |                   | 8               | 6      | 2           | 1                | 19       | 8            | 12      | 2          |             |           | 1                   | 60     | 83          | 277                  |

\* No returns of deaths.

# DEATHS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.    | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            | Total. |             |           |                     |             |                      |     |
|---------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----|
|               | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Erysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Droopy. | Paralysis. |        | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Petrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. |     |
| Idwell, . . . | 11   |            |           |               | 1              | 1              |            | 2                          | 1                           | 2                          |           |                   |                 | 3      | 1           |                  | 7        |              | 1       | 1          |        |             |           | 9                   | 7           | 47                   |     |
| ington,* . .  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |        |             |           |                     |             |                      |     |
| omfield, . .  | 6  | 1          | 1         | 1             |                | 2              | 1          | 1                          | 1                           |                            | 1         |                   |                 | 4      | 2           |                  | 1        |              | 4       | 3          |        |             |           | 6                   | 7           | 37                   |     |
| unge, . . .   | 12   | 9          | 4         | 1             |                | 4              |            | 2                          | 1                           |                            | 3         |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              | 6       |            |        |             |           | 16                  | 11          | 79                   |     |
| wark, . . .   | 77   | 32         | 15        | 5             |                | 15             |            | 33                         | 24                          | 16                         | 9         | 1                 | 1               | 1      | 12          | 4                | 1        | 36           | 21      | 1          | 1      | 7           |           | 112                 | 28          | 455                  |     |
| zabeth, . .   | 23   | 4          | 2         |               | 2              | 21             |            | 3                          |                             |                            | 1         | 1                 | 2               | 8      | 1           |                  | 8        | 1            | 1       | 1          | 1      |             |           | 26                  | 22          | 135                  |     |
| ingfield, . . | 7  | 1          |           |               | 4              |                | 1          | 1                          |                             | 1                          |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  | 2        | 1            | 1       | 1          |        | 3           |           | 5                   | 8           | 36                   |     |
| nton, . . .   | 1  |            |           |               |                |                | 1          |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 3        |              | 1       |            |        |             | 6         |                     | 11          |                      |     |
| estfield, . . | 1  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             | 1                          |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 3        |              | 1       | 1          |        |             |           |                     | 21          |                      |     |
| w Providence, | 10   |            | 3         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  | 4        |              |         |            |        | 1           |           | 3                   | 19          | 25                   |     |
| ion, . . .    | 4  | 1          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              | 1       |            |        |             |           | 2                   | 8           |                      |     |
| hway, . . .   | 15   | 8          |           |               |                |                |            | 1                          | 2                           |                            | 1         |                   | 1               | 1      | 1           | 1                | 2        | 4            | 3       |            |        | 2           |           | 6                   | 5           | 54                   |     |
| lleville, . . | 4  |            |           | 1             |                | 4              | 1          |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 5      |             |                  | 1        |              | 3       |            |        | 1           |           | 4                   | 12          | 36                   |     |
| unfield, . .  | 7  | 1          | 1         | 1             |                |                | 1          |                            |                             |                            |           |                   | 2               |        | 1           | 1                |          | 1            | 3       | 3          | 3      |             | 1         | 1                   | 2           | 21                   |     |
|               | 178  | 57         | 26        | 10            | 7              | 47             | 5          | 43                         | 29                          | 20                         | 15        | 2                 | 6               | 35     | 10          | 1                | 34       | 45           | 50      | 11         |        |             | 15        | 2                   | 196         | 121                  | 965 |

\* No returns of deaths.



# DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.      | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
|-----------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|
|                 | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. | Total. |
| arrison, . . .  | 4  | 3          |           | 1             | 1              |                |            |                            |                             |                            | 1         |                   |                 |        |             | 1                | 2        | 2            | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 8           | 7                    | 30     |
| epford, . . .   | 8  |            |           |               |                | 4              |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 3           | 5                    | 20     |
| reenwich, . . . | 3  | 12         |           | 1             | 1              | 1              |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 4        | 1            | 1       | 1          | 1           |           |                     | 13          | 10                   | 33     |
| oolwich, . . .  | 8  | 24         | 4         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 3      | 1           |                  | 2        | 1            | 1       | 2          | 2           |           |                     | 15          | 9                    | 68     |
| ranklin, . . .  | 4  | 21         | 2         |               | 5              |                |            | 1                          |                             | 2                          | 2         |                   |                 |        |             | 1                | 1        | 4            | 4       | 1          |             |           |                     | 15          | 6                    | 69     |
|                 | 27   | 60         | 6         | 1             | 7              | 5              |            | 1                          |                             | 2                          | 3         |                   |                 | 3      | 1           | 2                | 9        | 7            | 7       | 4          |             |           |                     | 39          | 37                   | 220    |

## DEATHS IN HUDSON COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                  |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
|-------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|
|                   | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Chorea Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. | Total |
| Arsey City, . . . | 8  | 6          | 2         |               |                | 4              | 2          | 2                          |                             |                            | 1         |                  | 4               |        |             |                  |          |              | 1       |            |             |           |                     |             | 9                    | 49    |
| Harrison, . . .   | 3  |            | 1         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                  |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
| Bergen, † . . .   |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                  |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
| Van Vorst, † . .  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                  |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
| North Bergen, † . |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                  |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
| Joboken, † . . .  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                  |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
|                   | 11   | 6          | 3         |               | 1              | 4              | 2          | 2                          |                             |                            | 1         |                  | 4               |        |             |                  |          |              | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 11          | 9                    | 55    |

**# Returns from first ward only.**

**† No returns.**

# DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.    | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |              |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | Total. |             |                      |
|---------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|
|               | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Rhytispelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. |        | All others. | Causes not Reported. |
| West Amwell,* | 1  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            | 1         |                   |                 |        |              |                  | 4        |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 6      | 12          |                      |
| East Amwell,  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |              |                  |          |              | 1       | 1          | 2           |           |                     | 11     | 5           | 33                   |
| Delaware,*    | 6  | 4          | 1         | 1             |                |                |            | 1                          | 1                           |                            |           |                   |                 |        | 1            |                  | 3        | 2            |         |            |             |           | 7                   | 8      | 26          |                      |
| Arlington,    | 3  |            | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |              |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |
| Lexingwood,*  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   | 3               |        |              |                  | 1        |              | 2       |            | 1           |           | 1                   | 15     | 30          |                      |
| Alexandria,*  | 7  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             | 2                          | 1         |                   |                 |        |              |                  | 1        | 1            |         |            |             |           | 6                   | 4      | 22          |                      |
| Ethlehem,     | 5  | 3          |           |               |                |                |            | 1                          | 1                           |                            |           |                   | 1               |        | 2            |                  | 1        | 1            | 2       |            |             | 1         |                     | 5      | 22          |                      |
| Ebanon,       | 3  |            | 2         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |              |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |
| Franklin,     | 4  |            | 1         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             | 1                          |           |                   | 1               |        |              |                  |          |              |         |            |             | 1         |                     | 4      | 7           | 20                   |
| Readington,   |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |              |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |
| Linton,*      |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |              |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |
| Leeksbury,    | 3  |            |           |               |                |                |            | 1                          | 1                           |                            |           |                   |                 |        |              |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        | 5           |                      |
| Ambertville,* | 32   | 7          | 5         | 3             |                |                |            | 4                          | 4                           | 3                          | 2         |                   | 4               | 2      | 1            |                  |          | 10           | 4       | 5          | 3           |           | 2                   | 40     | 39          | 170                  |

\* No returns of deaths.

## DEATHS IN MERCER COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIP.       | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             | Total. |
|-----------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|
|                 | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Dyspnea. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Purified Sore Throat. | All others. |        |
| renton, *       |  | 1          | 2         |               |                |                |            |                            | 2                           |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             | 5      |
| wing, . . .     |  | 11         | 3         |               |                | 6              |            |                            |                             |                            |                   | 1               |        |          | 1          |             |           |                       | 5           | 5      |
| ottingham, . .  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             |        |
| ast Windsor, *  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             |        |
| 'est Windsor, * |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             |        |
| awrence, . . .  | 1  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             |        |
| rinckton, . . . | 12   | 4          | 1         |               |                | 1              | 3          |                            | 1                           | 1                          |                   |                 |        |          | 2          | 1           |           |                       | 13          | 12     |
| amilton, . . .  | 5  |            |           |               |                | 2              |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             | 14     |
| opewell, . . .  | 3  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          | 1          |             |           |                       | 2           | 6      |
|                 | 29   | 16         | 6         |               |                | 9              | 3          |                            | 3                           | 1                          |                   | 1               |        |          | 4          | 3           | 1         |                       | 20          | 43     |
|                 |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |                   |                 |        |          |            |             |           |                       |             | 158    |

\* No returns of deaths.

# DEATHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | Total. |                      |     |
|-------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------|----------------------|-----|
|                   | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Chilbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysls. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Purrid Sore Throat. | All others. |        | Causes not Reported. |     |
| North Brunswick,* | 5  | 11         | 1         |               |                | 1              |            | 1                          |                             |                            |          |                   | 1               |        |             |                  | 2        | 2            | 3       | 5          | 2           |           |                     | 23          | 10     | 67                   |     |
| South Brunswick,  | 9  | 1          | 2         |               | 1              | 1              |            |                            | 1                           | 3                          |          | 2                 | 2               | 1      |             |                  | 4        | 4            | 2       | 4          |             | 1         |                     | 15          | 2      | 55                   |     |
| unroe, . . .      | 5  |            | 3         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        | 2           |                  | 1        | 1            | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 5           | 7      | 23                   |     |
| South Amboy, . .  | 32   | 8          |           | 1             |                |                |            | 3                          | 1                           | 3                          |          | 1                 | 7               |        | 1           |                  | 3        | 4            |         | 1          | 1           |           | 1                   |             | 16     | 42                   | 124 |
| Woodbridge, . . . | 7  | 1          | 2         | 2             |                |                |            |                            |                             | 3                          |          | 1                 | 1               | 1      | 1           | 1                | 6        | 1            |         |            |             |           |                     | 5           | 17     | 50                   |     |
| Scataway, . . .   | 5  |            | 2         | 2             |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            |          |                   | 1               | 1      | 1           | 1                | 1        |              | 5       |            |             |           |                     | 18          | 1      | 38                   |     |
| North Amboy,      | 63   | 21         | 10        | 5             | 1              | 2              |            | 4                          | 3                           | 9                          |          | 4                 | 12              | 3      | 5           |                  | 7        | 11           | 10      | 11         | 3           | 1         | 1                   | 82          | 79     | 357                  |     |

\* No returns of deaths.

## DEATHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.          | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |              |             |           |                     | Causes not Reported. | Total. |             |
|---------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|
|                     | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysists. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. |                      |        | All others. |
| Freehold, . . .     | 2  | 1          | 2         |               |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            |           |                   |                 |        | 2           |                  | 1        | 1            | 1       | 1            |             |           |                     | 6                    | 15     |             |
| Upper Freehold, . . | 12   | 3          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 2      |             |                  | 1        | 1            | 4       | 1            |             |           |                     | 10                   | 38     |             |
| Addletown, . . .    | 8  | 5          | 2         | 2             |                | 1              |            | 1                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  | 3        | 3            | 3       |              | 1           |           |                     | 10                   | 45     |             |
| Newabury, *         |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   | 1               |        |             |                  |          |              |         |              |             |           |                     |                      |        |             |
| Howell, . . .       | 4  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 3        |              | 2       |              |             |           |                     | 8                    | 22     |             |
| Millstone, . . .    | 3  | 1          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |              |             |           |                     | 10                   | 15     |             |
| Plantatic, *        |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |              |             |           |                     |                      |        |             |
| Ardenborough, *     |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |              |             |           |                     |                      |        |             |
| Ardenborough, *     | 4  | 1          | 1         |               |                |                |            | 2                          | 1                           |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        | 3            |         | 1            |             |           | 4                   | 11                   | 29     |             |
| Ardenborough, *     |  |            |           |               |                |                |            | 4                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        | 3            | 1       |              |             | 1         |                     | 11                   | 9      |             |
| Ardenborough, *     | 11   | 5          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        |              |         |              |             |           |                     | 3                    | 58     |             |
| Ardenborough, *     |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              | 2       |              |             |           |                     | 3                    | 11     |             |
| Ardenborough, *     | 6  | 9          | 4         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   | 2               |        |             |                  |          | 1            |         |              |             |           |                     | 1                    | 38     |             |
| Ardenborough, *     |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |              |             |           |                     |                      | 5      |             |
| All, . . .          | 50   | 25         | 11        | 2             |                | 1              |            | 7                          | 1                           | 3                          | 1         | 2                 | 4               | 6      |             |                  | 2        | 12           | 13      | 4            |             | 2         |                     | 53                   | 54     | 265         |

\* No returns of deaths.

# DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.           | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |     |
|----------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----|
|                      | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Myriapelas. | Liver Complaint. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. |     |
| Oris, . . . . .      | 7  | 3          | 1         | 2             | 1              |                | 1          | 4                          | 3                           | 2                          | 1         | 2                 | 3               | 3      |             |                  | 3            | 2       | 1          |             | 1         |                     | 9           | 3                    | 57  |
| atham, . . . . .     | 4  |            |           |               |                |                | 3          |                            |                             | 1                          |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2            | 1       | 1          |             | 2         |                     | 3           | 14                   | 30  |
| anover, . . . . .    | 5  | 1          |           |               |                | 1              |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1            | 2       | 1          |             |           |                     | 3           | 5                    | 20  |
| quannock, . . . . .  | 4  | 2          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  | 1            | 4       | 1          |             |           |                     | 6           | 5                    | 24  |
| ndolph,* . . . . .   |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |     |
| fferson, . . . . .   | 1  | 1          | 1         |               |                |                |            | 1                          |                             | 1                          | 2         |                   |                 |        | 1           |                  | 2            | 3       | 1          |             |           | 10                  |             | 23                   |     |
| oxbury, . . . . .    | 2  | 2          | 2         |               |                | 2              |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1            | 1       | 1          |             |           | 9                   | 3           | 27                   |     |
| ashington, . . . . . | 3  | 1          | 2         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  | 2            | 1       |            |             | 1         |                     | 6           | 2                    | 16  |
| rester, . . . . .    |  | 3          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             | 1                          |           | 1                 |                 | 1      |             |                  | 2            | 1       | 2          |             |           | 2                   | 2           | 12                   |     |
| endham, . . . . .    | 5  | 1          | 2         |               | 2              |                |            | 1                          |                             | 1                          |           | 1                 |                 | 1      |             |                  | 3            | 1       | 1          | 2           |           | 6                   | 3           | 24                   |     |
| ockaway, . . . . .   | 10   |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        | 1           |                  | 1            | 1       |            |             |           | 10                  |             | 32                   |     |
|                      | 41   | 14         | 7         | 3             | 3              | 3              | 4          | 6                          | 3                           | 5                          | 3         | 4                 | 3               | 6      | 2           |                  | 11           | 14      | 7          |             | 4         |                     | 64          | 37                   | 265 |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS. | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |
|------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
|            | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Myriapelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. |
| Clarkson,* | 1  |            | 3         |               |                | 6              |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      | 1           | 1                |          | 2            | 2       |            |             | 1         | 2                   | 7           |
| unsted,    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          | 1            | 1       |            |             |           |                     |             |
| afford,    | 1  | 2          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      | 1           |                  | 2        | 2            | 1       |            | 1           |           |                     | 2           |
| nion,      | 8  | 6          | 3         |               |                |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2        | 2            |         |            |             |           |                     | 4           |
| over,      | 5  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |
| ick,       |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |
|            | 15   | 8          | 6         |               |                | 6              |            | 1                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 2      | 1           |                  | 4        | 5            | 3       | 1          |             | 1         | 2                   | 13          |
|            |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 42          |
|            |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 110         |

\* No report of deaths.



# DEATHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.      | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
|-----------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|
|                 | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysls. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. | Total. |
| Equackanonk,    | 2  | 18         | 1         |               | 1              | 46             | 3          | 2                          | 3                           | 1                          | 3         |                   | 2               | 1      | 1           | 2                | 5        | 2            | 1       | 1          |             | 3         |                     |             | 30                   | 57     |
| aterson, . . .  | 37   | 4          | 10        | 1             | 1              |                |            |                            |                             | 3                          |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              | 4       |            |             |           |                     |             | 44                   | 228    |
| lancheater,*    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
| ompton,*        |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |        |
| West Milford, . | 4  | 1          | 1         | 1             |                |                |            | 3                          |                             | 1                          |           | 1                 |                 | 5      | 1           |                  | 1        |              | 3       | 2          |             | 2         |                     | 7           | 3                    | 30     |
| Wayne, . . .    | 5  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2        |              |         |            |             |           | 6                   |             | 19                   |        |
|                 | 48   | 23         | 12        | 2             | 2              | 46             | 3          | 5                          | 3                           | 5                          | 3         | 1                 | 2               | 6      | 2           | 2                | 8        | 2            | 8       | 3          |             | 5         | -                   | 66          | 77                   | 334    |

\* No return of deaths.

# DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.             | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | Total. |                      |
|------------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------|----------------------|
|                        | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Purrid Sore Throat. | All others. |        | Causes not Reported. |
| Wilmington,*           | 2  | 2          | 1         | 1             | 1              |                |            |                            |                             | 1                          |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 2           | 3      | 13                   |
| Wilmington,*           |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
| Lower Alloways Creek,* |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
| Lower Penns Neck,*     | 1  | 1          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        | 8                    |
| Upper Penns Neck,*     | 1  | 2          | 1         |               |                |                | 1          |                            | 1                           |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        | 5                    |
| Upper Alloways Creek,* |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
| Lesgrove,*             |  | 1          | 2         | 1             |                |                |            | 3                          |                             |                            |           | 1                 | 2               | 7      |             |                  | 2        |              | 2       |            |             | 1         |                     | 28          | 3      | 53                   |
| Lesgrove,*             |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
| Lesgrove,*             |  | 1          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 5           | 8      | 22                   |
| Upper Pittsgrove,      | 3  | 1          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
| Upper Pittsgrove,      | 7  | 7          | 4         | 2             | 1              |                | 1          | 3                          | 2                           | 1                          |           | 1                 | 2               | 8      |             |                  |          |              | 4       | 1          |             | 1         |                     | 35          | 27     | 109                  |

\* No return of deaths.

# DEATHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
|------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|
|                  | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Obolera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Krysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Droopy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. | Total |
| Bridgewater, . . | 4  | 3          | 4         | 3             |                |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            | 1         | 2                 | 2               | 2      | 1           | 1                | 2        | 2            | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 3           | 42                   | 68    |
| Marblehead, . .  | 10   | 2          | 2         |               |                |                |            | 3                          | 1                           |                            | 2         | 2                 |                 | 5      |             |                  | 2        | 2            | 1       |            |             |           |                     |             | 5                    | 40    |
| Franklin, . . .  | 8  | 1          |           |               | 1              |                |            | 2                          | 2                           |                            |           | 1                 |                 |        | 2           |                  | 2        | 2            | 1       | 1          | 2           |           |                     | 4           | 6                    | 32    |
| Bedminster, . .  | 4  |            |           |               |                |                |            | 2                          | 5                           | 1                          |           | 1                 |                 | 1      |             | 2                | 6        |              | 1       |            |             | 1         |                     |             | 8                    | 32    |
| Willsborough, *  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        | 3            |         |            | 3           |           |                     | 7           | 3                    | 25    |
| Montgomery, . .  | 3  | 2          | 1         | 2             |                |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 3        | 3            | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 5           | 1                    | 19    |
| Warren, . . .    | 5  | 1          | 1         | 1             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 1        | 2            | 2       | 1          |             |           |                     | 3           | 3                    | 17    |
| Worcester, . .   | 1  | 2          |           | 2             |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              | 2       |            |             |           |                     |             |                      |       |
| Worcester, . .   | 35   | 11         | 8         | 8             | 1              |                |            | 7                          | 10                          | 2                          | 3         | 6                 | 2               | 7      | 5           | 1                | 15       | 9            | 5       | 2          | 5           | 1         |                     | 22          | 68                   | 233   |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS. | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | Total. |             |                      |    |
|------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|----|
|            | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Ryripelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. |        | All others. | Causes not Reported. |    |
| Longue,    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        | 4           | 4                    |    |
| ardiston,  |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        | 4           | 10                   |    |
| Valpack.   | 2  | 5          |           | 2             | 1              |                |            | 2                          | 1                           | 3                          | 1         |                   |                 | 1      |            | 1                |          | 2            | 1       | 1          |             |           |                     | 3      | 8           | 16                   |    |
| rankford,  | 7  | 2          |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 | 1      |            |                  |          |              |         | 2          |             |           |                     | 11     | 8           | 43                   |    |
| ewton,*    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |    |
| ernon,     | 3  | 1          | 2         |               |                | 3              |            | 1                          |                             | 1                          | 2         |                   |                 | 1      |            | 1                |          |              | 1       | 1          |             |           |                     | 14     | 11          | 44                   |    |
| ardiston,  | 6  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          | 2            |         |            |             |           |                     | 6      | 7           | 21                   |    |
| reen,*     |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |    |
| tillwater, |  |            | 1         |               |                |                |            | 1                          | 1                           | 1                          |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        | 3           | 10                   | 17 |
| lyram,*    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |    |
| paria,     | 3  | 1          |           |               |                |                |            |                            | 3                           | 3                          |           |                   |                 | 2      |            |                  | 1        |              | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 3      | 9           | 13                   |    |
| afayette,  | 1  |            | 1         |               | 1              | 4              |            | 4                          |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  | 2        |              | 1       | 2          |             |           |                     | 9      | 10          | 31                   |    |
| Vantage,   | 3  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |           |                   |                 |        |            |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |        |             |                      |    |
|            | 25   | 12         | 4         | 2             | 2              | 7              |            | 8                          | 5                           | 8                          | 3         |                   |                 |        | 5          | 1                | 1        | 12           | 4       | 5          | 3           |           |                     | 53     | 49          | 209                  |    |

\* No return of deaths.

# DEATHS IN WARREN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.         | CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE. |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             | Total. |                      |
|--------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|--------|----------------------|
|                    | Consumption.                                 | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Chilbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Erysipelas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Dropsy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. |        | Causes not Reported. |
| Greenwich, . . .   | 10   | 1          | 5         |               |                | 3              |            | 3                          |                             | 1                          | 1        |                   | 1               | 2      | 3           |                  | 5        | 4            | 7       | 1          | 1           |           |                     | 38          | 2      | 83                   |
| Mansfield, . . .   | 9  | 2          | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            | 1        |                   |                 | 1      | 1           |                  | 2        | 1            | 1       | 1          | 1           |           |                     | 7           | 13     | 43                   |
| Independence, . .  | 2  |            | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 | 2      | 1           | 1                | 2        | 1            | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 3           | 1      | 18                   |
| Hardwick, . . .    | 4  |            | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          | 4            | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 3           | 1      | 15                   |
| Oxford, . . .      | 5  |            | 1         |               |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          | 1            | 1       | 1          | 1           |           |                     | 4           | 2      | 17                   |
| Knowlton, . . .    | 4  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          | 1            | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 3           | 5      | 13                   |
| Frelinghuysen, . . | 1  |            | 1         |               |                |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            |          |                   | 3               |        |             |                  | 1        |              | 1       |            |             |           |                     | 4           | 5      | 16                   |
| Shahquacy, . . .   |  | 1          |           |               |                |                |            |                            | 1                           |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 3        |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 7           | 7      | 23                   |
| Hope, . . .        | 5  | 5          |           |               |                |                |            |                            | 2                           | 1                          |          |                   |                 | 1      |             |                  |          |              | 3       |            | 1           |           |                     | 11          | 2      | 31                   |
| Franklin, . . .    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
| Harmony,* . . .    |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
| Blairstown, . . .  | 1  |            |           |               |                |                |            | 1                          |                             |                            | 1        |                   | 2               | 1      | 1           |                  | 1        |              |         | 2          |             |           |                     | 3           | 1      | 13                   |
| Belvidere, . . .   | 3  |            |           |               |                | 1              |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   | 1               | 1      |             |                  | 1        |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 6           | 2      | 16                   |
| Washington, . . .  | 4  |            |           |               |                | 1              |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 | 2      |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     | 5           | 1      | 13                   |
| Phillipsburg,†     |  |            |           |               |                |                |            |                            |                             |                            |          |                   |                 |        |             |                  |          |              |         |            |             |           |                     |             |        |                      |
|                    | 53   | 9          | 10        |               |                | 5              |            | 7                          | 3                           | 3                          | 3        |                   | 8               | 10     | 5           | 1                | 15       | 12           | 15      | 6          |             | 1         |                     | 94          | 43     | 303                  |

\* No report of deaths.

† Included in the return of Greenwich.

# RECAPITULATION—DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

CAUSES OF DEATH, AND NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE.

| COUNTIES.        | Consumption. | Dysentery. | Casualty. | Typhus Fever. | Bilious Fever. | Scarlet Fever. | Small-Pox. | Inflammation of the Lungs. | Inflammation of the Bowels. | Inflammation of the Brain. | Childbed. | Cholera Infantum. | Whooping-Cough. | Croup. | Kyrtipalas. | Liver Complaint. | Old Age. | Convulsions. | Droopy. | Paralysis. | Bronchitis. | Apoplexy. | Putrid Sore Throat. | All others. | Causes not Reported. | Total. |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|
| Atlantic, . . .  | 15           | 23         | 4         | 1             | 1              | 2              |            | 1                          | 3                           | 2                          | 1         |                   | 2               | 2      | 2           |                  | 4        | 1            | 2       |            |             |           |                     | 12          | 24                   | 92     |
| Bergen, . . .    | 14           | 6          | 3         | 2             | 9              | 3              | 4          | 2                          | 7                           | 9                          | 2         | 1                 | 2               | 2      | 2           | 2                | 1        | 12           | 8       |            | 2           | 5         |                     | 18          | 11                   | 88     |
| Burlington, . .  | 94           | 38         | 21        | 6             | 4              | 9              |            | 2                          | 4                           | 6                          | 7         | 8                 | 9               | 18     | 4           | 3                | 26       | 12           | 16      | 13         | 1           | 4         | 18                  | 94          | 145                  | 577    |
| Camden, . . .    | 42           | 18         | 7         | 4             | 4              | 7              | 1          | 1                          | 4                           | 2                          | 1         | 2                 | 2               | 8      | 1           |                  | 6        | 5            | 8       | 2          |             | 2         |                     | 47          | 65                   | 242    |
| Cape May, . . .  | 10           | 8          | 5         | 1             | 1              |                |            | 1                          |                             | 2                          |           |                   |                 |        |             |                  | 2        | 2            | 2       | 1          |             |           |                     | 11          | 13                   | 60     |
| Cumberland, . .  | 43           | 14         | 3         | 5             | 3              | 1              |            | 5                          | 29                          | 1                          | 15        | 2                 | 8               | 6      | 2           | 2                | 19       | 8            | 12      | 2          | 1           | 1         |                     | 60          | 83                   | 277    |
| Essex, . . .     | 178          | 57         | 26        | 10            | 7              | 47             | 5          | 43                         |                             | 20                         | 3         |                   | 6               | 35     | 10          | 1                | 34       | 45           | 50      | 11         |             | 15        | 2                   | 196         | 121                  | 965    |
| Hancock, . . .   | 27           | 60         | 6         | 1             | 7              | 5              | 2          | 1                          |                             | 2                          | 1         |                   | 4               | 3      | 1           | 2                | 9        | 7            | 7       | 4          |             |           |                     | 39          | 37                   | 220    |
| Houder, . . .    | 11           | 6          | 3         |               | 1              | 4              | 2          | 2                          | 4                           | 3                          | 1         |                   |                 | 2      | 1           |                  | 10       | 4            | 5       | 3          |             | 2         |                     | 11          | 9                    | 55     |
| Hudson, . . .    | 32           | 7          | 5         | 3             |                |                |            | 4                          | 4                           | 3                          | 2         |                   | 4               | 2      | 1           |                  | 6        | 6            | 4       |            |             |           |                     | 40          | 39                   | 170    |
| Island, . . .    | 29           | 16         | 6         |               |                | 9              | 3          |                            | 3                           | 1                          |           |                   | 1               |        | 7           |                  | 17       | 11           | 10      | 11         | 1           |           |                     | 20          | 43                   | 158    |
| Jersey, . . .    | 63           | 21         | 10        | 5             | 1              | 2              |            | 4                          | 3                           | 9                          | 2         |                   | 12              | 3      | 5           |                  | 12       | 12           | 13      | 4          | 3           | 1         | 1                   | 82          | 79                   | 357    |
| Middlesex, . . . | 50           | 25         | 11        | 2             |                | 1              | 4          | 7                          | 1                           | 3                          | 1         | 2                 | 4               | 6      |             | 2                | 21       | 11           | 14      | 7          |             | 2         |                     | 53          | 54                   | 265    |
| Monmouth, . . .  | 41           | 14         | 7         | 3             | 3              | 1              | 4          | 6                          | 3                           | 5                          | 3         | 4                 | 3               | 2      | 2           |                  | 4        | 5            | 3       | 1          |             | 4         | 2                   | 64          | 37                   | 265    |
| Morris, . . .    | 15           | 8          | 6         |               |                | 6              | 3          | 1                          | 3                           | 5                          | 3         | 1                 |                 | 2      | 1           | 2                | 8        | 2            | 8       | 3          |             | 5         |                     | 13          | 42                   | 110    |
| Ocean, . . .     | 48           | 23         | 12        | 2             | 2              | 46             | 3          | 5                          | 3                           | 5                          | 3         | 1                 | 2               | 6      | 2           | 2                | 8        | 2            |         |            |             |           |                     | 66          | 77                   | 334    |
| Passaic, . . .   | 7            | 7          | 4         | 2             | 1              |                |            | 1                          | 3                           | 2                          | 1         | 6                 | 1               | 2      | 8           |                  | 2        |              | 8       | 4          | 1           | 1         | 1                   | 35          | 27                   | 109    |
| Paterson, . . .  | 35           | 11         | 8         | 8             | 1              | 7              |            | 7                          | 10                          | 2                          | 3         |                   | 2               | 7      | 5           | 1                | 15       | 9            | 5       | 2          | 5           | 1         |                     | 22          | 68                   | 233    |
| Passer, . . .    | 25           | 12         | 4         | 2             | 2              | 7              |            | 8                          | 5                           | 8                          | 3         |                   | 2               | 5      | 1           | 1                | 12       | 4            | 5       | 3          |             |           |                     | 53          | 49                   | 209    |
| Warren, . . .    | 53           | 9          | 10        |               |                | 5              |            | 7                          | 3                           | 3                          | 3         |                   | 8               | 10     | 5           | 1                | 15       | 12           | 15      | 6          |             | 1         |                     | 94          | 43                   | 303    |
|                  | 832          | 383        | 161       | 57            | 43             | 157            | 22         | 105                        | 81                          | 83                         | 50        | 30                | 68              | 123    | 57          | 14               | 223      | 156          | 188     | 82         | 11          | 44        | 24                  | 1030        | 1066                 | 5089   |

## DEATHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.                  | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | Ages not Reported. | Total. |                   |           |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
|                             | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. |                    |        | 90 and under 100. | Over 100. |
| eymouth, . . .              | 5        |                 | 1                | 1                |                  | 1                |                  |                  |                  | 1                |                    |        | 1                 | 10        |
| eat Egg Har-<br>bour, . . . | 15       | 2               | 1                | 3                | 1                | 3                | 5                | 4                | 3                |                  |                    |        | 8                 | 45        |
| lloway, . . .               | 5        | 1               |                  | 1                | 2                |                  | 1                | 2                | 2                | 1                |                    |        | 1                 | 16        |
| milton,* . . .              |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| ullica, . . .               | 11       |                 | 1                | 1                | 2                | 1                |                  | 1                |                  | 1                |                    |        | 3                 | 21        |
|                             | 36       | 3               | 3                | 6                | 5                | 5                | 6                | 7                | 5                | 3                |                    |        | 13                | 92        |

\* No return of deaths.

## DEATHS IN BERGEN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.          | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | Ages not Reported. | Total. |                   |           |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
|                     | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. |                    |        | 90 and under 100. | Over 100. |
| di, . . . . .       | 3        |                 | 2                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 1                | 1                |                    |        | 1                 | 8         |
| ckensack, . . . .   | 9        | 5               | 1                | 2                | 2                | 1                | 1                |                  | 3                | 1                |                    |        | 8                 | 34        |
| w Barbadoes, . .    | 6        | 2               | 3                | 1                | 2                | 1                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 1                  |        |                   | 21        |
| rrington, . . . .   | 7        |                 | 2                | 2                | 2                | 1                | 2                | 3                | 2                | 1                |                    |        |                   | 22        |
| anklin,* . . . . .  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| ddle River,* . . .  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| ashington,* . . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| hokus, . . . . .    | 1        | 1               |                  |                  |                  | 1                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   | 3         |
|                     | 26       | 8               | 8                | 5                | 6                | 4                | 5                | 4                | 7                | 4                | 2                  |        | 9                 | 88        |

\* No return of deaths.

## DEATHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.         | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |           |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
|                    | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. |                    |        | Over 100. |
| Camden, . . .      | 33       | 4               | 3                | 4                | 6                | 8                | 3                | 5                | 1                | 3                |                   |                    | 3      | 73        |
| Newton, . . .      | 28       | 1               | 5                | 9                | 4                | 4                | 4                | 5                | 4                |                  |                   |                    | 7      | 71        |
| Waterford, . . .   | 16       | 2               | 2                | 4                | 1                | 5                | 1                | 1                | 1                |                  |                   |                    | 7      | 40        |
| Gloucester,* . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |           |
| Union, . . .       | 18       | 3               | 3                | 7                |                  | 2                | 4                | 5                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 1      | 43        |
| Delaware, . . .    |          | 1               | 1                |                  | 3                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    | 5      | 10        |
| Washington,* . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |           |
| Winslow, . . .     | 3        |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  | 1                | 1                |                  |                  |                   |                    |        | 5         |
|                    | 98       | 11              | 14               | 24               | 14               | 19               | 13               | 17               | 6                | 3                |                   |                    | 23     | 242       |

\* No return of deaths.

## DEATHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.      | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |           |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
|                 | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. |                    |        | Over 100. |
| Dennis, . . . . | 7        | 1               |                  | 1                | 1                | 2                | 1                | 6                | 2                |                  |                   |                    |        | 21        |
| Upper, . . . .  | 9        | 1               | 1                | 2                |                  | 2                |                  | 1                | 3                | 2                |                   |                    |        | 21        |
| Lower,* . . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |           |
| Middle, . . . . | 9        | 1               | 2                |                  | 1                | 1                |                  | 3                | 1                |                  |                   |                    |        | 18        |
|                 | 25       | 3               | 3                | 3                | 2                | 5                | 1                | 10               | 6                | 2                |                   |                    |        | 60        |

\* No return of deaths.



## DEATHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                  | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Stow Creek, . .  | 8        |                 | 1                | 2                | 4                | 1                |                  | 1                | 2                | 1                |                   |                    | 20     |
| Greenwich,* . .  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Hopewell, . .    | 3        | 1               | 1                |                  | 2                |                  | 3                | 1                | 4                |                  |                   | 1                  | 16     |
| Deerfield, . .   |          |                 | 1                | 1                |                  | 1                | 1                |                  | 1                | 1                |                   |                    | 6      |
| Fairfield,* . .  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Millville, . .   | 36       | 1               | 1                | 2                | 5                | 6                | 6                |                  | 2                |                  |                   |                    | 59     |
| Downe, . .       |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Maurice River, . | 24       | 3               | 3                | 5                | 2                | 8                | 2                | 5                | 5                | 8                |                   |                    | 38     |
| Bridgeton, . .   | 16       | 2               | 1                | 5                | 4                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 2                | 4                |                   |                    | 16     |
| Cohansey, . .    | 9        |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  | 4                | 2                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 4      |
|                  | 96       | 7               | 8                | 15               | 17               | 17               | 17               | 11               | 16               | 14               |                   | 1                  | 58     |
|                  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    | 277    |

\* No return of deaths.

## DEATHS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                  | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Caldwell, . .    | 11       | 2               | 1                | 6                | 2                | 4                | 4                | 6                | 7                | 4                |                   |                    | 47     |
| Livingston,* . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Bloomfield, . .  | 19       | 2               | 2                | 4                |                  | 2                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                |                   |                    | 1      |
| Orange, . .      | 34       | 5               | 7                | 9                | 3                | 9                | 3                | 4                | 4                |                  |                   |                    | 1      |
| Newark, . .      | 246      | 35              | 25               | 29               | 33               | 31               | 28               | 13               | 3                | 3                |                   |                    | 9      |
| Elizabeth, . .   | 67       | 8               | 4                | 10               | 10               | 6                | 7                | 3                | 9                | 9                | 1                 |                    | 2      |
| Springfield, . . | 7        | 2               | 3                | 2                | 3                | 6                | 4                | 5                | 1                | 2                | 1                 |                    |        |
| Clinton, . .     | 3        |                 |                  |                  | 2                |                  |                  |                  | 4                | 2                |                   |                    |        |
| Westfield, . .   | 7        |                 |                  |                  | 2                | 1                | 3                | 3                | 3                | 2                |                   |                    |        |
| New Providence,  | 6        | 1               | 2                | 1                | 3                | 4                | 2                |                  | 1                | 2                | 1                 |                    | 2      |
| Union, . .       | 2        |                 |                  | 2                |                  |                  |                  | 2                | 2                |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Rahway, . .      | 25       |                 | 2                | 5                | 4                | 5                | 3                | 3                | 3                | 2                |                   |                    | 2      |
| Belleville, . .  | 21       | 3               | 1                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 3                |                  | 2                |                  |                   |                    | 2      |
| Plainfield, . .  | 6        | 1               | 1                | 3                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 1                | 3                | 1                |                   |                    |        |
|                  | 454      | 59              | 48               | 73               | 64               | 70               | 61               | 43               | 43               | 28               | 3                 |                    | 19     |
|                  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    | 965    |

\* No return of deaths.

## DEATHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                  | Under 5. | 6 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Harrison, . . .  | 10       | 1               |                  |                  | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                | 4                | 1                |                   |                    | 30     |
| Deptford, . . .  | 7        |                 | 1                | 3                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 2                | 1                |                   |                    | 20     |
| Greenwich, . . . | 13       | 3               |                  | 1                | 5                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 3                | 1                 |                    | 33     |
| Woolwich, . . .  | 31       | 3               | 6                | 6                | 4                | 2                | 6                | 4                | 2                | 1                | 2                 |                    | 68     |
| Franklin, . . .  | 37       | 6               | 6                | 5                | 3                | 1                | 2                | 2                | 3                | 3                |                   |                    | 69     |
|                  | 98       | 13              | 13               | 15               | 15               | 8                | 11               | 10               | 13               | 9                | 3                 |                    | 22     |

## DEATHS IN HUDSON COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                   | Under 5. | 6 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Jersey City,* . . | 34       | 5               | 1                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                | 1                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 48     |
| Harrison, . . .   | 1        |                 |                  | 1                | 1                | 2                | 1                |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    | 6      |
| Bergen,† . . .    |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Vanvorst,† . . .  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| North Bergen,† .  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Hoboken, . . .    |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
|                   | 35       | 5               | 1                | 3                | 4                | 3                | 2                | 1                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 58     |

\* Returns from First Ward only.

† No returns.

## DEATHS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                   | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| West Amwell,*     |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| East Amwell       | 3        |                 | 1                | 1                | 1                |                  | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                |                   | 1                  | 12     |
| Delaware,*        |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Maritan, . . .    | 9        | 1               | 4                | 3                | 5                |                  | 3                | 4                | 2                | 1                |                   | 1                  | 33     |
| Ringwood, . . .   | 6        |                 | 1                | 6                | 2                | 1                | 5                |                  |                  | 3                | 1                 | 1                  | 26     |
| Alexandria,*      |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Ethlehem, . . .   | 12       |                 |                  | 5                | 1                | 3                |                  | 2                | 4                | 1                |                   | 4                  | 30     |
| Ebanon, . . .     | 4        | 3               |                  |                  | 2                | 1                |                  | 4                | 1                | 1                |                   | 2                  | 22     |
| Franklin, . . .   | 8        | 1               | 2                | 3                |                  | 4                | 1                |                  | 2                | 1                |                   |                    | 22     |
| Readington, . . . | 5        | 1               | 1                | 4                | 2                | 2                |                  | 1                | 2                | 2                |                   | 2                  | 20     |
| Clinton,*         |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Lewksbury, . . .  | 1        |                 |                  | 3                | 1                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    | 5      |
| Hamberville,*     |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
|                   | 48       | 6               | 9                | 25               | 14               | 11               | 10               | 12               | 12               | 11               | 1                 | 11                 | 170    |

\* No returns of deaths.

## DEATHS IN MERCER COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                   | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Clinton,*         |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Living, . . .     | 1        |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Pottingham, . . . | 28       | 4               | 3                | 1                | 4                | 1                | 2                | 2                | 4                | 1                | 1                 |                    | 51     |
| East Windsor,*    |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| West Windsor,*    |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Lawrence, . . .   | 4        |                 |                  | 1                |                  | 2                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                |                   | 2                  | 14     |
| Luceton, . . .    | 16       | 6               | 9                | 1                | 5                | 6                | 3                | 1                | 3                | 4                |                   | 4                  | 58     |
| Milton, . . .     | 4        |                 |                  | 2                |                  |                  | 1                |                  | 1                |                  |                   | 5                  | 13     |
| Pewell, . . .     | 2        |                 | 1                |                  | 1                | 3                | 1                |                  | 2                | 1                | 1                 | 1                  | 13     |
|                   | 55       | 10              | 13               | 5                | 10               | 12               | 8                | 4                | 11               | 8                | 2                 | 20                 | 158    |

\* No returns of deaths.

## DEATHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                   | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| North Brunswick,* |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| South Brunswick,  | 33       | 1               | 2                | 3                | 4                | 2                | 5                | 10               | 4                | 2                | 1                 |                    | 67     |
| Munroe,           | 23       | 1               | 3                | 5                | 3                | 4                | 6                | 4                | 2                | 2                | 2                 |                    | 55     |
| South Amboy,      | 6        |                 | 1                |                  | 4                | 5                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                |                   |                    | 23     |
| Woodbridge,       | 43       | 4               | 7                | 13               | 7                | 5                | 6                | 7                | 9                | 7                |                   | 16                 | 124    |
| Piscataway,       | 15       | 1               |                  | 3                | 2                | 1                | 6                | 5                | 4                | 6                | 3                 | 4                  | 50     |
| Perth Amboy,      | 18       |                 | 2                | 2                | 8                | 4                |                  | 3                |                  | 1                |                   |                    | 38     |
|                   | 138      | 7               | 15               | 26               | 28               | 21               | 25               | 32               | 20               | 19               | 6                 | 20                 | 357    |

\* No return of deaths.

## DEATHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.      | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                 | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Freehold,       | 3        |                 | 2                |                  | 3                | 3                |                  |                  | 2                | 1                |                   | 1                  | 15     |
| Upper Freehold, | 14       |                 | 1                | 6                | 2                | 1                | 2                | 4                | 6                | 2                |                   |                    | 38     |
| Middletown,     | 9        | 2               | 2                | 7                | 5                | 1                | 7                | 2                | 1                | 1                |                   | 1                  | 45     |
| Shrewsbury,*    |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Howell,         | 10       |                 | 1                | 3                |                  | 1                | 2                |                  | 3                | 2                |                   |                    | 22     |
| Millstone,      | 7        | 1               |                  |                  | 2                | 1                |                  | 1                | 1                |                  |                   | 2                  | 15     |
| Atlantic,*      |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Marlborough,*   |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Manalapan,      | 10       | 2               |                  | 2                | 3                |                  |                  | 4                | 3                |                  | 1                 | 4                  | 29     |
| Raritan,        | 27       | 3               | 2                | 5                | 1                | 3                | 5                | 2                | 4                | 1                | 2                 | 3                  | 58     |
| Ocean,          | 15       |                 | 5                | 4                | 3                | 2                | 1                |                  | 1                |                  |                   | 7                  | 38     |
| Wall,           |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | 5                  | 5      |
|                 | 95       | 8               | 13               | 27               | 19               | 12               | 17               | 13               | 21               | 7                | 3                 | 1                  | 265    |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN MORRIS COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.         | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                    | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Morris, . . . .    | 29       |                 | 4                | 4                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 3                | 4                | 3                | 2                 |                    | 57     |
| Chatham, . . . .   | 7        | 1               |                  | 3                | 3                | 5                | 4                | 1                | 4                |                  | 2                 |                    | 30     |
| Hanover, . . . .   | 4        |                 | 4                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 3                | 2                |                   |                    | 20     |
| Pequannock, . . .  | 7        |                 |                  | 4                | 1                | 1                |                  | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                 |                    | 24     |
| Randolph,* . . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Jefferson, . . . . | 10       |                 | 3                | 2                | 3                |                  | 2                |                  |                  | 3                |                   |                    | 23     |
| Roxbury, . . . .   | 8        |                 | 1                | 3                | 2                |                  | 4                |                  | 2                | 1                |                   | 6                  | 27     |
| Washington, . . .  | 6        | 1               | 2                | 1                | 1                |                  | 1                | 3                | 1                |                  |                   |                    | 16     |
| Chester, . . . .   | 5        |                 |                  | 1                |                  | 1                |                  |                  | 2                | 1                | 1                 | 1                  | 12     |
| Mendham, . . . .   | 6        |                 | 2                | 2                | 4                |                  | 1                | 1                | 1                | 5                | 1                 | 1                  | 24     |
| Rockaway, . . . .  | 10       | 1               | 2                | 5                | 2                | 3                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 4                | 1                 |                    | 32     |
|                    | 92       | 3               | 18               | 27               | 19               | 14               | 16               | 13               | 21               | 20               | 8                 |                    | 265    |

\* No return of deaths.

## DEATHS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                   | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Jackson,* . . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Plumsted, . . . . | 11       | 6               | 1                | 3                |                  | 2                | 3                |                  | 2                | 2                |                   |                    | 30     |
| Stafford, . . . . |          |                 |                  | 1                |                  | 2                |                  |                  |                  | 2                |                   | 3                  | 8      |
| Union, . . . .    | 6        | 1               |                  |                  | 2                | 1                |                  |                  |                  | 1                |                   | 2                  | 13     |
| Dover, . . . .    | 7        | 3               | 2                | 4                | 3                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 3                | 1                |                   |                    | 27     |
| Brick, . . . .    | 2        | 1               | 1                | 1                | 4                | 3                | 3                | 1                | 3                | 2                |                   | 11                 | 32     |
|                   | 26       | 11              | 4                | 9                | 9                | 10               | 7                | 2                | 8                | 8                |                   |                    | 110    |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | AGES.    |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |           |
|------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
|                  | Under 5. | 6 and under 10 | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. |                    |        | Over 100. |
| Acquackanonk, .  | 15       | 1              | 3                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                | 5                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 26     | 57        |
| Paterson, . . .  | 97       | 28             | 14               | 21               | 20               | 17               | 12               | 7                | 6                | 2                |                   |                    | 4      | 228       |
| Manchester,* . . |          |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |           |
| Pompton,* . . .  |          |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |           |
| West Milford, .  | 15       | 1              | 2                | 1                | 2                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 2                |                  |                   |                    | 1      | 30        |
| Wayne, . . . .   | 6        |                |                  |                  | 1                | 1                | 2                | 5                |                  | 1                | 1                 |                    | 2      | 19        |
|                  | 133      | 30             | 19               | 24               | 26               | 21               | 18               | 18               | 8                | 3                | 1                 |                    | 33     | 334       |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN SALEM COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.                        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | Ages not Reported. | Total. |                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
|                                   | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. |                    |        | 90 and under 100. | Over 100. |
| Salem,* . . . .                   |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| Elainborough, .                   | 5        | 1               | 1                | 3                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        | 3                 | 13        |
| Mannington,* .                    |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| Lower Alloways<br>Creek,* . . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| Lower Penns<br>Neck, . . . .      | 6        | 1               | 1                | 1                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        | 1                 | 10        |
| Upper Penns<br>Neck, . . . .      | 5        |                 | 1                | 1                | 1                |                  |                  | 2                | 1                |                  |                    |        |                   | 11        |
| Upper Alloways<br>Creek,* . . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| Pilesgrove, . .                   | 22       |                 | 1                | 8                | 4                | 4                | 8                | 4                | 1                |                  |                    |        | 1                 | 53        |
| Pittsgrove,* . .                  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                    |        |                   |           |
| Upper Pittsgrove,                 | 9        |                 | 1                | 1                |                  | 1                | 3                | 3                | 4                |                  |                    |        |                   | 22        |
|                                   | 47       | 2               | 5                | 14               | 5                | 5                | 11               | 9                | 6                |                  |                    |        | 5                 | 109       |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                  | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Bridgewater, . . | 21       | 5               | 4                | 4                | 4                | 1                | 1                | 5                | 4                | 1                |                   | 18                 | 68     |
| Bernards, . . .  | 21       |                 | 1                | 7                | 4                |                  | 1                | 4                | 1                | 1                |                   |                    | 40     |
| Franklin, . . .  | 10       | 3               | 2                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 3                | 3                |                   | 3                  | 32     |
| Bedminster, . .  | 11       | 2               | 3                | 1                | 2                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 3                | 3                | 1                 |                    | 32     |
| Hillsborough,*   |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Montgomery, . .  | 7        |                 | 3                | 2                |                  | 1                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                |                   | 7                  | 25     |
| Warren, . . .    | 6        |                 | 1                | 3                | 1                |                  | 1                | 1                | 4                | 2                |                   |                    | 19     |
| Branchburg, . .  | 3        |                 |                  | 2                | 4                | 3                |                  | 2                |                  | 3                |                   |                    | 17     |
|                  | 79       | 10              | 14               | 21               | 18               | 8                | 8                | 15               | 16               | 15               | 1                 |                    | 233    |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                   | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Montague, . . .   |          |                 |                  | 1                |                  | 1                | 1                |                  | 1                |                  |                   |                    | 4      |
| Sandiston, . . .  | 4        |                 |                  | 2                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 1                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 10     |
| Walpack, . . .    | 7        |                 | 2                | 1                |                  | 1                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                |                   |                    | 16     |
| Frankford, . . .  | 20       | 1               |                  | 7                | 3                | 3                |                  | 3                | 4                | 1                | 1                 |                    | 43     |
| Newton,*          |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Vernon, . . . .   | 18       | 3               | 4                | 2                | 3                |                  |                  | 2                | 2                | 1                |                   | 9                  | 44     |
| Hardiston, . . .  | 8        | 1               | 2                | 4                | 1                | 1                | 1                |                  |                  |                  |                   | 3                  | 21     |
| Green,*           |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Stillwater, . . . | 9        | 3               | 2                |                  | 1                | 1                |                  |                  |                  | 1                |                   |                    | 17     |
| Byram,*           |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Sparta, . . . .   | 3        | 1               |                  | 3                |                  | 2                | 1                |                  |                  |                  |                   | 3                  | 13     |
| Lafayette, . . .  | 2        |                 | 2                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 2                |                  |                  | 1                |                   |                    | 10     |
| Wantage, . . .    | 18       | 2               | 1                |                  |                  | 2                | 1                | 2                | 3                | 2                |                   |                    | 31     |
|                   | 89       | 11              | 13               | 21               | 10               | 13               | 8                | 9                | 11               | 8                | 1                 |                    | 209    |

\* No report of deaths.

## DEATHS IN WARREN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                  | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Greenwich, . .   | 39       | 8               | 6                | 6                | 3                | 2                | 3                | 3                | 7                | 5                |                   | 1                  | 83     |
| Mansfield, . .   | 13       | 2               |                  | 3                | 5                | 3                | 2                | 6                | 5                | 1                | 1                 | 2                  | 43     |
| Independence, .  | 7        | 2               | 2                |                  | 1                | 3                |                  |                  | 2                | 1                |                   |                    | 18     |
| Hardwick, . .    | 5        | 1               |                  | 1                | 2                |                  | 3                | 1                | 2                |                  |                   |                    | 15     |
| Oxford, . .      | 4        |                 | 3                | 2                | 1                | 2                | 3                | 1                | 1                |                  |                   |                    | 17     |
| Knowlton, . .    | 3        |                 |                  | 1                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 1                 |                    | 13     |
| Frelinghuysen, . | 7        | 2               |                  | 1                |                  |                  | 3                | 1                | 2                |                  |                   |                    | 16     |
| Pahaquary, . .   |          |                 |                  |                  |                  | 1                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | 1                  | 2      |
| Hope, . .        | 8        |                 |                  | 1                | 3                | 1                | 6                | 1                | 1                | 2                |                   |                    | 23     |
| Franklin, . .    | 15       | 2               |                  | 5                | 1                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 4                |                  |                   |                    | 31     |
| Harmony,* . .    |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Blairstown, . .  | 6        | 1               |                  |                  |                  | 4                | 1                |                  |                  | 1                |                   |                    | 13     |
| Belvidere, . .   | 6        |                 | 1                | 2                |                  |                  | 1                | 1                | 2                | 2                | 1                 |                    | 16     |
| Washington, . .  | 7        | 1               | 3                | 1                |                  |                  |                  | 1                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 13     |
| Phillipsburg,† . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
|                  | 120      | 19              | 15               | 23               | 18               | 19               | 24               | 18               | 27               | 13               | 3                 | 4                  | 303    |

\* No return of deaths.

† Included in the return from Greenwich.



## DEATHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                   | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100.          |        |
| Chesterfield, . . | 44       | 6               | 4                | 5                | 7                | 3                | 5                | 4                | 5                | 2                |                   | 20                 | 105    |
| Mansfield,* . .   |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Burlington, . .   | 39       | 5               | 7                | 5                | 7                | 2                | 1                | 8                | 3                | 4                |                   | 22                 | 103    |
| Springfield, . .  |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 1                |                   |                    | 1      |
| New Hanover, . .  | 4        |                 |                  | 2                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    | 6      |
| Northampton, . .  | 17       | 1               |                  | 6                | 5                | 2                | 3                | 3                | 5                | 1                |                   | 24                 | 67     |
| Willingborough, . | 21       |                 |                  | 1                |                  | 2                |                  | 1                |                  |                  |                   |                    | 25     |
| Chester,* . . . . |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| Washington, . .   | 9        | 1               | 1                | 1                | 3                | 1                | 1                | 1                | 3                | 1                |                   | 1                  | 23     |
| Little Egg Har-   |          |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                    |        |
| bour, . . . . .   | 22       | 5               | 4                | 2                | 5                | 3                | 2                | 1                | 1                |                  |                   | 2                  | 47     |
| Evesham, . . . .  | 6        | 1               | 5                | 4                | 1                | 2                | 1                | 1                | 1                |                  |                   | 3                  | 25     |
| Southampton, . .  | 23       | 2               | 7                | 3                | 3                | 8                | 5                | 2                | 7                |                  |                   | 3                  | 63     |
| Pemberton, . . .  | 14       | 1               | 2                | 2                | 1                | 7                | 2                | 1                | 6                | 5                | 1                 | 6                  | 48     |
| Medford, . . . .  | 19       | 3               |                  | 4                | 3                | 2                | 2                | 2                |                  | 1                |                   | 2                  | 38     |
| Westampton, . .   | 7        | 1               | 4                | 2                | 3                | 2                |                  | 4                | 2                |                  |                   | 1                  | 26     |
|                   | 225      | 26              | 34               | 37               | 38               | 34               | 22               | 28               | 33               | 15               | 1                 | 84                 | 577    |

\* No return of deaths.

## RECAPITULATION—DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES.             | AGES.    |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |           | Ages not Reported. | Total. |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|
|                       | Under 5. | 5 and under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and under 80. | 80 and under 90. | 90 and under 100. | Over 100. |                    |        |
| Atlantic, . . . . .   | 36       | 3               | 3                | 6                | 5                | 5                | 6                | 7                | 5                | 3                | 2                 |           | 13                 | 92     |
| Bergen, . . . . .     | 26       | 8               | 8                | 5                | 6                | 4                | 5                | 4                | 7                | 4                | 1                 |           | 9                  | 88     |
| Burlington, . . . . . | 225      | 26              | 34               | 37               | 38               | 34               | 22               | 28               | 33               | 15               |                   |           | 84                 | 577    |
| Camden, . . . . .     | 98       | 11              | 14               | 24               | 14               | 19               | 13               | 17               | 6                | 3                |                   |           | 23                 | 242    |
| Cape May, . . . . .   | 25       | 3               | 3                | 3                | 2                | 5                | 1                | 10               | 6                | 2                |                   |           |                    | 60     |
| Cumberland, . . . . . | 96       | 7               | 8                | 15               | 17               | 17               | 17               | 11               | 16               | 14               |                   | 1         | 58                 | 277    |
| Essex, . . . . .      | 454      | 59              | 48               | 73               | 64               | 70               | 61               | 43               | 43               | 28               | 3                 |           | 19                 | 965    |
| Gloucester, . . . . . | 98       | 13              | 13               | 15               | 15               | 8                | 11               | 10               | 13               | 9                | 3                 |           | 12                 | 220    |
| Hudson, . . . . .     | 35       | 5               | 1                | 3                | 4                | 3                | 2                | 1                |                  |                  |                   |           | 1                  | 55     |
| Hunterdon, . . . . .  | 48       | 6               | 9                | 25               | 14               | 11               | 10               | 12               | 12               | 11               | 1                 |           | 11                 | 170    |
| Mercer, . . . . .     | 55       | 10              | 13               | 5                | 10               | 12               | 8                | 4                | 11               | 8                | 2                 |           | 20                 | 158    |
| Middlesex, . . . . .  | 138      | 7               | 15               | 26               | 28               | 21               | 25               | 32               | 20               | 19               | 6                 |           | 20                 | 357    |
| Monmouth, . . . . .   | 95       | 8               | 13               | 27               | 19               | 12               | 17               | 13               | 21               | 7                | 3                 | 1         | 29                 | 265    |
| Morris, . . . . .     | 92       | 3               | 18               | 27               | 19               | 14               | 16               | 13               | 21               | 20               | 8                 |           | 14                 | 265    |
| Ocean, . . . . .      | 26       | 11              | 4                | 9                | 9                | 10               | 7                | 2                | 8                | 8                |                   |           | 16                 | 110    |
| Passaic, . . . . .    | 133      | 30              | 19               | 24               | 26               | 21               | 18               | 18               | 8                | 3                | 1                 |           | 33                 | 334    |
| Salem, . . . . .      | 47       | 2               | 5                | 14               | 5                | 5                | 11               | 9                | 6                |                  |                   |           | 5                  | 109    |
| Somerset, . . . . .   | 79       | 10              | 14               | 21               | 18               | 8                | 8                | 15               | 16               | 15               | 1                 |           | 28                 | 233    |
| Sussex, . . . . .     | 89       | 11              | 13               | 21               | 10               | 13               | 8                | 9                | 11               | 8                | 1                 |           | 15                 | 209    |
| Warren, . . . . .     | 120      | 19              | 15               | 23               | 18               | 19               | 24               | 18               | 27               | 13               | 3                 |           | 4                  | 303    |
|                       | 2015     | 252             | 270              | 403              | 341              | 311              | 280              | 276              | 290              | 190              | 35                | 2         | 414                | 5089   |

## BIRTHS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.                    | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                               | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Weymouth, . . .               | 17    | 21      | 9                     |               | 13        | 16        |           |               |                          | 38     |                   |
| Great Egg Har-<br>bour, . . . | 32    | 41      | 20                    |               | 8         | 36        | 5         | 2             | 2                        | 73     |                   |
| Galloway, . . .               | 24    | 26      | 22                    |               | 3         | 24        |           | 1             |                          | 50     |                   |
| Hamilton,* . . .              |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Mullica, . . .                | 14    | 19      |                       |               | 22        | 10        | 1         |               |                          | 33     |                   |
|                               | 87    | 107     | 51                    |               | 46        | 86        | 6         | 3             | 2                        | 194    |                   |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN BERGEN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                  | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Lodi, . . . . .  | 15    | 23      | 7                     | 1             | 7         | 19        | 1         | 3             |                          | 38     |                   |
| Hackensack, . .  | 24    | 29      | 24                    |               | 19        | 8         |           | 1             | 1                        | 53     |                   |
| New Barbadoes,   | 37    | 27      | 15                    | 1             | 25        | 16        | 4         | 1             | 2                        | 64     |                   |
| Harrington, . .  | 21    | 19      | 10                    | 1             | 11        | 12        | 1         | 2             | 3                        | 40     |                   |
| Franklin,* . . . |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Saddle River,* . |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Washington,* . . |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Hohokus,* . . .  |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
|                  | 97    | 98      | 56                    | 3             | 62        | 55        | 6         | 7             | 6                        | 195    |                   |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.                     | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                                | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Chesterfield, . .              | 104   | 57      | 22                    |               | 66        | 52        |           | 10            | 11                       | 161    |                   |
| Mansfield,* . .                |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Burlington, . .                | 108   | 92      | 33                    | 1             | 103       | 32        | 13        | 13            | 5                        | 200    |                   |
| Springfield, . .               | 13    | 8       | 9                     |               | 9         | 1         | 2         |               |                          | 21     |                   |
| New Hanover, . .               | 28    | 31      | 17                    |               | 11        | 27        | 3         | 1             | 5                        | 64     | 5                 |
| Northampton, . .               | 42    | 51      | 5                     | 1             | 41        | 26        | 10        | 10            | 4                        | 97     | 4                 |
| Willingborough, .              | 16    | 20      | 11                    |               | 22        | 2         | 1         | 1             |                          | 37     | 1                 |
| Chester, . . .                 | 52    | 78      | 1                     |               | 4         | 2         |           | 1             | 122                      | 130    |                   |
| Washington, . .                | 21    | 29      | 3                     | 10            | 9         | 23        | 2         |               | 3                        | 50     |                   |
| Little Egg Har-<br>bour, . . . | 39    | 37      | 20                    |               | 9         | 45        | 2         |               |                          | 76     |                   |
| Evesham, . . .                 | 25    | 21      | 14                    |               | 12        | 20        |           |               |                          | 46     |                   |
| Southampton, . .               | 55    | 60      | 24                    | 1             | 21        | 50        | 4         | 2             | 13                       | 115    |                   |
| Pemberton, . . .               | 43    | 53      | 8                     |               | 36        | 45        | 3         | 4             |                          | 96     |                   |
| Medford, . . .                 | 47    | 44      | 26                    | 1             | 25        | 29        | 5         | 1             | 4                        | 91     |                   |
| Westampton, . .                | 19    | 27      | 10                    | 2             | 2         | 7         |           |               | 25                       | 46     |                   |
|                                | 612   | 608     | 203                   | 16            | 370       | 361       | 45        | 43            | 192                      | 1230   | 10                |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                  | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Camden, . . .    | 256   | 200     | 14                    | 2             | 165       | 74        | 31        | 41            | 129                      | 456    |                   |
| Newton, . . .    | 12    | 14      | 6                     |               | 7         | 12        |           |               | 1                        | 26     |                   |
| Waterford, . . . | 31    | 39      | 10                    | 3             | 30        | 26        | 1         |               |                          | 70     |                   |
| Gloucester,* . . |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Union, . . .     | 28    | 28      | 15                    |               | 16        | 21        |           | 1             | 3                        | 56     |                   |
| Delaware, . . .  | 37    | 30      | 15                    | 1             | 1         | 12        | 1         |               | 37                       | 67     |                   |
| Washington,* . . |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Winslow, . . .   | 6     | 8       | 3                     |               | 6         | 3         | 1         | 1             |                          | 14     |                   |
|                  | 370   | 319     | 63                    | 6             | 225       | 148       | 34        | 43            | 170                      | 689    |                   |

## BIRTHS IN CAPE MAY COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.    | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|---------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|               | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Dennis, . . . | 24    | 24      | 13                    | 2             | 7         | 25        | 7         | 1             |                          | 55     | 7                 |
| Upper, . . .  | 21    | 19      | 4                     |               | 12        | 21        |           | 3             |                          | 40     |                   |
| Lower,* . . . |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Middle, . . . | 29    | 35      | 25                    | 1             | 4         | 30        | 2         |               | 2                        | 64     |                   |
|               | 74    | 78      | 42                    | 3             | 23        | 76        | 9         | 4             | 2                        | 159    | 7                 |

\* No returns of births.

## BIRTHS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                  | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Stow Creek, . .  | 21    | 18      | 24                    |               | 3         | 8         | 2         | 2             |                          | 39     |                   |
| Greenwich, . .   | 25    | 19      | 12                    |               | 10        | 15        | 1         | 1             | 5                        | 44     |                   |
| Hopewell, . .    | 16    | 23      | 13                    |               | 4         | 14        |           |               | 8                        | 39     |                   |
| Deerfield, . .   | 15    | 6       | 10                    | 1             | 3         | 4         |           | 1             | 2                        | 21     |                   |
| Fairfield, . .   | 35    | 26      | 29                    | 1             | 7         | 20        | 2         | 2             |                          | 61     |                   |
| Millville, . .   | 47    | 45      | 8                     |               | 36        | 40        | 4         | 3             | 1                        | 92     |                   |
| Downe, . . .     | 41    | 45      | 31                    |               | 5         | 59        | 4         |               | 3                        | 102    | 16                |
| Maurice River, . | 68    | 73      | 43                    | 1             | 39        | 55        | 2         |               | 1                        | 141    |                   |
| Bridgeton, . .   | 29    | 31      | 1                     | 1             | 33        | 17        | 4         | 4             |                          | 60     |                   |
| Cohansey, . .    | 18    | 27      | 3                     |               | 25        | 12        | 3         | 1             | 1                        | 45     |                   |
|                  | 315   | 313     | 174                   | 4             | 165       | 244       | 22        | 14            | 21                       | 644    | 16                |

## BIRTHS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.         | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | See not Reported. |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                    | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Caldwell, . . .    | 27    | 25      | 14                    | 1             | 20        | 12        | 2         | 3             |                          | 52     |                   |
| Livingston, . . .  | 14    | 15      | 10                    |               | 18        |           |           |               | 1                        | 29     |                   |
| Bloomfield, . . .  | 59    | 52      | 10                    | 3             | 48        | 40        | 6         | 4             |                          | 111    |                   |
| Orange, . . .      | 44    | 41      | 2                     |               | 32        | 2         |           | 1             | 93                       | 130    | 4                 |
| Newark, . . .      | 717   | 579     | 7                     | 3             | 171       | 17        | 18        | 12            | 1138                     | 1366   | 7                 |
| Elizabeth, . . .   | 77    | 69      | 16                    | 1             | 90        | 41        | 10        | 7             | 45                       | 210    | 6                 |
| Springfield, . . . | 36    | 33      | 11                    | 27            |           | 1         | 3         | 2             | 25                       | 69     |                   |
| Clinton, . . .     | 49    | 29      | 12                    |               | 55        | 3         | 4         | 4             |                          | 78     |                   |
| Westfield, . . .   | 4     | 1       | 19                    |               | 6         | 3         | 1         | 2             |                          | 31     | 2                 |
| New Providence,    | 13    | 18      | 9                     | 1             | 7         | 12        | 2         |               |                          | 31     |                   |
| Union, . . .       | 15    | 15      | 6                     |               | 12        | 12        |           |               |                          | 30     |                   |
| Rahway, . . .      | 47    | 54      | 16                    | 2             | 56        | 20        | 5         |               | 2                        | 101    |                   |
| Belleville, . . .  | 40    | 25      | 4                     | 1             | 30        | 24        | 5         | 1             |                          | 65     |                   |
| Plainfield, . . .  | 48    | 42      | 9                     | 1             | 58        | 10        | 9         | 3             |                          | 90     |                   |
|                    | 1190  | 998     | 145                   | 40            | 603       | 197       | 65        | 39            | 1304                     | 2393   | 20                |

## BIRTHS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. |  |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
|                  | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |  |
| Harrison, . . .  | 38    | 32      | 35                    |               | 25        | 6         | 2         | 2             |                          | 70     |  |
| Deptford, . . .  | 29    | 24      | 12                    | 1             | 10        | 22        |           | 3             | 5                        | 53     |  |
| Greenwich, . . . | 47    | 34      | 39                    |               | 14        | 25        | 2         | 1             |                          | 81     |  |
| Woolwich, . . .  | 24    | 36      | 39                    |               | 22        | 31        | 2         | 1             | 3                        | 98     |  |
| Franklin, . . .  | 39    | 35      | 13                    |               | 30        | 29        | 2         |               |                          | 74     |  |
|                  | 177   | 161     | 138                   | 1             | 101       | 113       | 8         | 7             | 8                        | 376    |  |



## BIRTHS IN MERCER COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.       | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                  | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Trenton, . . .   | 174   | 170     |                       | 3             | 186       | 105       | 37        | 9             | 4                        | 344    |                   |
| Ewing, . . .     | 9     | 8       | 9                     |               | 4         | 2         | 1         |               | 1                        | 17     |                   |
| Nottingham, . .  | 14    | 10      |                       |               | 12        | 10        |           | 1             | 1                        | 24     |                   |
| East Windsor, .  | 39    | 29      | 23                    | 1             | 27        | 13        | 1         | 1             | 2                        | 68     |                   |
| West Windsor,*   |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Lawrence, . . .  | 9     | 9       | 7                     |               | 3         | 6         | 1         |               | 1                        | 18     |                   |
| Princeton, . . . | 48    | 38      | 10                    | 1             | 16        | 37        | 5         | 7             | 10                       | 86     |                   |
| Hamilton, . . .  | 41    | 40      | 35                    | 6             | 20        | 18        | 2         |               |                          | 81     |                   |
| Hopewell, . . .  | 34    | 44      | 39                    | 1             | 21        | 15        | 1         | 7             |                          | 84     |                   |
|                  | 368   | 348     | 123                   | 12            | 289       | 206       | 48        | 25            | 19                       | 722    |                   |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.         | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. |  |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
|                    | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |  |
| North Brunswick,*  |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |  |
| South Brunswick, . | 55    | 55      | 43                    | 3             | 26        | 30        | 3         | 3             | 2                        | 110    |  |
| Munroe, . . .      | 35    | 38      | 21                    | 4             | 34        | 6         | 5         | 3             |                          | 73     |  |
| South Amboy, . .   | 27    | 29      | 17                    | 1             | 12        | 20        | 3         | 2             | 1                        | 56     |  |
| Woodbridge, . . .  | 80    | 64      | 31                    | 2             | 43        | 41        | 9         | 6             | 12                       | 144    |  |
| Piscataway, . . .  | 42    | 42      | 43                    | 1             | 15        | 10        | 3         | 3             | 9                        | 84     |  |
| Perth Amboy, . .   | 35    | 34      | 4                     |               | 20        | 37        | 2         | 6             |                          | 69     |  |
|                    | 274   | 262     | 159                   | 11            | 150       | 144       | 25        | 23            | 24                       | 536    |  |

\* No return of births.



## BIRTHS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.            | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                       | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Freehold, . . .       | 1     | 8       |                       |               | 6         | 1         | 2         |               |                          | 9      |                   |
| Upper Freehold, . . . | 45    | 35      | 30                    | 3             | 11        | 33        | 2         | 1             |                          | 80     |                   |
| Liddletown, . . .     | 65    | 55      | 75                    |               | 24        | 12        | 5         | 2             | 2                        | 120    |                   |
| Brewsbury,* . . .     |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Howell, . . .         | 26    | 32      | 38                    | 1             | 5         | 6         | 2         | 5             | 1                        | 58     |                   |
| Killstone, . . .      | 25    | 34      | 23                    | 2             | 11        | 20        | 3         |               |                          | 59     |                   |
| Atlantic,* . . .      |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Earlborough,* . . .   |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Manalapan, . . .      | 15    | 19      | 15                    |               | 5         | 13        | 1         |               |                          | 34     |                   |
| Maritan, . . .        | 67    | 63      | 30                    | 1             | 37        | 48        | 7         | 6             | 1                        | 130    |                   |
| Seanan, . . .         | 67    | 52      | 40                    |               | 25        | 47        | 2         | 1             | 4                        | 119    |                   |
| Wall, . . .           | 5     | 5       | 1                     |               |           | 8         |           |               | 1                        | 10     |                   |
|                       | 316   | 303     | 252                   | 7             | 124       | 188       | 24        | 15            | 9                        | 619    |                   |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN MORRIS COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                   | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Morris, . . .     | 44    | 68      | 9                     |               | 37        | 28        | 3         | 9             | 26                       | 112    |                   |
| Ratham, . . .     | 48    | 32      | 15                    | 36            |           | 23        | 6         |               |                          | 80     |                   |
| Manover, . . .    | 20    | 47      | 13                    |               | 30        | 16        | 1         | 3             | 4                        | 67     |                   |
| Quannock,* . . .  |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Indolph, . . .    | 20    | 16      | 1                     |               | 20        | 7         | 3         | 4             | 1                        | 36     |                   |
| Herson, . . .     | 27    | 28      | 19                    |               | 15        | 10        | 2         |               | 9                        | 55     |                   |
| oxbury, . . .     | 18    | 21      | 10                    | 1             | 16        | 12        |           |               |                          | 39     |                   |
| Washington, . . . | 12    | 5       | 7                     |               | 6         | 2         | 1         |               | 1                        | 17     |                   |
| ester, . . .      | 16    | 25      | 21                    |               | 6         | 12        | 1         | 1             |                          | 41     |                   |
| endham, . . .     | 17    | 23      | 10                    |               | 13        | 13        | 2         | 1             | 1                        | 40     |                   |
| ockaway, . . .    | 43    | 37      | 14                    |               | 38        | 16        | 6         | 1             | 5                        | 80     |                   |
|                   | 265   | 302     | 119                   | 37            | 181       | 139       | 25        | 19            | 47                       | 567    |                   |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS. | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|            | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Jackson,*  |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Plumsted,  | 34    | 22      | 11                    | 2             | 16        | 23        | 2         |               | 2                        | 56     |                   |
| Stafford,  | 18    | 15      | 18                    |               | 7         | 7         | 1         |               |                          | 33     |                   |
| Union,     | 18    | 27      | 5                     |               | 4         | 35        |           | 1             |                          | 45     |                   |
| Dover,     | 31    | 41      | 9                     | 1             | 9         | 46        | 3         |               | 4                        | 72     |                   |
| Brick,     | 33    | 31      | 6                     | 3             | 17        | 32        | 1         | 2             | 3                        | 64     |                   |
|            | 134   | 136     | 49                    | 6             | 53        | 143       | 7         | 3             | 9                        | 270    |                   |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.          | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                     | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Acquackanonk,       | 10    | 8       | 1                     | 1             | 11        | 5         |           |               |                          |        | 18                |
| Paterson, . . .     | 90    | 72      | 4                     | 3             | 107       | 18        | 9         | 7             | 14                       | 162    |                   |
| Manchester, . . .   | 74    | 61      | 9                     | 4             | 87        | 11        | 9         | 4             | 11                       | 135    |                   |
| Pompton, . . .      | 5     | 3       | 5                     |               | 2         |           | 1         |               |                          | 8      |                   |
| West Milford, . . . | 25    | 28      | 33                    | 2             | 10        | 5         |           | 2             | 1                        | 53     |                   |
| Wayne, . . .        | 13    | 18      | 17                    |               | 7         | 6         | 1         |               |                          | 31     |                   |
|                     | 217   | 190     | 69                    | 10            | 224       | 45        | 20        | 13            | 26                       | 407    |                   |

## BIRTHS IN SALEM COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.               | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                          | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Salem,*                  |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Elsinborough, . . .      | 6     | 13      | 10                    |               |           | 8         |           |               | 1                        | 19     |                   |
| Mannington,*             |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Lower Alloways Creek,*   |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Lower Penn's Neck, . . . | 22    | 31      | 29                    |               | 4         | 18        |           |               | 2                        | 53     |                   |
| Upper Penn's Neck, . . . | 54    | 52      | 39                    |               | 16        | 40        | 3         | 1             | 7                        | 106    |                   |
| Upper Alloways Creek,*   |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Pilesgrove, . . .        | 55    | 62      | 45                    | 5             | 28        | 31        | 5         | 2             | 1                        | 117    |                   |
| Pittsgrove,*             |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Upper Pittsgrove,        | 23    | 26      | 22                    |               | 10        | 10        | 4         | 1             | 2                        | 49     |                   |
|                          | 160   | 184     | 145                   | 5             | 58        | 107       | 12        | 4             | 13                       | 344    |                   |

\* No return of births.

## BIRTHS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.          | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                     | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Bridgewater, . . .  | 19    | 25      | 17                    | 1             | 27        | 14        | 13        | 3             | 2                        | 77     | 33                |
| Bernards, . . .     | 19    | 37      | 32                    | 2             | 11        | 4         | 4         | 2             | 1                        | 56     |                   |
| Franklin, . . .     | 35    | 21      | 27                    | 3             | 9         | 11        | 6         | 3             | 3                        | 62     | 6                 |
| Bedminster, . . .   | 34    | 35      | 25                    | 5             | 15        | 16        | 2         | 3             | 4                        | 70     | 1                 |
| Hillsborough, . . . | 11    | 18      | 15                    | 1             | 6         | 6         | 1         |               |                          | 29     |                   |
| Montgomery, . . .   | 19    | 30      | 25                    | 1             | 14        | 7         | 3         | 1             | 3                        | 54     | 5                 |
| Warren, . . .       | 28    | 19      | 27                    |               | 17        | 2         |           |               | 1                        | 47     |                   |
| Branchburg, . . .   | 16    | 14      | 19                    |               | 9         | 1         | 1         |               |                          | 30     |                   |
|                     | 181   | 199     | 187                   | 13            | 108       | 61        | 30        | 12            | 14                       | 425    | 45                |

## BIRTHS IN SUSSEX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.        | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                   | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Montague, . . .   | 4     | 8       | 3                     | 1             | 5         | 3         |           |               |                          | 12     |                   |
| Sandiston, . . .  | 30    | 15      | 16                    | 1             | 6         | 20        | 2         |               |                          | 45     |                   |
| Walpack, . . .    | 22    | 14      | 27                    |               | 6         |           | 3         |               |                          | 36     |                   |
| Frankford, . . .  | 46    | 27      | 29                    | 2             | 17        | 21        | 2         | 1             | 1                        | 73     |                   |
| Newton, . . .     |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Vernon, . . .     | 39    | 46      | 46                    |               | 8         | 23        | 3         | 2             | 3                        | 85     |                   |
| Hardiston, . . .  | 28    | 13      | 23                    |               | 8         | 10        |           |               |                          | 41     |                   |
| Green, . . .      | 7     | 9       | 10                    |               | 3         | 3         |           |               |                          | 16     |                   |
| Stillwater, . . . | 38    | 25      | 28                    | 1             | 17        | 11        | 2         | 2             | 2                        | 63     |                   |
| Byram, . . .      |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Sparta, . . .     | 15    | 26      | 17                    | 2             | 17        | 5         |           |               |                          | 41     |                   |
| Lafayette, . . .  | 14    | 16      | 16                    |               | 5         | 7         |           | 2             |                          | 30     |                   |
| Wantage, . . .    | 42    | 44      | 31                    | 1             | 23        | 22        | 4         | 5             |                          | 86     |                   |
|                   | 285   | 243     | 246                   | 8             | 115       | 125       | 16        | 12            | 6                        | 528    |                   |

## BIRTHS IN WARREN COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIPS.           | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|                      | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
| Greenwich, . . .     | 87    | 85      | 28                    | 1             | 36        | 91        | 12        | 4             |                          | 172    |                   |
| Mansfield, . . .     | 33    | 28      | 17                    | 1             | 14        | 20        | 3         | 3             | 3                        | 61     |                   |
| Independence, . . .  | 37    | 36      | 24                    | 4             | 19        | 17        | 3         |               | 6                        | 73     |                   |
| Hardwick, . . .      | 11    | 14      | 11                    |               | 7         | 7         |           |               |                          | 25     |                   |
| Oxford, . . .        | 31    | 29      | 19                    | 1             | 18        | 21        | 1         |               |                          | 60     |                   |
| Knowlton, . . .      | 26    | 20      | 16                    | 1             | 8         | 19        | 2         |               |                          | 46     |                   |
| Frelinghuysen, . . . | 24    | 20      | 28                    |               | 13        |           | 1         | 1             | 1                        | 44     |                   |
| Pahaquary, . . .     | 12    | 8       | 7                     | 1             | 3         | 8         |           |               | 1                        | 20     |                   |
| Hope, . . .          | 41    | 35      | 25                    | 2             | 17        | 29        | 1         | 2             |                          | 76     |                   |
| Franklin, . . .      | 30    | 19      | 11                    | 2             | 14        | 16        | 1         | 3             | 2                        | 49     |                   |
| Harmony, . . .       | 21    | 22      | 13                    | 2             | 14        | 9         | 4         |               | 1                        | 43     |                   |
| Blainstown, . . .    | 23    | 20      | 20                    | 2             | 8         | 12        | 1         |               |                          | 43     |                   |
| Belvidere, . . .     | 11    | 17      | 1                     |               | 16        | 4         | 4         | 4             | 1                        | 30     | 2                 |
| Washington, . . .    | 30    | 26      | 19                    |               | 19        | 13        | 3         | 1             | 1                        | 56     |                   |
| Phillipsburg,* . . . |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
|                      | 417   | 379     | 239                   | 17            | 206       | 266       | 36        | 18            | 16                       | 798    | 2                 |

\* Included in the return from Greenwich.

| COUNTIES.   | SEX.  |         | OCCUPATION OF FATHER. |               |           |           |           |               | Occupation not Reported. | Total. | Sex not Reported. |
|-------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
|             | Male. | Female. | Farmer.               | Manufacturer. | Mechanic. | Labourer. | Merchant. | Professional. |                          |        |                   |
|             |       |         |                       |               |           |           |           |               |                          |        |                   |
| Atlantic,   | 87    | 107     | 51                    |               | 46        | 86        | 6         | 3             | 2                        | 194    |                   |
| Bergen,     | 97    | 98      | 56                    | 3             | 62        | 55        | 6         | 7             | 6                        | 195    |                   |
| Burlington, | 612   | 608     | 203                   | 16            | 370       | 361       | 45        | 43            | 192                      | 1230   | 10                |
| Camden,     | 370   | 319     | 63                    | 6             | 225       | 148       | 34        | 43            | 170                      | 689    |                   |
| Cape May,   | 74    | 78      | 42                    | 3             | 23        | 76        | 9         | 4             | 2                        | 159    | 7                 |
| Cumberland, | 315   | 313     | 174                   | 4             | 165       | 244       | 22        | 14            | 21                       | 644    | 16                |
| Essex,      | 1190  | 998     | 145                   | 40            | 603       | 197       | 65        | 39            | 1304                     | 2393   | 205               |
| Gloucester, | 177   | 161     | 138                   | 1             | 101       | 113       | 8         | 7             | 8                        | 376    | 38                |
| Hudson,     | 53    | 38      | 2                     |               | 34        | 21        | 15        | 5             | 14                       | 91     |                   |
| Hunterdon,  | 334   | 340     | 263                   | 13            | 167       | 145       | 55        | 16            | 15                       | 674    |                   |
| Mercer,     | 368   | 348     | 123                   | 12            | 289       | 206       | 48        | 25            | 19                       | 722    | 6                 |
| Middlesex,  | 274   | 262     | 159                   | 11            | 150       | 144       | 25        | 23            | 24                       | 536    |                   |
| Monmouth,   | 316   | 303     | 252                   | 7             | 124       | 188       | 24        | 15            | 9                        | 619    |                   |
| Morris,     | 265   | 302     | 119                   | 37            | 181       | 139       | 25        | 19            | 47                       | 567    |                   |
| Ocean,      | 134   | 136     | 49                    | 6             | 53        | 143       | 7         | 3             | 9                        | 270    |                   |
| Passaic,    | 217   | 190     | 69                    | 10            | 224       | 45        | 20        | 13            | 26                       | 407    |                   |
| Salem,      | 160   | 184     | 145                   | 5             | 58        | 107       | 12        | 4             | 13                       | 344    |                   |
| Somerset,   | 181   | 199     | 187                   | 13            | 108       | 61        | 30        | 12            | 14                       | 425    | 45                |
| Sussex,     | 285   | 243     | 246                   | 8             | 115       | 125       | 16        | 12            | 6                        | 528    |                   |
| Warren,     | 417   | 379     | 239                   | 17            | 206       | 266       | 36        | 18            | 16                       | 798    | 2                 |
|             | 5926  | 5606    | 2725                  | 212           | 3304      | 2870      | 508       | 325           | 1917                     | 11,861 | 329               |

Males, 5926; Females, 5606; Sex not reported, 329—Total Births, 11,861.

## MARRIAGES.

| COUNTIES.       | TOWNSHIPS.              | Number. | Total in County. | Remarks.   |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------|--|
| Atlantic. . . . | Weymouth, . . . . .     |         | 31               | No return of marriages.  |
|                 | Great Egg Harbour, . .  | 12      |                  |  |
|                 | Galloway, . . . . .     | 10      |                  |  |
|                 | Hamilton, . . . . .     | 4       |                  |  |
|                 | Mullica, . . . . .      | 5       |                  |  |
| Bergen, . . . . | Lodi, . . . . .         | 2       | 58               | No return of marriages.<br>No return of marriages.   |
|                 | Hackensack, . . . . .   | 30      |                  |  |
|                 | New Barbadoes, . . . .  | 9       |                  |  |
|                 | Harrington, . . . . .   | 14      |                  |  |
|                 | Franklin, . . . . .     | 2       |                  |  |
|                 | Saddle River, . . . . . |         |                  |  |
|                 | Washington, . . . . .   |         |                  |  |
|                 | Hohokus, . . . . .      | 1       |                  |  |
| Burlington, . . | Chesterfield, . . . . . | 34      | 215              | No return of marriages.<br>No return of marriages.<br>No return of marriages.<br>No return of marriages. |
|                 | Mansfield, . . . . .    |         |                  |  |
|                 | Burlington, . . . . .   | 79      |                  |  |
|                 | Springfield, . . . . .  | 2       |                  |  |
|                 | New Hanover, . . . . .  | 9       |                  |  |
|                 | Northampton, . . . . .  | 21      |                  |  |
|                 | Willingborough, . . . . |         |                  |  |
|                 | Chester, . . . . .      | 19      |                  |  |
|                 | Washington, . . . . .   |         |                  |  |
|                 | Little Egg Harbour, . . | 13      |                  |  |
|                 | Evesham, . . . . .      | 5       |                  |  |
|                 | Southampton, . . . . .  | 16      |                  |  |
|                 | Pemberton, . . . . .    | 6       |                  |  |
|                 | Medford, . . . . .      | 9       |                  |  |
|                 | Westampton, . . . . .   | 2       |                  |  |
| Camden, . . . . | Camden, . . . . .       | 103     | 165              | No return of marriages.  |
|                 | Newton, . . . . .       | 8       |                  |  |
|                 | Waterford, . . . . .    | 12      |                  |  |
|                 | Gloucester, . . . . .   |         |                  |  |
|                 | Union, . . . . .        | 16      |                  |  |
|                 | Delaware, . . . . .     | 4       |                  |  |
|                 | Washington, . . . . .   | 17      |                  |  |
|                 | Winslow, . . . . .      | 5       |                  |  |
| Cape May, . . . | Dennis, . . . . .       | 13      | 30               | No return of marriages.  |
|                 | Upper, . . . . .        | 13      |                  |  |
|                 | Lower, . . . . .        |         |                  |  |
|                 | Middle, . . . . .       | 4       |                  |  |

## MARRIAGES.

| COUNTIES.         | TOWNSHIPS.                | Number. | Total in County. | Remarks.   |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------|--|
| Cumberland, .     | Stow Creek, . . . . .     | 1       | 89               | No return of marriages.<br>No return of marriages.                             |
|                   | Greenwich, . . . . .      | 3       |                  |  |
|                   | Hopewell, . . . . .       |         |                  |  |
|                   | Deerfield, . . . . .      |         |                  |  |
|                   | Fairfield, . . . . .      | 9       |                  |  |
|                   | Milleville, . . . . .     | 2       |                  |  |
|                   | Downe, . . . . .          | 16      |                  |  |
|                   | Maurice River, . . . . .  | 20      |                  |  |
|                   | Bridgeton, . . . . .      | 30      |                  |  |
|                   | Cohansey, . . . . .       | 8       |                  |  |
| Essex, . . . . .  | Caldwell, . . . . .       | 18      | 483              |  |
|                   | Livingston, . . . . .     | 4       |                  |  |
|                   | Bloomfield, . . . . .     | 17      |                  |  |
|                   | Orange, . . . . .         | 31      |                  |  |
|                   | Newark, . . . . .         | 157     |                  |  |
|                   | Elizabeth, . . . . .      | 82      |                  |  |
|                   | Springfield, . . . . .    | 12      |                  |  |
|                   | Clinton, . . . . .        | 8       |                  |  |
|                   | Westfield, . . . . .      | 14      |                  |  |
|                   | New Providence, . . . . . | 1       |                  |  |
|                   | Union, . . . . .          | 11      |                  |  |
|                   | Rahway, . . . . .         | 39      |                  |  |
|                   | Belleville, . . . . .     | 70      |                  |  |
|                   | Plainfield, . . . . .     | 19      |                  |  |
| Gloucester, . . . | Harrison, . . . . .       | 11      | 80               |  |
|                   | Deptford, . . . . .       | 7       |                  |  |
|                   | Greenwich, . . . . .      | 4       |                  |  |
|                   | Woolwich, . . . . .       | 29      |                  |  |
|                   | Franklin, . . . . .       | 29      |                  |  |
| Hudson, . . . . . | Jersey City, . . . . .    | 5       | 12               | Returns from First Ward only.<br><br>No returns.<br>No returns.<br>No returns. |
|                   | Harrison, . . . . .       | 7       |                  |  |
|                   | Bergen, . . . . .         |         |                  |  |
|                   | North Bergen, . . . . .   |         |                  |  |
|                   | Hoboken, . . . . .        |         |                  |  |

## MARRIAGES.

| COUNTIES.            | TOWNSHIPS.                 | Number. | Total in County. | Remarks.    |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|
| Hunterdon, . . .     | West Amwell, . . . . .     |         | 186              | No returns. |
|                      | East Amwell, . . . . .     | 16      |                  |             |
|                      | Delaware, . . . . .        | 6       |                  |             |
|                      | Raritan, . . . . .         | 33      |                  |             |
|                      | Kingwood, . . . . .        | 12      |                  |             |
|                      | Alexandria, . . . . .      | 26      |                  |             |
|                      | Bethlehem, . . . . .       | 18      |                  |             |
|                      | Lebanon, . . . . .         | 15      |                  |             |
|                      | Franklin, . . . . .        | 10      |                  |             |
|                      | Readington, . . . . .      | 22      |                  |             |
|                      | Clinton, . . . . .         |         |                  |             |
|                      | Tewksbury, . . . . .       | 13      |                  |             |
|                      | Lambertville, . . . . .    | 15      |                  |             |
| Mercer, . . . . .    | Trenton, . . . . .         | 157     | 392              | No returns. |
|                      | Ewing, . . . . .           |         |                  |             |
|                      | Nottingham, . . . . .      | 86      |                  |             |
|                      | East Windsor, . . . . .    | 45      |                  |             |
|                      | West Windsor, . . . . .    | 9       |                  |             |
|                      | Lawrence, . . . . .        | 2       |                  |             |
|                      | Princeton, . . . . .       | 53      |                  |             |
|                      | Hamilton, . . . . .        | 10      |                  |             |
|                      | Hopewell, . . . . .        | 30      |                  |             |
| Middlesex, . . . . . | North Brunswick, . . . . . |         | 146              | No returns. |
|                      | South Brunswick, . . . . . | 50      |                  |             |
|                      | Munroe, . . . . .          | 13      |                  |             |
|                      | South Amboy, . . . . .     | 27      |                  |             |
|                      | Woodbridge, . . . . .      | 31      |                  |             |
|                      | Piscataway, . . . . .      | 15      |                  |             |
|                      | Perth Amboy, . . . . .     | 10      |                  |             |
| Monmouth, . . . . .  | Freehold, . . . . .        | 37      | 136              | No returns. |
|                      | Upper Freehold, . . . . .  | 18      |                  |             |
|                      | Middletown, . . . . .      | 18      |                  |             |
|                      | Shrewsbury, . . . . .      |         |                  |             |
|                      | Howell, . . . . .          | 10      |                  |             |
|                      | Millstone, . . . . .       | 7       |                  |             |
|                      | Atlantic, . . . . .        |         |                  |             |
|                      | Marlborough, . . . . .     |         |                  |             |
|                      | Manalapan, . . . . .       | 12      |                  |             |
|                      | Raritan, . . . . .         | 30      |                  |             |
|                      | Ocean, . . . . .           | 3       |                  |             |
|                      | Wall, . . . . .            | 1       |                  |             |



## MARRIAGES.

| COUNTIES.         | TOWNSHIPS.                       | Number. | Total in County. | Remarks.    |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|
| Morris, . . . .   | Morris, . . . . .                | 21      | 213              | No returns. |
|                   | Chatham, . . . . .               | 35      |                  |             |
|                   | Hanover, . . . . .               | 11      |                  |             |
|                   | Pequannock, . . . . .            | 22      |                  |             |
|                   | Randolph, . . . . .              | 28      |                  |             |
|                   | Jefferson, . . . . .             | 16      |                  |             |
|                   | Roxbury, . . . . .               | 24      |                  |             |
|                   | Washington, . . . . .            | 21      |                  |             |
|                   | Chester, . . . . .               | 16      |                  |             |
|                   | Mendham, . . . . .               | 6       |                  |             |
|                   | Rockaway, . . . . .              | 13      |                  |             |
| Ocean, . . . .    | Jackson, . . . . .               |         | 69               | No returns. |
|                   | Plumsted, . . . . .              | 12      |                  |             |
|                   | Stafford, . . . . .              | 5       |                  |             |
|                   | Union, . . . . .                 | 10      |                  |             |
|                   | Dover, . . . . .                 | 27      |                  |             |
|                   | Brick, . . . . .                 | 15      |                  |             |
| Passaic, . . . .  | Acquackanonk, . . . . .          | 3       | 126              | No returns. |
|                   | Paterson, . . . . .              | 77      |                  |             |
|                   | Manchester, . . . . .            | 20      |                  |             |
|                   | Pompton, . . . . .               | 3       |                  |             |
|                   | West Milford, . . . . .          | 20      |                  |             |
|                   | Wayne, . . . . .                 | 3       |                  |             |
| Salem, . . . .    | Salem, . . . . .                 |         | 52               | No returns. |
|                   | Elsinborough, . . . . .          | 7       |                  |             |
|                   | Mannington, . . . . .            |         |                  |             |
|                   | Lower Alloway's Creek, . . . . . |         |                  | No returns. |
|                   | Lower Penn's Neck, . . . . .     | 9       |                  |             |
|                   | Upper Penn's Neck, . . . . .     | 7       |                  |             |
|                   | Upper Alloway's Creek, . . . . . |         |                  | No returns. |
|                   | Pilesgrove, . . . . .            | 18      |                  |             |
|                   | Pittsgrove, . . . . .            | 11      |                  |             |
| Somerset, . . . . | Bridgewater, . . . . .           | 19      | 136              |             |
|                   | Bernards, . . . . .              | 14      |                  |             |
|                   | Franklin, . . . . .              | 29      |                  |             |
|                   | Bedminster, . . . . .            | 21      |                  |             |
|                   | Hillsborough, . . . . .          | 19      |                  |             |
|                   | Montgomery, . . . . .            | 19      |                  |             |
|                   | Warren, . . . . .                | 7       |                  |             |
|                   | Branchburg, . . . . .            | 8       |                  |             |

## MARRIAGES.

| COUNTIES.       | TOWNSHIPS.               | Number. | Total in County. | Remarks.                              |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sussex, . . .   | Montague, . . . . .      |         | 123              | No returns.                           |
|                 | Sandiston, . . . . .     | 2       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Walpack, . . . . .       | 4       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Frankford, . . . . .     | 33      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Newton, . . . . .        |         |                  | No returns.                           |
|                 | Vernon, . . . . .        | 17      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Hardiston, . . . . .     | 18      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Green, . . . . .         |         |                  | No returns.                           |
|                 | Stillwater, . . . . .    | 9       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Byram, . . . . .         |         |                  | No returns.                           |
|                 | Sparta, . . . . .        |         |                  | No returns.                           |
|                 | Lafayette, . . . . .     | 12      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Wantage, . . . . .       | 28      |                  |                                       |
| Warren, . . . . | Greenwich, . . . . .     | 24      | 115              | Included in return from<br>Greenwich. |
|                 | Mansfield, . . . . .     | 16      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Independence, . . . . .  | 10      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Hardwick, . . . . .      | 2       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Oxford, . . . . .        | 13      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Knowlton, . . . . .      | 4       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Frelinghuysen, . . . . . | 9       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Pahaquary, . . . . .     | 2       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Hope, . . . . .          | 15      |                  |                                       |
|                 | Franklin, . . . . .      | 6       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Harmony, . . . . .       | 1       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Blairstown, . . . . .    | 4       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Belvidere, . . . . .     | 7       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Washington, . . . . .    | 2       |                  |                                       |
|                 | Phillipsburg, . . . . .  |         |                  |                                       |

# RECAPITULATION—MARRIAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES.       | Number. | Total in State. | REMARKS.   |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|--|
|                 |         |                 | Townships from which no returns have been received.      |
| Atlantic, . . . | 31      | 2857            | Weymouth.  |
| Bergen, . . .   | 58      |                 | Saddle River, Washington.                                |
| Burlington, . . | 215     |                 | Mansfield, Willingborough, Washington.                   |
| Camden, . . .   | 165     |                 | Gloucester.  |
| Cape May, . . . | 30      |                 | Lower.   |
| Cumberland, . . | 89      |                 | Hopewell, Deerfield.                                     |
| Essex, . . .    | 483     |                 |  |
| Gloucester, . . | 80      |                 |  |
| Hudson, . . .   | 12      |                 | Bergen, North Bergen, Hoboken.                           |
| Hunterdon, . .  | 186     |                 | West Amwell, Clinton.                                    |
| Mercer, . . .   | 392     |                 | Ewing.   |
| Middlesex, . .  | 146     |                 | North Brunswick.   |
| Monmouth, . .   | 136     |                 | Shrewsbury, Atlantic, Marlborough.                       |
| Morris, . . .   | 213     |                 |  |
| Ocean, . . .    | 69      |                 | Jackson.   |
| Passaic, . . .  | 126     |                 | Salem, Mannington, Lower Alloway's Creek,<br>Pittsgrove. |
| Salem, . . .    | 52      |                 |  |
| Somerset, . . . | 136     |                 | Montague, Newton, Green, Byram, Sparta.                  |
| Sussex, . . .   | 123     |                 |  |
| Warren, . . .   | 115     |                 |  |

(4)

THE

# TREASURER'S REPORT

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

.....  
Read, January 14, 1852, and ordered to be printed.  
.....

TRENTON:  
PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.  
1852.



## JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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THE Joint Committee on the Treasurer's accounts have examined them, with the voucher's relating thereto. They find the accounts correctly stated, and have ascertained that the evidences of public stock and other securities belonging to the state, are in the treasury.

The balance of moneys on the Treasurer's books to the credit of the state, amounting to fifteen hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-six cents, is deposited in sundry banks, as directed by law.

The balance to the credit of the School Fund, is two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-four cents, and is also deposited in sundry banks, as directed by law.

|                         |                       |                  |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| JOSEPH GREER,           | } <i>Committee of</i> |                  |
| E. Y. ROGERS,           |                       | <i>Senate.</i>   |
| ANDREW VANSICKLE,       | } <i>Committee</i>    |                  |
| CORNELIUS S. DICKERSON, |                       | <i>of</i>        |
| BEACH VANDERPOOL,       |                       | <i>Assembly.</i> |
| J. VAN VORST,           |                       |                  |
| JOHN J. LAROE,          |                       |                  |

TRENTON, January 20, 1852.



# REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Senate and  
General Assembly of the state of New Jersey :*

In accordance with the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit the following report, with the accompanying account and balance sheet, showing the receipts, disbursements and financial condition of the treasury, up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1851.

The balance in bank to the credit of the Treasurer on the first of January, 1851, was thirteen thousand and two dollars and thirty cents.

The receipts of the treasury during the financial year, amount to the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty cents, as follows, viz :

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Dividends on two thousand shares of the capital stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, | \$30,000.00  |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, for transit duties, - - - - -  | 45,836.57    |
| Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, for transit duties, - - - - -  | 27,621.74    |
| Interest on joint bonds of Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, - - - - -      | 4,200.0      |
| New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for transit duties, - - - - -  | 13,239.89    |
| New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for tax on capital stock, - - - - -  | 10,000.00    |
| Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, for tax on capital stock, - - - - -  | 2,665.00     |
| Pedlers' licenses, - - - - -   | 1,073.00     |
| Interest on bond and mortgage, - - - - -   | 300.00       |
| Commissioners to build House of Refuge, - - - - -  | 10.00        |
| Temporary loan, - - - - -  | 30,000.00    |
| William B. Vanderveer, keeper, surplus earnings of State Prison, - - - - -   | 5,000.00     |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$169,166.20 |



The ordinary disbursements of the treasury during the year, amount to eighty-four thousand seven hundred and two dollars and five cents.

The extraordinary disbursements from the treasury, amount to the sum of ninety-six thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-nine cents, and are as follows, viz :

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Appropriation to public schools, - - -           | \$40,000.00 |
| "        to Commissioners to build House         |             |
| of Refuge, - - - - -                             | 11,011.25   |
| Appropriation to Managers of Lunatic Asylum,     | 10,058.00   |
| Books purchased for State Library, per Joint Re- |             |
| solution, March 7, 1850, - - - -                 | 803.47      |
| Stone for Washington Monument, - - -             | 558.59      |
| Special loan of 1847, - - - - -                  | 2,000.00    |
| State Prison repairs, - - - - -                  | 1,252.20    |
| Repairs to State House, - - - - -                | 429.18      |
| Temporary loan of 1851, (repaid,) - - -          | 30,000.00   |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | \$96,112.69 |

Making the whole amount of disbursements from the treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-four cents, and leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of January, 1852, of one thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-six cents.

The financial condition of the treasury may be summed up as follows :

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Amount to credit of Treasurer in bank, - -    | \$1,553.76   |
| One thousand shares of stock of Camden and    |              |
| Amboy Railroad and Transportation Com-        |              |
| pany, - - - - -                               | 100,000.00   |
| One thousand shares of stock of Delaware and  |              |
| Raritan Canal Company, - - - -                | 100,000.00   |
| Joint bonds of Delaware and Raritan Canal and |              |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, -        | 57,000.00    |
| Bonds and mortgages, - - - - -                | 4,276.31     |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$262,830.07 |

Surplus revenue loaned to the several  
counties, paying no interest, and  
for which the United States  
holds the bonds of this state, \$764,670.60

The whole amount of the indebtedness of the state is seventy-one thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and six cents, of which debt, there is due the school fund of the state, for balance of loan of January 27th, 1847, twenty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-two cents, and ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-four cents interest due thereon.

Balance of special loan made prior to 1847, thirty-five thousand dollars, leaving the balance of available assets of the state one hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents.

The estimated receipts of the treasury for the year 1852, may be set down as follows:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Balance of dividends due from the joint companies last year, - - - -               | \$5,000.00 |
| Transit duties from joint companies, - - -   | 75,000.00  |
| Dividends on stock from " - - -  | 20,000.00  |
| Interest on joint companies bonds, - - -   | 3,420.00   |
| Tax on capital stock New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (now paid,) - | 10,000.00  |
| Transit duties New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, - - - -             | 15,000.00  |
| Tax on capital stock of Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, (now paid,) -  | 2,665.00   |
| Interest on bonds and mortgages, - - -   | 371.51     |
| Pedlers' licenses, - - - -   | 1,000.00   |
| State Prison, - - - -  | 3,000.00   |
| Balance in treasury, January 1, 1852, - -  | 1,553.76   |

Total amount of estimated receipts, \$137,010.20

The laws of the last session of the legislature were received and distributed to the several counties in the early part of June last.

The minutes of the votes and proceedings of the General Assembly were received on the 18th of August.

The Journal of the Senate and Minutes of Joint Meeting were not delivered to the Treasurer until the eleventh day of November, and a few days afterwards the Reports of the Supreme Court, and as soon as practicable, the whole were distributed to the several county collectors.

Mr. Robert Gwynne, the gentleman appointed by the concurrent resolution of March 13th, 1851, to print the Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate and of Joint Meetings, having failed to deliver the same in the time specified by law, I deemed it my duty, pursuant to the seventh and eighth sections of the act entitled "An Act relative to the laws of this state, the proceedings of the legislature, and the distribution thereof, and the laws of the United States," to deduct from his bill the one-fourth thereof, being two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-four and a half cents.

Mr. Gwynne's excuses for this delay are now before your honorable body. The allowance of the same is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

The receipts of the school fund for the year, are as follows, to wit:

|   |  |  |             |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| Received from the several incorporated banks in |  |  |             |
| the state, tax on their capital stock, - -      |  |  | \$18,700.96 |
| Principal of bonds and mortgages, - - -         |  |  | 2,500.00    |
| Dividends on sundry stocks, - - - -             |  |  | 1,095.80    |
| Interest on loans, - - - - -                    |  |  | 17,818.64   |
| Principal of bond for Paterson lands, - -       |  |  | 288.75      |
| Balance of cash on hand, January 1, 1851, -     |  |  | 7,000.04    |
|   |  |  | <hr/>       |
|   |  |  | \$47,404.19 |

The disbursements for the year are as follows:

|  |  |  |             |
|--|--|--|-------------|
| to the several counties for the support of public  |  |  |             |
| schools, - - - - -                                 |  |  | \$40,000.00 |
| Loans on bond and mortgage, - - - -                |  |  | 3,800.00    |
| For services of state superintendent, printing and |  |  |             |
| incidentals, - - - - -                             |  |  | 711.85      |
| Cash on hand to credit of Treasurer in bank,       |  |  |             |
| Jan. 1, 1852, - - - - -                            |  |  | 2,892.34    |
|  |  |  | <hr/>       |
|  |  |  | \$47,404.19 |

There is also due the school fund, but unavailable, from the Morris Canal and Banking Company, Belville Bank and New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents.

The amount of the school fund invested in bank and railroad stocks, loans and bonds and mortgages drawing interest, is three hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-six cents. Real estate in Paterson valued at two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, making the whole amount of the school fund three hundred and seventy-one thousand and ninety-one dollars and six cents.

For the more particular details of the operations of the treasury department, I would refer you to the accompanying account current and balance sheet.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. M. SMITH,  
*Treasurer.*

**TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 22, 1852.**



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# STATEMENTS

EMBRACING THE

ACCOUNT CURRENT AND BALANCE SHEETS

OF THE

TREASURY AND SCHOOL FUND.

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DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

| 1851. |  | Dolls.  | Cts.  |
|-------|--|---------|-------|
| Jan.  | 1, To balance on hand as per last settlement,  | 13,002. | 30    |
| "     | 3, Cash received of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, for interest on bonds due January 1, 1851, | 1,200.  | 00    |
|       |  | <hr/>   | <hr/> |
|       |  | 14,202. | 30    |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   |  | Dolls.   | Cts.   |
|---------|--|----------|--------|
| Jan. 8, | Paid H. A. Buttolph, superintendent state lunatic asylum, three months salary, | 375.00   |        |
|         | C. K. Buttolph, matron state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,             | 75.00    |        |
|         | J. B. Elliot, assistant physician state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,  | 125.00   |        |
|         | Caleb Sager, steward state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,               | 150.00   |        |
|         | Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,       | 50.00    |        |
|         |  |          | 775.00 |
|         | Oliver S. Halsted, on account salary,  | 85.00    |        |
|         | Caleb O. Halsted, interest on loan,  | 1,050.00 |        |
|         | Jacob B. Gaddis, keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                 | 250.00   |        |
|         | Abraham R. Harris, clerk of state prison, three months' salary,                | 162.50   |        |
|         | James B. Coleman, physician of state prison, three months' salary,             | 25.00    |        |
|         | William Whitaker, deputy keeper of state prison, three months' salary,         | 125.00   |        |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

14,202.30

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   |  | Dolls. | Cts.     |
|---------|--|--------|----------|
| Jan. 8, | Paid Richard Campbell, deputy keeper of state prison, three months salary, | 125.00 |          |
|         | John Aitkin, deputy keeper of state prison, three months' salary,          | 125.00 |          |
|         | John E. Bellerjeau, deputy keeper of state prison, three months' salary,   | 137.50 |          |
|         | John McCully, deputy keeper of state prison, three months' salary,         | 125.00 |          |
|         | Henry Roth, deputy keeper of state prison, three months' salary,           | 125.00 |          |
|         | Jacob Bayles, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,               | 100.00 |          |
|         | William Williams, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,           | 45.00  |          |
|         | Andrew A. Gaddis, door-keeper, state prison, three months' salary,         | 100.00 |          |
|         | Eliza Gaddis, matron, state prison, three months' salary,                  | 51.00  |          |
|         | Thomas Crossley, watchman, state prison, three months' salary,             | 92.00  |          |
|         | E. Burroughs, watchman, state prison, three months' salary,                | 92.00  |          |
|         |  | <hr/>  | 1,680.00 |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*


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|          |  | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------|--|-------------|
| 1851.    | Amount brought forward,  | 14,202.30   |
| Jan. 10, | Received of New Jersey Railroad<br>and Transportation Company, for<br>tax on capital stock for 1850, | 10,000.00   |
|          |  | <hr/>       |
|          |  | 24,202.30   |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851. |   | Dolls. Cts. |          |
|-------|---|-------------|----------|
| Jan.  | 8, Paid Jacob B. Gaddis,<br>amount of loan and in-<br>terest, (of 1847,) 2,040.00         |             |          |
|       | Nathaniel Lane, sheriff of<br>Passaic, transportation<br>of one prisoner and costs, 65.77 |             |          |
| "     | 9, Phillips & Boswell, on ac-<br>count printing law re-<br>ports, 250.00                  |             |          |
|       | Samuel M'Clurg, commis-<br>sioner for building house<br>of refuge, 44.00                  |             |          |
|       | Daniel Haines, on account<br>salary, 150.00   |             |          |
| "     | 10, James S. Nevius, on ac-<br>count salary, 150.00                                       |             |          |
|       | Elias B. D. Ogden, on ac-<br>count salary, 100.00   |             |          |
| "     | 14, John S. M'Cully, postage<br>to January 1, 1851, 49.61                                 |             |          |
|       | A. O. Zabriskie, law repor-<br>ter, three months salary, 50.00                            |             |          |
| "     | 15, Isaac S. Mulford, manager<br>lunatic asylum, bill of<br>expenses, 12.00               |             |          |
|       | Thomas H. Jobs, door-<br>keeper of Assembly, two<br>days' services, 4.00                  |             |          |
|       |   |             | 6,505.38 |
|       | Joseph G. Brearly & Co.,<br>state prison repairs, 53.27                                   |             |          |
|       | Edward Cogill, assistant<br>door-keeper assembly,<br>two days' services, 1.50             |             |          |
|       | 2*  |             |          |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*


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|          |   | Dolls. Cts.     |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| 1851.    | Amount brought forward,   | 24,202.30       |
| Jan. 21, | Received of New Jersey Railroad<br>and Transportation Company, for<br>transit duties for quarter ending<br>December 31, 1850,         | 3,058.44        |
| " 27,    | Received of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Transportation Com-<br>pany, for transit duties for quarter<br>ending December 31, 1850, | 9,673 22        |
|          | Received of Delaware and Raritan<br>Canal Company, for dividends due<br>January 17, 1851,   | 5,000.00        |
|          | Received of Delaware and Raritan<br>Canal Company, for transit duties<br>for quarter ending December 31,<br>1850,                     | 7,866.36        |
|          |   | <hr/> 49,800.32 |

*account with the state of New Jersey.***CR.**

| 1851.    |   | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|----------|---|----------|------|
| Jan. 15, | Paid James A. Campfield,<br>sergeant-at-arms of Senate,<br>two days' services,  | 4.00     |      |
|          | Alexander M. Cumming,<br>clerk of Assembly, two<br>days' services,  | 7.00     |      |
| " 17,    | William De Hart, libra-<br>rian,  | 55.50    |      |
|          | James F. Chamberlain, su-<br>perintendent New York<br>Institution for the Blind,<br>board and tuition of pu-<br>pils, | 320.27   |      |
|          | William B. Mount, assis-<br>tant door-keeper of Se-<br>nate, two days' services,                                      | 2.00     |      |
|          | Jacob B. Gaddis, state<br>prison repairs,   | 142.45   |      |
|          | Charles Steadman, com-<br>missioner to build house<br>of refuge,  | 40.00    |      |
| " 24,    | Thos. P. Carpenter, three<br>months' salary and five<br>circuits,   | 500.00   |      |
| " - 27,  | H. P. Peet, president New<br>York Institution for Deaf<br>and Dumb, board and<br>tuition of pupils,                   | 853.33   |      |
|          | Thomas Lavender, &c.,<br>commissioners to build<br>house of refuge,   | 3,000.00 |      |
|          | Bird & Weld, for repairing<br>seal press in secretary of<br>state's office,   | 6.25     |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

| 1851.    |  | Dolls. Cts.      |
|----------|--|------------------|
|          | Amount brought forward,  | 49,800.32        |
| Jan. 29, | Received of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Transportation Com-<br>pany, for dividend for July, 1850,<br>and January, 1851, | 10,000.00        |
| “ 30,    | Received of Joseph C. Potts, for<br>interest,  | 300.00           |
|          |  | <u>60,100.32</u> |

*account with the state of New Jersey.***CR.**

| 1851. |  | Dolls. | Cts. |
|-------|--|--------|------|
| Jan.  | 27, Paid Robert A. Linn, for postage,  | 32.00  |      |
|       | Daniel Haines, balance of salary,  | 19.80  |      |
| "     | 28, Philip J. Gray, secretary of Senate, four days' services,                  | 14.00  |      |
| "     | 29, Charles G. M'Chesney, for costs, State v. Berrien.                         | 7.98   |      |
| "     | 30, George B. Halsted, chancery reporter, on account salary,                   | 120.00 |      |
|       | Elias B. D. Ogden, balance of salary and three circuits,                       | 340.00 |      |
| Feb.  | 1, Henry W. Green, three months' salary and three circuits,                    | 465.00 |      |
|       | Oliver S. Halsted, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage, | 46.00  |      |
|       | E. B. D. Ogden, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,    | 51.00  |      |
|       | James S. Nevius, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,   | 41.00  |      |
|       | Henry W. Green, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,    | 36.00  |      |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   |   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---------|---|-------------|
| Feb. 1, | Paid Joseph F. Randolph,<br>member of the court of<br>errors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 36.00       |
|         | Thos. P. Carpenter, mem-<br>ber of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage   | 44.00       |
|         | James Speer, member of<br>the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mile-<br>age,           | 51.60       |
|         | Joseph Porter, member of<br>the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mile-<br>age,         | 46.00       |
|         | Ferdinand S. Schenck,<br>member of the court of<br>errors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage,    | 40.00       |
|         | Robert H. M'Carter, mem-<br>ber of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage,  | 56.00       |
|         | Joseph L. Risley, member<br>of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay and<br>mileage,        | 48.00       |
|         | William N. Shinn, member<br>of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay and<br>mileage,        | 41.00       |

12,489.73

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   |  | Dolls. | Cts. |
|---------|--|--------|------|
| Feb. 1, | Paid Thomas S. Allison,<br>clerk of the court of<br>errors and appeals,                                | 42.00  |      |
|         | John Milledge, sergeant-<br>at-arms of the court of<br>errors and appeals,                             | 28.00  |      |
|         | Jos. W. Vancleve, door-<br>keeper of the court of<br>errors and appeals,                               | 14.00  |      |
|         | James S. Nevius, balance<br>of salary and five cir-<br>cuits,  | 44.70  |      |
|         | Benj. Morehouse, twenty<br>days' attendance on su-<br>preme court,                                     | 20.00  |      |
|         | William Woodman, for<br>work done in state li-<br>brary,   | 12.00  |      |
| " 3,    | Oliver S. Halsted, on ac-<br>count salary,   | 75.00  |      |
|         | J. Milledge, twenty days'<br>attendance on court of<br>chancery, and twenty<br>days' on supreme court, | 40.00  |      |
| " 7,    | Charles Stone, for map for<br>library,   | 4.00   |      |
| " 11,   | Thomas Lavender, com-<br>missioner to build house<br>of refuge,  | 52.00  |      |
|         | John Carter, six months'<br>pension,   | 20.00  |      |
|         | S. R. Hamilton, quarter-<br>master general, twelve<br>months' salary,                                  | 100.00 |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.    |  | Dolls. | Cts. |
|----------|--|--------|------|
| Feb. 12, | Paid Amos Wilcox, for<br>for stone Washington<br>monument,                                       | 297.15 |      |
| " 13,    | Nicholas Booraem, for re-<br>cording deeds, &c.,   | 6.00   |      |
| " 14,    | John V. H. Terhune, she-<br>riff of Bergen, trans-<br>portation of two prison-<br>ers and costs, | 91.71  |      |
| " 15,    | Samuel M'Clurg, commis-<br>sioner to build house of<br>refuge,                                   | 26.00  |      |
|          | Emley Olden, inspector<br>state prison,  | 21.00  |      |
|          | J. Acken, inspector state<br>prison,   | 18.00  |      |
|          | Joshua Wright, inspector<br>state prison,  | 115.50 |      |
|          | Charles G. M'Chesney, for<br>transmitting laws, &c.,<br>to other states,                         | 13.00  |      |
| " 19,    | Saml. C. Forker, assistant<br>secretary of Senate, five<br>days' services.                       | 15.00  |      |
|          | John C. Coxe, sheriff of<br>Monmouth, transporta-<br>tion and costs, two pri-<br>soners,         | 100.84 |      |
|          | William White, inspector<br>state prison,  | 103.50 |      |
|          | James Skirm, inspector<br>state prison,  | 22.50  |      |
|          | Jerem. Hand, six months'<br>pension,   | 25.00  |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.    |   | Dolls. Cts. |           |
|----------|---|-------------|-----------|
| Feb. 20, | Paid Fish & Green, for state prison repairs,  | 21.50       |           |
| " 21,    | Theoph. E. Harris, sheriff of Cumberland, transportation of one prisoner and costs, | 66.41       |           |
| " 28,    | Banks, Gould & Co., for books for library, per joint resolution, March 7, 1850,     | 803.47      |           |
| March 3, | Joseph F. Randolph, balance of salary and three cents,                              | 290.00      |           |
|          | Mary Garron, six months' pension,   | 15.00       |           |
|          | Levi Mundy, six months' pension,  | 30.00       |           |
|          | A. Tappen, sheriff of Morris, transportation of one prisoner and costs,             | 172.65      |           |
|          |   | —           | 15,732.26 |
|          | L. Q. C. Elmer, attorney general, twelve months' salary,                            | 80.00       |           |
| " 5,     | Stephen Truesdell, three months' pension,   | 15.00       |           |
| " 7,     | Sebastian Boughner, six months' pension,  | 30.00       |           |
|          | Archibald Campbell, six months' pension,  | 30.00       |           |
|          | Elizab. Stark, six months' pension,   | 15.00       |           |
| " 8,     | Mary Page, six months' pension,   | 20.00       |           |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|-------------|
| <b>March 8,</b> Paid John P. Walker, sheriff of Atlantic, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                                       | 50.51       |
| " 10, Abraham R. Harris, clerk state prison, salary,<br>Abraham Gaskill, sheriff of Burlington, transportation of one prisoner and costs, | 120.96      |
| Jacob M. Merseilles, sheriff of Hudson, transportation of one prisoner and costs,   | 229.37      |
| James L. Vanhook, six months' pension,  | 141.26      |
| James B. Coleman, physician state prison, salary,   | 25.00       |
| " 11, R. Clark, three months' pension,  | 18.61       |
| A. B. Gaddis, door-keeper state prison, salary,   | 15.00       |
| J. Provost, six months' pension,  | 77.78       |
| M. Sampson, six months' pension,  | 30.00       |
| Nicholas Booraem, for searches and recording deeds for house of refuge,   | 25.00       |
| Jacob B. Gaddis, keeper state prison, salary,   | 11.95       |
| Eliza Gaddis, matron state prison, salary,  | 180.56      |
|   | 36.83       |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|-------------|
| March 12, Paid Rev. Samuel Starr,<br>moral instructor, state<br>prison, salary,             | 100.00      |
| Mary Lanning, six months'<br>pension,   | 30.00       |
| Jona. Morgan, six months'<br>pension,   | 30.00       |
| Clara R. Cobb, six months'<br>pension,  | 15.00       |
| Joseph S. Blackwood, she-<br>riff of Salem, transpor-<br>tation two prisoners and<br>costs, | 129.13      |
| " 13, Hannah Applegate, six<br>months' pension,   | 20.00       |
| William Pierson, sheriff<br>of Essex, transportation<br>five prisoners and costs,           | 327.85      |
| " 14, Geo. Ellis, Life of Frank-<br>lin for library,  | 2.50        |
| Guy Price, member of As-<br>sembly,   | 172.00      |
| John Eyles, sheriff of<br>Gloucester, transpor-<br>tation one prisoner and<br>costs,        | 32.40       |
| Joseph Greer, member of<br>Senate,  | 177.50      |
| " 15, Daniel Baker, armorer and<br>assistant,   | 148.75      |
| " 17, Anna Atkinson, six months'<br>pension,  | 25.00       |
| " 18, Mary Vansycle, six months'<br>pension,  | 25.00       |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|-------------|
| March 19, Paid Thomas Arrowsmith,<br>state director of Cam-<br>den and Amboy Rail-<br>road Company, | 93.00       |
| John G. Hale, architect,<br>stone for Washington<br>monument,                                       | 200.00      |
| Thomas Milnor, state di-<br>rector of Delaware and<br>Raritan Canal,                                | 75.00       |
| Eli Rogers, member of<br>Assembly,  | 179.50      |
| Eugene S. Doughty, mem-<br>ber of Assembly,   | 165.10      |
| Beach Vanderpool, mem-<br>ber of Assembly,  | 187.50      |
| John De Mott, member of<br>Assembly,  | 183.50      |
| John A. Bleecker, mem-<br>ber of Senate,  | 193.50      |
| Isaac H. Pierson, member<br>of Assembly,  | 189.50      |
| John Summerill, member<br>of Senate,  | 192.50      |
| George W. Taylor, mem-<br>ber of Senate,  | 200.50      |
| Benjamin Geroe, member<br>of Assembly,  | 192.90      |
| Luther Opdyke, member<br>of Assembly,   | 195.50      |
| Thomas W. Hurff, mem-<br>ber of Assembly,   | 187.50      |
| David Dunn, member of<br>Assembly,  | 184.50      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.                                    | Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-------------|
| <b>March 19,</b> Paid David Wade, member |             |
| of Assembly,                             | 187.50      |
| Charles D. Hineline, mem-                |             |
| ber of Assembly,                         | 183.50      |
| Samuel Mayhew, member                    |             |
| of Assembly,                             | 193.50      |
| Peter W. Dye, member of                  |             |
| Assembly,                                | 182.50      |
| William S. Emley, mem-                   |             |
| ber of Assembly,                         | 179.50      |
| Benjamin C. Tatem, mem-                  |             |
| ber of Assembly,                         | 186.50      |
| Mackey Williams, mem-                    |             |
| ber of Assembly,                         | 199.50      |
| John R. Young, member                    |             |
| of Assembly,                             | 183.10      |
| Allen Jones, member of                   |             |
| Assembly,                                | 185.50      |
| William M. Whitehead,                    |             |
| member of Assembly,                      | 187.50      |
| • Jona. P. Bartley, member               |             |
| of Assembly,                             | 176.50      |
| Edward Y. Rogers, mem-                   |             |
| ber of Senate,                           | 185.50      |
| John Marlow, member of                   |             |
| Assembly,                                | 183.10      |
| John B. Johnson, member                  |             |
| of Assembly,                             | 185.50      |
| John Huyler, member of                   |             |
| Assembly,                                | 192.50      |
| Samuel Stockton, member                  |             |
| of Assembly,                             | 183.50      |
| Horace Chamberlin, mem-                  |             |
| ber of Assembly,                         | 196.50      |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.                                   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|-------------|
| <b>March 19,</b> Paid W. Danser, member |             |
| of Assembly,                            | 178.60      |
| John Van Brunt, member                  |             |
| of Assembly,                            | 193.30      |
| Harman Richman, mem-                    |             |
| ber of Assembly,                        | 189.50      |
| Charles Reeves, member                  |             |
| of Senate,                              | 186.90      |
| Edm. Weatherby, mem-                    |             |
| ber of Assembly,                        | 186.90      |
| John A. Morford, mem-                   |             |
| ber of Senate,                          | 196.70      |
| William Simonson, mem-                  |             |
| ber of Assembly,                        | 192.50      |
| John Gill, member of Se-                |             |
| nate,                                   | 184.70      |
| Andrew Ribble, member                   |             |
| of Assembly,                            | 182.90      |
| John Loller, member of                  |             |
| Assembly,                               | 182.70      |
| Robert B. Risley, member                |             |
| of Assembly,                            | 177.50      |
| John H. Hopper, member                  |             |
| of Assembly,                            | 193.50      |
| Fred. D. Brokaw, mem-                   |             |
| ber of Assembly,                        | 186.50      |
| Joel Haywood, member                    |             |
| of Assembly,                            | 194.50      |
| John W. Craig, member                   |             |
| of Senate,                              | 189.50      |
| Smith Bilderback, member                |             |
| of Assembly,                            | 192.50      |
| Thomas D. Hoxsey, mem-                  |             |
| ber of Assembly,                        | 172.90      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.     |  | Dolls. Cts. |
|-----------|--|-------------|
| March 19, | Paid William C. Alexander, member of Senate, | 179.50      |
|           | Cornelius Boice, member of Assembly,         | 189.50      |
|           | Charles Benner, member of Assembly,          | 192.50      |
|           | Josiah Meeker, member of Assembly,           | 175.10      |
|           | Wm. H. Conover, member of Assembly,          | 165.50      |
|           | Reuben Fithian, member of Senate,            | 191.10      |
|           | Jonathan Valentine, member of Assembly,      | 190.50      |
|           | Jos. Satterthwaite, member of Senate,        | 179.00      |
|           | Enoch Edmunds, member of Senate,             | 203.50      |
|           | Joel Moore, member of Assembly,              | 191.50      |
|           | A. O. Zabriskie, member of Senate,           | 190.50      |
|           | Ralph M. Crowell, member of Assembly,        | 185.90      |
|           | Benjamin Fritts, member of Assembly,         | 177.50      |
|           | Samuel Birdsall, member of Senate,           | 193.50      |
|           | Benjamin Ayres, member of Assembly,          | 193.10      |
|           | Asa Whitehead, member of Senate,             | 187.50      |
|           | Daniel D. Decker, member of Assembly,        | 213.50      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Dolls. Cts

Amount brought forward,

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.  | Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-------------|
| March 19, Paid Joseph E. Potts,<br>member of Senate,   | 195.50      |
| Wm. R. Braddock, mem-<br>ber of Assembly,              | 184.50      |
| Bernard Connolly, mem-<br>ber of Assembly,             | 164.50      |
| Samuel W. Jones, member<br>of Assembly,                | 166.50      |
| Garret S. Smock, member<br>of Assembly,                | 166.50      |
| John H. Phillips, member<br>of Assembly,               | 211.60      |
| John Van Vorst, member<br>of Assembly,                 | 169.50      |
| John Mannors, member of<br>Senate,                     | 194.50      |
| William Tinsman, member<br>of Assembly,                | 197.50      |
| Cornelius B. Doremus,<br>member of Assembly,           | 196.50      |
| William Brown, member<br>of Assembly,                  | 182.50      |
| Silas D. Canfield, member<br>of Senate,                | 244.00      |
| John C. Beardsley, mem-<br>ber of Assembly,            | 187.50      |
| William Souder, door-<br>keeper of Assembly,           | 134.00      |
| David Naar, clerk of As-<br>sembly,                    | 227.50      |
| John Rodgers, secretary of<br>Senate,                  | 231.00      |
| Saml. B. Scattergood, ser-<br>geant-at-arms of Senate, | 132.00      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

61,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.  | Dolls. Cts.     |
|--|-----------------|
| March 19, Paid John Scattergood, as-<br>sistant sergeant-at-arms<br>of Senate, 66.00<br>P. Briest, assistant door-<br>keeper of Assembly, 67.00<br>Daniel Hough, assistant<br>secretary of Senate, 108.00<br>Charles W. Jay, assistant<br>clerk of Assembly, 168.00<br>Isaac W. Mickle, engross-<br>ing clerk of Assembly, 730.00<br>John J. Halsted, engross-<br>ing clerk of Senate, 1,091.52<br>Isaac W. Mickle, item<br>thirty incidental bill, 75.00<br>Charles Parker and others,<br>item thirteen incidental<br>bill, 72.00<br>Charles Parker and others,<br>item twenty-five inci-<br>dental bill, 36.00<br>Charles D. Hineline, item<br>ten incidental bill, 12.00<br>John J. Halsted, engross-<br>ing clerk of Senate, 11.25<br>Amos Wilcox, expenses<br>for transporting stone<br>for monument, 61.44 | <hr/> 35,976.53 |
| “ 20, Phillips & Boswell, items<br>thirty-two, thirty-three,<br>thirty-four, thirty-five,<br>thirty-six, thirty-seven<br>incidental bill, 653.55   | 653.55          |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.     |  | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|-----------|--|----------|------|
| March 20, | Paid Brearley & Lanning,<br>items twenty-eight,<br>twenty-nine, fifty-three<br>incidental bill,                                      | 203.89   |      |
|           | Benjamin N. Reed, items<br>seventy-seven, seven-<br>ty-eight, seventy-nine,<br>eighty, eighty-one,<br>eighty-two incidental<br>bill, | 1,434.21 |      |
|           | Charles W. Jay, item<br>eighty-eight incidental<br>bill,   | 98.50    |      |
|           | Samuel R. Hamilton, items<br>fifty-six, eighty-seven<br>incidental bill,   | 101.84   |      |
|           | Daniel Child, item four in-<br>cidental bill,  | 6.50     |      |
|           | George H. Tindall, item<br>twenty-two incidental<br>bill,  | 48.00    |      |
|           | Runyon Toms, item nine<br>incidental bill,   | 21.00    |      |
|           | Daniel Herley, item four-<br>teen incidental bill,   | 12.50    |      |
|           | John Rodgers, item forty<br>incidental bill,   | 2.50     |      |
|           | Wm. Souder, item fifty-<br>two incidental bill,  | 10.50    |      |
|           | Jay, Wells & Beatty, item<br>thirty-one incidental bill,   | 496.56   |      |
|           | B. W. Titus, items three,<br>thirty-eight incidental<br>bill,  | 174.37   |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

OR.

1851.

Dolls. Cts.

|           |  |          |
|-----------|--|----------|
| March 20, | Paid George Ellis, items<br>sixty-six, sixty-seven,<br>sixty-eight, sixty-nine,<br>seventy, seventy-one,<br>seventy-two, seventy-<br>three, seventy-four, se-<br>venty-five incidental<br>bill,  | 147.04   |
|           | Morris R. Hamilton, item<br>eighty-three incidental<br>bill,   | 2,032.44 |
|           | A. Hogeland, item twen-<br>ty-six incidental bill,   | 13.50    |
|           | Joseph G. Brearley & Co.,<br>item twenty-four, twen-<br>ty-seven incidental bill,  | 172.64   |
|           | Charles Scott, items thir-<br>ty-nine, forty-one, for-<br>ty-two, forty-three, for-<br>ty-four, forty-five, for-<br>ty-six, forty-seven, for-<br>ty-eight, forty-nine, fifty<br>incidental bill, | 718.92   |
|           | William De Hart, libra-<br>rian,   | 130.00   |
| " 21,     | David Clark, item eighty-<br>four incidental bill,   | 566.27   |
|           | William A. Gulick, item<br>five incidental bill,   | 82.00    |
|           | Jonathan S. Fish, items<br>fifty-seven, fifty-nine,<br>sixty, sixty-one inci-<br>dental bill,  | 25.00    |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.     |   | Dolls.   | Cts.      |
|-----------|---|----------|-----------|
| March 21, | Paid Benj. S. Disbrow,<br>items fifteen, twenty-one<br>incidental bill,   | 53.75    |           |
|           | Chas. G. M'Chesney, item<br>eighty-seven, incidental<br>bill,             | 50.00    |           |
|           | Saml. Mairs, item eighty-<br>seven, incidental bill,                      | 50.00    |           |
|           | Upton & Miller, item one<br>incidental bill,                              | 94.88    |           |
|           | Wm. De Hart, item sixty-<br>four, incidental bill,                        | 21.75    |           |
|           | Samuel Mairs, balance of<br>salary,                                       | 217.35   |           |
| " 24,     | J. W. Johnson, Dunlop's<br>Laws of Pennsylvania<br>for library,           | 7.00     |           |
|           | Evan Evans & Son, items<br>sixty-five, eighty-five<br>incidental bill,    | 198.26   |           |
| " 25,     | Thomas D. Hoxsey, item<br>ninety incidental bill,                         | 20.00    |           |
|           | Wm. De Hart, for Mul-<br>ford's New Jersey for<br>library,                | 1.00     |           |
|           |   | —        | 43,842.20 |
| " 26,     | E. Burroughs, watchman,<br>state prison, salary,                          | 77.00    |           |
|           | J. S. Scudder, treasurer of<br>state lunatic asylum,                      | 5,000.00 |           |
|           | Thomas Lavender and<br>others, commissioners to<br>build house of refuge, | 2,000.00 |           |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.  | Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-------------|
| March 26, Paid Wm. Napton, on account of expenses for arresting fugitive from justice, | 20.00       |
| Wm. W. Norcross, items seven and eight incidental bill,                                | 161.59      |
| Garret G. Voorhees, sheriff of Middlesex, transportation of three prisoners and costs, | 113.69      |
| • Sherman & Harron, item six incidental bill,  | 4.00        |
| “ 27, Wm. Pearson, items fifty-one, fifty-four incidental bill,                        | 13.05       |
| E. K. Smith, item twenty incidental bill,  | 54          |
| April 1, A. M. Cumming, item seventy-six incidental bill,                              | 144.29      |
| “ 2, Wm. Johnson, item sixty-two, incidental bill,                                     | 10.00       |
| Samuel M'Clurg, commissioner to build house of refuge,                                 | 52.00       |
| M. Martin, six months' pension,  | 30.00       |
| Robert B. Risley, item ninety incidental bill,   | 20.00       |
| Thos P. Carpenter, three months' salary and five circuits,                             | 500.09      |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1850.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.    |  | Dolls.  | Cts. |
|----------|--|---|------|
| April 2, | Paid Andrew Ribble, item<br>ninety incidental bill,  | 20.00   |      |
| " 3,     | Saml. B. Scattergood, item<br>fifty-five incidental bill,<br>H. Taylor, six months'<br>pension,  | 6.12<br>25.00   |      |
| " 4,     | Nathan Elmer, six months'<br>pension,<br>John E. Bellerjeau, deputy<br>keeper of state prison,<br>three months' salary,<br>Charles Steadman, com-<br>missioner of house of<br>refuge,<br>Hannah Applegate, six<br>months' pension,   | 30.00<br>137.50<br>58.00<br>20.00                       |      |
| " 11,    | H. A. Buttolph, super-<br>intendent state lunatic<br>asylum, three months'<br>salary,<br>Caleb Sager, steward state<br>lunatic asylum, three<br>months' salary,<br>C. K. Buttolph, matron<br>state lunatic asylum,<br>three months' salary,<br>J. B. Elliot, assistant phy-<br>sician state lunatic asy-<br>lum, three months' sala-<br>ry,<br>Samuel Kay, for articles<br>furnished state prison,<br>William Watts for state<br>prison repairs, | 375.00<br>150.00<br>75.00<br>150.00<br>108.50<br>125.08 |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

60,100.32

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.  | Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-------------|
| April 11,  |             |
| Paid Wm. B. Vandervere,<br>keeper state prison, sala-<br>ry,                   | 69.44       |
| Benjamin Brown, clerk of<br>state prison, salary,                              | 41.54       |
| John L. Taylor, physician<br>of state prison, sa'ary,                          | 6.39        |
| S. E. Vandervere, matron<br>of state prison, salary,                           | 14.17       |
| Henry Roth, deputy keeper<br>of state prison, three<br>months' salary,         | 125.00      |
| Henry Roth, deputy keeper<br>of state prison, extra<br>services,               | 26.00       |
| John McCully, deputy<br>keeper of state prison,<br>three months' salary,       | 125.00      |
| Richard Campbell, depu-<br>ty keeper of state pri-<br>son, three monthssalary, | 125.00      |
| William Whitaker, deputy<br>keeper of state prison,<br>three months' salary,   | 125.00      |
| John Aitkin, deputy keeper<br>of state prison, three<br>months' salary,        | 125.00      |
| William Williams, assis-<br>tant, state prison, three<br>months' salary,       | 45.00       |
| Jacob Bayles, assistant,<br>state prison, three<br>months' salary,             | 100.00      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

|           |  | Dolls.         | Cts.      |
|-----------|--|----------------|-----------|
| 1851.     | Amount brought forward,  | 60,100.        | 32        |
| April 17, | Received of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Transportation Com-<br>pany, for transit duties for quarter<br>ending March 31, 1851, | 9,739.         | 24        |
|           | New Jersey Railroad and Transpor-<br>tation Company, for transit duties<br>for quarter ending March 31, 1851,                      | 3,438.         | 87        |
|           |  | <u>73,278.</u> | <u>43</u> |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.     |   | Dolls. | Cts. |
|-----------|---|--------|------|
| April 11, | Paid Thomas Crossley,<br>watchman, state prison,<br>salary,   | 90.00  |      |
|           | C. Snider, watchman state<br>prison, salary,  | 13.00  |      |
|           | Lewis R. Parker, door-<br>keeper, state prison,<br>salary,  | 22.22  |      |
|           | William B. Vandervere,<br>for wagon furnished<br>state prison,  | 90.00  |      |
| " 12,     | John Bacon, treasurer of<br>Pennsylvania Institution<br>for Deaf and Dumb,<br>board and tuition of<br>pupils, | 613.07 |      |
|           | Jasper S. Scudder, trea-<br>surer of lunatic asylum,<br>three months' salary,                                 | 50.00  |      |
|           | A. O. Zabriskie, law re-<br>porter, three months'<br>salary,  | 50.00  |      |
|           | Benjamin F. Yard, item<br>seventeen incidental bill,  | 6.50   |      |
|           | Mary Budd, six months'<br>pension,  | 15.00  |      |
|           | John S. McCully, postage,   | 33.84  |      |
| " 17,     | M. Tingley, six months'<br>pension,   | 15.00  |      |
|           | Mary A. Lott, six months'<br>pension,   | 15.00  |      |
|           | Benjamin Crozier, pension,  | 5.00   |      |
|           | William Cows, item<br>twelve incidental bill,   | 17.50  |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

'851.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

73,278.43

*account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.     |   | Dolls. | Cts.      |
|-----------|---|--------|-----------|
| April 22, | Paid William Napton, balance of expenses for arresting fugitive from justice, | 42.75  |           |
| " 23,     | A. Wallin, for postage,   | 6.25   |           |
|           | Geo. F. Fort, governor, three months' salary,                                 | 450.00 |           |
| " 24,     | Samuel Evans, item sixty-three incidental bill,                               | 15.00  |           |
| " 25,     | Elias B. D. Ogden, three months' salary and three circuits,                   | 440.00 |           |
|           | James S. Nevius, three months' salary and five circuits,                      | 500.00 |           |
|           | Thomas S. Allison, for two days' attendance as clerk of pardoning power,      | 6.00   |           |
|           | Thomas S. Allison, for fees as per account audited,                           | 223.10 |           |
|           | Thomas S. Allison, for six months' salary as secretary of state,              | 100.00 |           |
|           | Thomas S. Allison, for six months' salary as auditor,                         | 100.00 |           |
|           | Thomas S. Allison, for six months' salary as register of births, deaths, &c.  | 25.00  |           |
|           |   |        | 57,140.38 |
|           | Richard Snedaker, item eighty-nine incidental bill,                           | 67.00  |           |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

73,278.43

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.  | Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-------------|
| April 25,  |             |
| Paid Oliver S. Halsted,<br>member of the court of<br>errors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 46.00       |
| Henry W. Green, member<br>of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay and<br>mileage,         | 36.00       |
| Caleb H. Valentine, mem-<br>ber of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 56.00       |
| Ferdinand S. Schenck,<br>member of the court of<br>errors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage,   | 40.00       |
| Moses Wills, member of<br>the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mile-<br>age,          | 39.00       |
| E. B. D. Ogden, member<br>of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay and<br>mileage,         | 51.00       |
| Joseph Porter, member of<br>the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mile-<br>age,        | 46.00       |
| John M. Cornelison, mem-<br>ber of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 48.00       |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

73,278.43

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

1851.

Dolls. Cts.

|           |   |        |
|-----------|---|--------|
| April 25, | Paid Jos. L. Risley, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                  | 48.00  |
|           | Joseph F. Randolph, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                   | 36.00  |
|           | Thos. P. Carpenter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                   | 43.00  |
|           | James S. Nevius, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                      | 41.00  |
|           | Thomas S. Allison, clerk of the court of errors and appeals,                                      | 42.00  |
|           | John Milledge, sergeant-at-arms of the court of errors and appeals,                               | 28.00  |
|           | Joseph Vancleve, door-keeper of the court of errors and appeals,                                  | 21.00  |
|           | Samuel Hueston and G. B. Putnam, for books for library,   | 33.25  |
| " 26,     | William Chapin, principal of Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, board and tuition of pupils, | 500.00 |
|           | 6*  |        |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

73,278.43

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

OR.

| 1851.     |   | Dolls. Cts.     |
|-----------|---|-----------------|
| April 26, | Paid Benjamin Morehouse,<br>twenty-three days' at-<br>tendance on supreme<br>court, | 23.00           |
|           | Rachel Felter, six months'<br>pension,  | 15.00           |
| " 29,     | Wm. Watts, state prison<br>repairs,   | 125.08          |
| " 30,     | A. R. Titus, item twenty-<br>three incidental bill,                                 | 3.87            |
| May 1,    | Henry W. Green, three<br>months' salary and three<br>circuits,                      | 465.00          |
|           | Wm. De Hart, librarian,   | 68.00           |
| " 2,      | S. M'Clurg, commissioner<br>to build house of refuge,                               | 48.00           |
|           | Fish & Green, item nine-<br>teen incidental bill,                                   | 37.68           |
|           | Thomas Lavender, com-<br>missioner to build house<br>of refuge,                     | 76.00           |
|           | Thos. Lavender, item six-<br>teen incidental bill,                                  | 18.31           |
| " 3,      | Elizabeth Coward, six<br>months' pension,   | 20.00           |
|           | J. Milledge, eighteen days'<br>attendance on court of<br>chancery,                  | 18.00           |
|           | J. Milledge, twenty-three<br>days' attendance on su-<br>preme court,                | 23.00           |
| " 9,      | Wm. B. Kinney, printing<br>Halsted's reports,                                       | 1,188.00        |
|           |   | <hr/> 60,490.57 |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

73,278.43

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851. |   | Dolls. | Cts. |
|-------|---|--------|------|
| May   | 9, Paid S. Truesdell, three months' pension,  | 15.00  |      |
| "     | 13, John Gregory, six months' pension,  | 30.00  |      |
| "     | 21, George H. Nelden, sheriff of Sussex, transportation of three prisoners and costs, | 198.73 |      |
| "     | 27, John V. H. Terhune, sheriff of Bergen, transportation of one prisoner and costs,  | 47.11  |      |
| "     | 28, Charles S. Garret, sheriff of Camden, transportation of two prisoners and costs,  | 196.16 |      |
|       | Jacob M. Merseles, sheriff of Hudson, transportation of five prisoners and costs,     | 362.67 |      |
|       | R. M. Smith, treasurer, three months' salary,   | 250.00 |      |
|       | Theoph. E. Harris, sheriff of Cumberland, transportation of one prisoner and costs,   | 42.79  |      |
| June  | 3, Samuel Starr, moral instructor state prison, three months' salary,                 | 100.00 |      |
|       | Abraham Tappen, sheriff of Morris, transportation of one prisoner and costs,          | 89.40  |      |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*


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|         |  |             |
|---------|--|-------------|
| 1851.   |  | Dolls. Cts. |
|         | Amount brought forward,                    | 78,788.43   |
| July 2, | Trenton Banking Company, for special loan, | 5,000.00    |
|         |  | <hr/>       |
|         |  | 83,788.43   |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851. |   | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|-------|---|----------|------|
| July  | 2, Paid Oliver S. Halsted,<br>on account salary,  | 609.37   |      |
|       | Nathaniel Lane, sheriff of<br>Passaic, transportation<br>of eight prisoners and<br>costs,         | 545.81   |      |
|       | R. M. Smith, treasurer,<br>expenses for distributing<br>laws and chancery re-<br>ports,           | 62.75    |      |
|       | Garret G. Voorhees, sheriff<br>of Middlesex, transpor-<br>tation of seven prisoners<br>and costs, | 240.73   |      |
|       | Edw. Williams, for work<br>done to state house,   | 83.26    |      |
| "     | 3, Thomas Lavender, com-<br>missioner for building<br>house of refuge,                            | 5,000.00 |      |
|       | Samuel M'Clurg, commis-<br>sioner for building house<br>of refuge,                                | 42.00    |      |
|       | Thos. P. Carpenter, three<br>months' salary, and five<br>circuits,                                | 500.00   |      |
|       | William B. Vandervere,<br>keeper of state prison,<br>three months' salary,                        | 250.00   |      |
|       | Sarah E. Vandervere, ma-<br>tron, state prison, three<br>months' salary,                          | 51.00    |      |
|       | Benj. Brown, clerk state<br>prison, three months'<br>salary,                                      | 162.50   |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

83,788.43

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|-------------|
| July 3, Paid John L. Taylor,<br>physician state prison,<br>salary,        | 25.00       |
| John Aitkin, deputy keep-<br>er state prison, three<br>months' salary,    | 125.00      |
| Richard Campbell, deputy<br>keeper state prison,<br>three months' salary, | 125.00      |
| Henry Roth, deputy keep-<br>er state prison, three<br>months' salary,     | 125.00      |
| Matthew Brown, deputy<br>keeper state prison,<br>three months' salary,    | 125.00      |
| Robert Willetts, deputy<br>keeper state prison,<br>three months' salary,  | 125.00      |
| William Whitaker, deputy<br>keeper state prison,<br>three months' salary, | 125.00      |
| Edward Wilson, assis-<br>tant state prison, three<br>months' salary,      | 45.00       |
| Job Wolverton, assis-<br>tant state prison, three<br>months' salary,      | 112.50      |
| Lewis R. Parker, door-<br>keeper, state prison,<br>three months' salary,  | 100.00      |
| James Minton, watchman<br>state prison, three<br>months' salary,          | 91.00       |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*


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|          |   | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1851.    | Amount brought forward,   | 83,788.43   |
| July 18, | Received of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Transportation Com-<br>pany, for transit duties for quarter<br>ending June 30, 1851, | 12,636.37   |
|          |   | <hr/>       |
|          |   | 96,424.80   |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851. |     | Dolls. Cts.   |          |
|-------|-----|---|----------|
| July  | 3,  | Paid Christopher Snyder,<br>watchman state prison,<br>three months' salary,                                 | 91.00    |
|       |     | William B. Vandervere,<br>for state prison repairs,   | 234.30   |
|       |     | Charles J. Alders, interest<br>on loan,   | 1,066.67 |
|       |     | P. M. Wetmore, president<br>New York Institution<br>for Deaf and Dumb,<br>board and tuition of pu-<br>pils, | 1,241.78 |
|       |     | E. B. D. Ogden, three<br>months' salary and three<br>circuits,  | 440.00   |
| "     | 12, | Benjamin Morehouse, six<br>days' attendance on su-<br>preme court,  | 6.00     |
|       |     | H. A. Buttolph, superin-<br>tendent of lunatic asy-<br>lum, three months' sala-<br>ry,                      | 375.00   |
|       |     | C. K. Buttolph, matron of<br>lunatic asylum, three<br>months' salary,                                       | 75.00    |
|       |     | J. B. Elliot, assistant phy-<br>sician of lunatic asylum,<br>three months' salary,                          | 150.00   |
|       |     | Caleb Sagers, steward of<br>lunatic asylum, three<br>months' salary,  | 150.00   |
|       |     | Jasper S. Scudder, trea-<br>surer of lunatic asylum,<br>three months' salary,                               | 50.00    |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

| 1851.    |  | Dolls. Cts.               |
|----------|--|---------------------------|
| July 23, | Amount brought forward,<br>Received of New Jersey Railroad<br>and Transportation Company, for<br>transit duties for quarter ending<br>June 30, 1851, | 96,424.80<br><br>3,183.85 |
| " 29,    | Delaware and Raritan Canal, for<br>transit duties for quarter ending<br>March 31, 1851,  | 10,022.35                 |
|          |  | <hr/> 109,631.00          |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.     |   | Dolls. Cts. |           |
|-----------|---|-------------|-----------|
| July 12,  | Paid Thomas S. Allison,<br>for copies of laws for<br>papers and printer, &c.,                       | 675.32      |           |
|           | Sherman & Harron, for<br>publishing laws, &c.,  | 333.21      |           |
|           | Wm. De Hart, librarian,   | 38.00       |           |
|           | William A. Leary, books<br>for library,   | 1.25        |           |
| " 19,     | J. Milledge, eighteen days'<br>attendance on court of<br>chancery,                                  | 18.00       |           |
|           | J. Milledge, eight days'<br>attendance on supreme<br>court,   | 8.00        |           |
|           | Silas Brown, treasurer of<br>New York Institution<br>for the Blind, board and<br>tuition of pupils, | 488.76      |           |
| " 24,     | George F. Fort, governor,<br>three months' salary,  | 450.00      |           |
|           | A. Walling, postage,  | 11.60       |           |
|           |   |             | 78,743.31 |
|           | Jasper S. Scudder, trea-<br>surer lunatic asylum,   | 2,500.00    |           |
|           | Adams & Co., transporta-<br>tion of books, &c.,   | 1.00        |           |
| August 5, | Samuel M'Clurg, commis-<br>sioner to build house of<br>refuge,                                      | 48.00       |           |
| " 7,      | Jerem. Hand, six months'<br>pension,  | 25.00       |           |
| " 8,      | David Naar, clerk of as-<br>sembly, enrolling and<br>copying minutes,                               | 1,274.00    |           |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

163,697.47

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.    |   | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|----------|---|----------|------|
| Oct. 28, | Paid Rachel Felter, six months' pension,  | 15.00    |      |
| Nov. 3,  | Henry W. Green, three months' salary and three circuits,  | 465.00   |      |
|          | Hannah Applegate, six months' pension,  | 20.00    |      |
| " 5,     | William Chapin, principal of Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, board and tuition of pupils, | 500.00   |      |
|          | Samuel M'Clurg, commissioner to build house of refuge,  | 28.00    |      |
|          | Thomas I. Ludlam, clerk of Sussex county, for copy of indictment, &c.,                            | 2.48     |      |
|          | Horatio Moses, collector of Passaic county, appropriation to public schools,                      | 1,844.14 |      |
|          | A. O. Zabriskie, law reporter, six months' salary,  | 100.00   |      |
|          | J. W. Caldwell, collector of Gloucester county, appropriation to public schools,                  | 1,196.89 |      |
|          | Thos. P. Carpenter, six months' salary and five circuits,   | 890.00   |      |
|          | James Parker, manager lunatic asylum, expenses,   | 16.00    |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*


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|          |  | Dolls.  | Cts. |
|----------|--|---------|------|
| 1851.    | Amount brought forward,  | 163,697 | 47   |
| Nov. 11, | Received of Delaware and Raritan<br>Canal Company, for transit duties<br>for quarter ending September 30,<br>1851, | 9,733   | 03   |
|          |  | <hr/>   |      |
|          |  | 173,430 | 50   |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   |   | Dolls. | Cts. |
|---------|---|--------|------|
| Nov. 5, | Paid Elias B. D. Ogden,<br>three months' salary and<br>three circuits,  | 440.00 |      |
|         | Oliver S. Halsted, six<br>months' salary,   | 900.00 |      |
|         | F. F. Anderson, adminis-<br>trator of William T.<br>Anderson, manager lu-<br>natic asylum, expenses,  | 30.00  |      |
| " 7,    | John Q. Carman, for ex-<br>penses for arresting fu-<br>gitives from justice,  | 55.63  |      |
| " 11,   | Thomas S. Allison, for six<br>months' salary as secre-<br>tary of state,  | 100.00 |      |
|         | T. S. Allison, six months'<br>salary as auditor,  | 100.00 |      |
|         | Thomas S. Allison, for six<br>months' salary as regis-<br>ter of births, deaths, &c.  | 50.00  |      |
|         | Thomas S. Allison, for<br>filing and recording<br>bonds of clerks and sur-<br>rogates, filing minutes<br>of assembly, military<br>commissions, &c., | 208.89 |      |
|         | Thomas S. Allison, for<br>expenses in serving writ<br>for special election on<br>clerk of Bergen,   | 13.50  |      |
|         | Garret G. Voorhees, sheriff<br>of Middlesex, transpor-<br>tation of five prisoners<br>and costs,  | 294.83 |      |
|         | 9*  |        |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

173,430.50

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.    |  | Dolls. | Cts.       |
|----------|--|--------|------------|
| Nov. 11, | Paid Robt. Gwynne, printing Senate Journal, (whole amount \$956.98 —one-fourth compensation deducted for delay,) | 717.73 |            |
|          |  | ————   | 141,171.23 |
|          | Nathaniel Lane, sheriff of Passaic county, transportation of five prisoners and costs,                           | 543.55 |            |
|          | Stephen Truesdell, three months' pension,  | 15.00  |            |
| " 14     | Root & Anthony, blank books for treasury,  | 24.75  |            |
| " 26     | Members of pardoning power,  | 54.00  |            |
|          | James S. Nevius, three months' salary and five circuits,   | 550.00 |            |
| " 28,    | Oliver S. Halsted, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                                   | 46.00  |            |
|          | James S. Nevius, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                                     | 41.00  |            |
|          | John M. Cornelison, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                                  | 48.00  |            |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

173,430.50

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

1851.

Dolls. Cts.

|          |  |       |
|----------|--|-------|
| Nov. 28, | Moses Wills, member of<br>the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mile-<br>age,          | 39.00 |
|          | E. B. D. Ogden, member<br>of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay and<br>mileage,         | 51.00 |
|          | Thos. P. Carpenter, mem-<br>ber of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 43.00 |
|          | Ferdinand S. Schenck,<br>member of the court of<br>errors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage,   | 40.00 |
|          | Joseph L. Risley, mem-<br>ber of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay and<br>mileage,     | 48.00 |
|          | Caleb H. Valentine, mem-<br>ber of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 56.00 |
|          | Joseph Porter, member of<br>the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mile-<br>age,        | 46.00 |
|          | Joseph F. Randolph, mem-<br>ber of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 36.00 |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

173,430.50

*account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.    |   | Dolls. | Cts. |
|----------|---|--------|------|
| Nov. 28, | Paid Henry W. Green,<br>member of the court of<br>errors and appeals, pay<br>and mileage, | 36.00  |      |
|          | Thomas S. Allison, clerk<br>of the court of errors<br>and appeals,                        | 42.00  |      |
|          | John Milledge, sergeant-<br>at-arms of the court of<br>errors and appeals,                | 28.00  |      |
|          | Joseph Vancleve, door-<br>keeper of the court of<br>errors and appeals,                   | 21.00  |      |
| " 29,    | John F. Miller, for bind-<br>ing journals of Senate,                                      | 12.80  |      |
|          | R. M. Smith, treasurer,<br>six months' salary,  | 500.00 |      |
| Dec. 2,  | David Frambes, collector<br>of Atlantic county, ap-<br>propriation to public<br>schools,  | 732.20 |      |
|          | John Milledge, twenty-<br>five days' attendance on<br>court of chancery,                  | 25.00  |      |
|          | John Milledge, twenty-six<br>days' attendance on su-<br>preme court,                      | 26.00  |      |
| " 3,     | Wm. De Hart, librarian,   | 82.00  |      |
|          | Benjamin Morehouse, for<br>twenty-six days' at-<br>tendance on supreme<br>court,          | 26.00  |      |
|          | R. Clark, three months'<br>pension,   | 15.00  |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*


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|          |                                       | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|------|
| 1851.    | Amount brought forward,               | 173,430. | 50   |
| Dec. 20, | Received of George F. Fort, go-       |          |      |
|          | vernor, for pedlars' licenses,        | 125.     | 00   |
| " 27,    | Paterson and Hudson River Railroad    |          |      |
|          | Company, for tax on capital stock,    | 2,665.   | 00   |
| " 30,    | Thos. S. Allison, secretary of state, |          |      |
|          | for pedlars' licenses,                | 948.     | 90   |
|          |                                       | <hr/>    |      |
|          |                                       | 177,168. | 50   |

*account with the state of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1851.   |   | Dolls. | Cts.       |
|---------|---|--------|------------|
| Dec. 3, | Paid Samuel Starr, moral instructor of state prison, three months' salary,                      | 100.00 |            |
|         | Joseph F. Randolph, three months' salary and circuit fees,                                      | 440.00 |            |
| " 9     | John C. Coxe, sheriff of Monmouth county, transportation of one prisoner and costs,             | 330.47 |            |
|         | Phillips & Boswell, balance on account of printing Zabriskie's reports,                         | 621.00 |            |
| " 13    | Daniel Baker, armorer and assistant,  | 166.50 |            |
|         |   | ————   | 146.056.50 |
| " 16,   | John V. H. Terhune, sheriff of Bergen, transportation of two prisoners and costs,               | 119.00 |            |
| " 18,   | Spafford Gates,   | 53.32  |            |
| " 24,   | James Styles, sheriff of Cumberland, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                  | 54.40  |            |
| " 25,   | Thomas S. Allison, on account salary,   | 200.00 |            |
| " 31,   | John Rodgers, secretary of Senate for preparing journals, &c., for printer,                     | 821.04 |            |
|         | R. M. Smith, for expenses of packing and distributing minutes, journals and Zabriskie's report, | 85.50  |            |

DR. *R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

1851.1 Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward, 177,168.50

Dec. 31, William B. Vandervere, for surplus  
earnings of state prison, 5,000.00

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182,168.50

*account with the state of New Jersey.***CR.**

| 1851.   | Dolls. Cts.      |
|---|------------------|
| Dec. 31, Paid Samuel Parham, on<br>account of putting up<br>gas fixtures, | 200.00           |
| Oliver S. Halsted, on ac-<br>count salary,                                | 247.50           |
| James S. Nevius, on ac-<br>count salary,                                  | 232.61           |
| S. Vansyckel, for work<br>done at state house,                            | 145.92           |
| Trenton Banking Com-<br>pany, for special loan, 20,000.00                 |                  |
| Trenton Banking Com-<br>pany, for interest,                               | 276.16           |
| Charles J. Allis, for in-<br>terest,                                      | 1,350.00         |
| Sundry incidental bills,<br>from No. 1 to No. 60,                         | 622.79           |
| R. M. Smith, on account<br>salary,  | 150.00           |
| Trenton Banking Com-<br>pany, for special loan, 10,000.00                 |                  |
| Deposited in sundry banks<br>according to law, as per<br>certificates,    | 1,553.76         |
|   | <hr/> 182,168.50 |

The Committees of the Senate and General Assembly, and Auditor of accounts, appointed to settle with the Treasurer, having examined the foregoing account current and the evidences relating thereto, and compared the same with the books in his office, in which the Treasurer's accounts are kept, do hereby certify that the same is correctly stated and balanced; and they find in the hands of the Treasurer, standing to his credit in sundry banks, a balance of one thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-six cents.

JOSEPH GREER, } *Committee of*  
E. Y. ROGERS, } *Senate.*

ANDREW VANSICKLE,  
CORNELIUS S. DICKERSON, } *Committee*  
BEACH VANDERPOOL, } *of*  
J. VAN VORST, } *Assembly.*  
JOHN J. LAROE,

THOMAS S. ALLISON, *Auditor.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 20, 1852.

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**SUMMARY STATEMENT**

**OF THE**

**FOREGOING ACCOUNT.**

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*A Condensed Statement*

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|   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|-------------|
| Balance on hand at last settlement,     | 13,002.30   |
| Tax on capital stock,                   | 12,665.00   |
| Pedlars' licences,                      | 1,073.00    |
| Dividends,                              | 30,000.00   |
| Special loan,                           | 30,000.00   |
| Commissioners to build house of refuge, | 10.00       |
| Surplus earnings of state prison,       | 5,000.00    |
| Transit duties,                         | 86,698.20   |
| Interest,                               | 3,720.00    |

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**182,168.50**

*from the Treasurer's Books.*

|   | Dolls. Cts. |
|---|-------------|
| Blind,                                  | 2,904.14    |
| Deaf and dumb,                          | 2,303.07    |
| Postage,                                | 216.48      |
| Lunatic asylum,                         | 10,058.00   |
| Court of errors and appeals,            | 1,862.60    |
| State prison repairs,                   | 1,252.20    |
| Interest,                               | 3,782.83    |
| Arsenal,                                | 626.00      |
| Salaries lunatic asylum,                | 3,175.00    |
| Special loan,                           | 32,000.00   |
| Commissioners to build house of refuge, | 11,011.25   |
| Library,                                | 1,333.97    |
| Salaries,                               | 15,516.33   |
| Printing,                               | 5,825.39    |
| Legislature,                            | 19,723.91   |
| State account,                          | 3,811.53    |
| Transportation and costs,               | 7,972.97    |
| State prison,                           | 7,619.00    |
| Incidental account,                     | 8,280.07    |
| Appropriation to public schools,        | 40,000.00   |
| Pensions,                               | 1,340.00    |
| Cash balance on deposit,                | 1,553.76    |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | 182,168.50  |

*E. E.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1852.

R. M. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

*The following Statement will show the Receipts of the*

|   |           | Dolls.     | Cts. |
|---|-----------|------------|------|
| <b>RECEIPTS:</b>  |           |            |      |
| <i>From Joint Companies.</i>                              |           |            |      |
| Dividends on two thousand shares capital stock,           | 30,000.00 |            |      |
| Transit duties of Camden and Amboy railroad company,      | 45,836.57 |            |      |
| Transit duties of Delaware and Raritan canal company,     | 27,621.74 |            |      |
| Interest on joint bonds,                                  | 3,420.00  |            |      |
|   |           |            |      |
|   |           | 106,878.31 |      |
| <i>New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.</i>         |           |            |      |
| Transit duties,   | 13,239.89 |            |      |
| Tax on capital stock,                                     | 10,000.00 |            |      |
|   |           | 23,239.89  |      |
| Paterson and Hudson river railroad, tax on capital stock, | 2,665.00  |            |      |
| Surplus earnings of state prison,                         | 5,000.00  |            |      |
| Pedlars licenses,   | 1,073.00  |            |      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,                            | 300.00    |            |      |
| Commissioners to build house of refuge,                   | 10.00     |            |      |
| Special loan,   | 30,000.00 |            |      |

*Total Receipts:*

169,166.20

*Treasury and Disbursements therefrom for the year 1851.*

Dolls. Cts.

## DISBURSEMENTS :

*Ordinary Expenses :*

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Blind,                                | 2,904.14   |
| Deaf and dumb,                        | 2,303.07   |
| Postage,                              | 216.48     |
| Court of errors and appeals,          | 1,862.60   |
| Interest on loans,                    | 3,782.83   |
| Arsenal,                              | 626.00     |
| Salaries, lunatic asylum,             | 3,175.00   |
| Library,                              | 530.50     |
| Salaries,                             | 15,516.33  |
| Printing,                             | 5,825.39   |
| Legislature,                          | 19,723.91  |
| State account,                        | 2,823.76   |
| Transportation of convicts and costs, | 7,972.97   |
| State prison salaries,                | 7,619.00   |
| Incidental account,                   | 8,280.07   |
| Pensions,                             | 1,340.00   |
|                                       | <hr/>      |
|                                       | \$4,702.05 |

*Extraordinary Expenses :*

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Appropriation to public schools,                                      | 40,000.00 |
| Commissioners to build house of refuge,                               | 11,011.25 |
| Special loan of 1847,   | 2,000.00  |
| “ “ 1851,   | 30,000.00 |
| State prison repairs,   | 1,252.20  |
| Repairs to state house,   | 429.18    |
| Managers of lunatic asylum,   | 10,058.00 |
| Books purchased for library per joint<br>resolution of March 7, 1850, | 803.47    |
| Stone for Washington monument,  | 558.59    |
|   | <hr/>     |
|   | 96,112.69 |

*Total Disbursements :*

180,614.74

E. E.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1852.

R. M. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

*The following statement will show the financial condition of the funds of the state, after deducting all the liabilities of the state, the balance of securities and cash on hand is :*

|   | Dolls.   | Cts.       |
|---|----------|------------|
| Amount deposited in sundry banks, per condensed statement,  | 1,553.   | 76         |
| <i>Amount of State funds invested in stocks :</i>   |          |            |
| 1,000 shares of Camden and Amboy railroad and transportation company,   | 100,000. | 00         |
| 1,000 shares of Camden and Amboy railroad and Delaware and Raritan canal companies,   | 100,000. | 00         |
|   | <hr/>    | 200,000.00 |
| <i>Bonds :</i>  |          |            |
| Joint bonds of Camden and Amboy railroad and Delaware and Raritan canal companies,  | 17,000.  | 00         |
| Interest on the same, due March 1, 1852,  | 510.     | 00         |
| Joint bonds of Camden and Amboy railroad and Delaware and Raritan canal companies, issued per resolution, May 10, 1850,           | 40,000.  | 00         |
| Interest on the same to January 1, 1852,  | 1,200.   | 00         |
|   | <hr/>    | 58,710.00  |
| Bonds and mortgages,  | 4,276.   | 31         |
| Dividends due, (supposed)   | 15,000.  | 00         |
| Surplus revenue loaned to the several counties, paying no interest, and for which the United States holds the bond of this state, | 764,670. | 60         |
|   | <hr/>    | 279,540.07 |
| Deduct amount due school fund,  | 25,595.  | 82         |
| “ seven years’ interest, to January 27, 1852,   | 10,750.  | 24         |
| “ balance of special loan (prior to 1847,)  | 35,000.  | 00         |
|   | <hr/>    | 71,346.06  |
| <i>Balance of state fund,</i>   | 208,194. | 01         |

*E. E.*

TREASURER’S OFFICE, January 1, 1852.

R. M. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

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**ACCOUNT CURRENT AND BALANCE SHEET**

**OF THE**

**NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FUND.**

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DR.

*R. M. SMITH Treasurer, in*

| 1851.    |  | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------|--|-------------|
| Jan. 1,  | To balance on hand at last settlement,   | 7,000.04    |
| " 4,     | Received for interest on bond and mortgage, State Bank at New Brunswick, for tax on capital stock,   | 300.00      |
| " 8,     | Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, for tax on capital stock,   | 700.00      |
| " 10,    | Interest on bond and mortgage, Trenton Banking Company, tax on capital stock, Farmers' Bank of Middletown Point, tax on capital stock,     | 500.00      |
| " 13,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 120.00      |
| " 21,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 1,073.70    |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 250.00      |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 540.00      |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 105.00      |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 38.85       |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 100.00      |
| Feb. 13, | Interest on bond and mortgage, Trenton Banking Company, for dividend, Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton, tax on capital stock, | 180.00      |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 190.80      |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 500.00      |
| " 28,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 90.00       |

*account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

CR.

| 1851. |     | Dolls.  | Cts.     |
|-------|-----|---|----------|
| Jan.  | 11. | Paid loan on bond and mortgage,                       | 1,500.00 |
| "     | 28, | Ralph H. Shreve, for recording mortgage,              | 1.00     |
|       |     | Theodore F. King, state superintendent, for services, | 500.00   |
|       |     |   | <hr/>    |
|       |     |   | 2,001.00 |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

| 1851.  | Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-------------|
| March 6, Received interest on bond and mortgage,                           | 60.00       |
| " 14, Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of New Brunswick, tax on capital stock, | 154.46      |
| " 19, Interest on bond and mortgage,                                       | 60.00       |
| " 26, Interest on bond and mortgage,                                       | 120.00      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 120.00      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 120.00      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 240.00      |
| April 1, Interest on bond and mortgage,                                    | 400.00      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 240.00      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 600.00      |
| " 3, Interest on bond and mortgage.  | 3,000.00    |
| New Jersey Railroad and Transportation company, dividends,                 | 625.00      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 240.00      |
| Interest on bond and mortgage,   | 168.00      |
| Principal of bond and mortgage,  | 800.00      |

*account with the New Jersey School Fund.**.CR.*


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|          |                               | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------|------|
| 1851.    |                               |          |      |
|          | Amount brought forward,       | 2,001.00 |      |
| April 3, | Loaned on bond and mortgages, | 800.00   |      |
|          |                               |          |      |
|          |                               | <hr/>    |      |
|          |                               | 2,801.00 |      |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

| 1851.    |   | Dolls. Cts. |           |
|----------|---|-------------|-----------|
| April 3, | Received principal of bond and mortgage,                    | 200.00      |           |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                              | 2.00        |           |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                              | 180.00      |           |
|          |   | <hr/>       | 19,017.85 |
| " 4,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                              | 420.00      |           |
| " 6,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                              | 138.00      |           |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                              | 120.00      |           |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                              | 36.00       |           |
| " 10,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,                              | 132.00      |           |
| " 16,    | State Bank at Elizabeth, tax on capital stock,              | 1,000.00    |           |
|          | Mechanics' Bank of Burlington, tax on capital stock,        | 250.00      |           |
|          | Belvidere Bank, tax on capital stock,                       | 734.40      |           |
|          | Newark Banking and Insurance Company, tax on capital stock, | 2,543.25    |           |
|          | State Bank at Camden, tax on capital stock,                 | 1,300.00    |           |
|          | Burlington County Bank, tax on capital stock,               | 350.00      |           |
|          | Commercial Bank of New Jersey, tax on capital stock,        | 300.00      |           |

*account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

CR.

1851.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

2,801.00

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

| 1851.     |   | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|-----------|---|----------|------|
| April 16, | Received of Sussex Bank,<br>tax on capital stock,             | 672.40   |      |
|           | Orange Bank, tax on capital stock,                            | 512.50   |      |
|           | Princeton Bank, tax on capital stock,                         | 450.00   |      |
|           | Union bank of Dover, tax on capital stock,                    | 500.00   |      |
|           | People's Bank at Paterson, tax on capital stock,              | 375.00   |      |
|           | Salem Banking Company, tax on capital stock,                  | 375.00   |      |
|           | Cumberland Bank, tax on capital stock,                        | 260      | 25   |
|           | Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Rahway, tax on capital stock, | 650.00   |      |
|           | Morris County Bank, tax on capital stock,                     | 250.00   |      |
|           | Somerset County Bank, tax on capital stock,                   | 250.00   |      |
|           | State Bank at Newark, tax on capital stock,                   | 2,000.00 |      |
|           | Mechanics' Bank at Newark, tax on capital stock,              | 2,500.00 |      |
|           | Farmers' Bank at Wantage, tax on capital stock,               | 250.00   |      |
| " 25      | Interest on bond and mortgage,                                | 120.00   |      |
| " 28      | Interest on bond and mortgage,                                | 110.00   |      |
| " 30      | Interest on bond and mortgage,                                | 75.00    |      |

*account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

CR.

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| 1851.     |   | Dolls. Cts.    |
|-----------|---|----------------|
|           | Amount brought forward,   | 2,801.00       |
| April 25, | Paid L. Q. C. Elmer expenses of attending meeting of board of trustees, |                |
|           | Silas D. Canfield, expenses of attending meeting of board of trustees,  | 18.00          |
|           | John H. Phillips, expenses of attending meeting of board of trustees,   | 22.00          |
|           | John H. Phillips, expenses of attending meeting of board of trustees,   | 5.60           |
|           |   | <hr/> 2,846.60 |

DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*

| 1851.  |     | Dolls. Cts.                             |                 |
|--------|-----|---|-----------------|
| May    | 2,  | Received interest on bond and mortgage, | 136.15          |
| "      | 6,  | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 150.00          |
|        |     | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 105.00          |
| "      | 9,  | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 120.00          |
|        |     |   | <hr/> 36,202.80 |
| "      | 13, | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 120.00          |
| "      | 20, | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 210.00          |
| June   | 5,  | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 47.64           |
|        |     | Principal of bond and mortgage,         | 288.75          |
| "      | 17, | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 210.00          |
| July   | 16, | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 120.00          |
| "      | 18, | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 90.00           |
|        |     | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 180.00          |
|        |     | Principal of bond and mortgage,         | 1,500.00        |
| "      | 24, | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 300.00          |
| August | 5,  | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 270.00          |
| "      | 8,  | Interest on bond and mortgage,          | 105.00          |

*account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

CR.

| 1851.  |   | Dolls. Cts.      |
|--------|---|------------------|
|        | Amount brought forward,   | 2,846.60         |
| May 2, | Paid William S. Hogencamp, collector of Passaic, appropriation to public schools, | 1,844.14         |
|        | A. S. Woodruff, collector of Essex, appropriation to public schools,              | 6,044.07         |
|        | Asa Jones, collector of Hunterdon, appropriation to public schools,               | 2,374.02         |
| “ 6,   | J. Oliphant, collector of Burlington, appropriation to public schools,            | 3,528.99         |
|        | Charles Burroughs, collector of Mercer, appropriation to public schools,          | 2,286.37         |
| “ 7,   | Paid E. W. Kingsland, collector of Hudson, appropriation to public schools,       | 1,786.71         |
|        | Jacob C. Zabriskie, collector of Bergen, appropriation to public schools,         | 1,201.38         |
|        | Ernestus Schenck, collector of Somerset, appropriation to public schools,         | 1,606.52         |
|        | John F. Voorhees, collector of Morris, appropriation to public schools,           | 2,464.60         |
| “ 12,  | Pearson Hendrickson, collector of Monmouth, appropriation to public schools,      | 2,469.58         |
| “ 13,  | Nicholas Booraem, collector of Middlesex, appropriation to public schools,        | 2,341.92         |
|        | Thomas L. Smith, collector of Salem, appropriation to public schools,             | 1,592.80         |
|        |   | <u>32,387.70</u> |



DR.

*R. M. SMITH, Treasurer, in*


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| 1851.  | Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-------------|
| Oct. 4, Received interest on bond<br>and mortgage, | 3,625.00    |
| " 25, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,          | 105.00      |
| Sept. 25, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,      | 1,800.00    |
| Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                | 1,350.00    |
| Cumberland Bank, for<br>dividends,                 | 160.00      |
| Sussex Bank, for divi-<br>dends,                   | 120.00      |
| Dec. 27, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,       | 600.00      |

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47,404.19

*account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

CR.

|            |   | Dolls.           | Cts.   |
|------------|---|------------------|--------|
| 1851.      | Amount brought forward,   | 32,387.70        |        |
| May 13,    | William Allen, collector of Ocean, appropriation to public schools,             |                  | 820.33 |
| " 15,      | Paid Wm. B. Tatem, collector of Camden county, appropriation to public schools, | 2,068.53         |        |
| " 20,      | Jonathan Holmes, collector of Cumberland, appropriation to public schools,      | 1,388.84         |        |
| " 21,      | James Anderson, collector of Warren, appropriation to public schools,           | 1,828.86         |        |
| " 27,      | Charles Hand, collector of Cape May, appropriation to public schools,           | 525.38           |        |
| -          | E. C. Moore, collector of Sussex, appropriation for public schools,             | 1,877.87         |        |
|            | David Frambes, collector of Atlantic, appropriation to public schools,          | 732.20           |        |
|            | J. W. Caldwell, collector of Gloucester, appropriation to public schools,       | 1,196.89         |        |
| October 4, | Loan on bond and mortgage, Henry D. Johnson, recording mortgage,                | 1,500.00         |        |
| " 25,      | Theodore F. King, state superintendent, services,                               |                  | 50     |
|            | Root & Anthony, for check books,  |                  | 150.00 |
|            | Deposited in sundry banks according to law, as per certificates,                | 14.75            |        |
|            |   | 2,892.34         |        |
|            |   | <u>47,404.19</u> |        |

The Committee of the Senate and General Assembly and Auditor of accounts, appointed to settle with the Treasurer, having examined the foregoing account and the evidences relating thereto, and compared the same with the books in which the accounts of the School Fund are kept, do hereby certify that the same is in all things correctly stated, and that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, standing to his credit in sundry banks, is two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-four cents.

JOSEPH GREER, } *Committee of*  
E. Y. ROGERS, } *Senate.*

ANDREW VANSICKLE,  
CORNELIUS S. DICKERSON, } *Committee*  
BEACH VANDERPOOL, } *of*  
J. VAN VORST, } *Assembly.*  
JOHN J. LAROE,

THOMAS S. ALLISON, *Auditor.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 20, 1852.



DR.

*BALANCE SHEET, showing the*

| <i>Amount invested in stocks :</i>          |                          | Dolls.           | Cts. |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|------|
| 40 shares                                   | Cumberland Bank,         | 2,000            | 00   |
| 30 "  | Sussex Bank,             | 1,500            | 00   |
| 159 "                                       | Trenton Banking Company, | 4,770            | 00   |
| 250 "                                       | New Jersey Railroad Co., | 12,500           | 00   |
|   |                          | <hr/> 20,770 00  |      |
| <i>Loans :</i>                              |                          |                  |      |
| New Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co.,         |                          | 100,000          | 00   |
| Morris and Essex Railroad Company,          |                          | 30,000           | 00   |
| Newark city,                                |                          | 30,000           | 00   |
| Sussex county,                              |                          | 8,000            | 00   |
| Passaic county,                             |                          | 3,000            | 00   |
| State of New Jersey,                        |                          | 25,595           | 82   |
| Bonds for Paterson lands,                   |                          | 5,341            | 55   |
| Bonds and Mortgages,                        |                          | 145,417          | 19   |
|   |                          | <hr/> 347,354 56 |      |
| Real estate in Paterson,                    |                          | 2,966 50         |      |
| <i>Amount received :</i>                    |                          |                  |      |
| Balance on settlement last year,            |                          | 7,000            | 04   |
| Amount of bank tax,                         |                          | 18,700           | 96   |
| Principal of bonds and mortgages,           |                          | 2,500            | 00   |
| Dividends on sundry stocks,                 |                          | 1,095            | 80   |
| Interest on loans,                          |                          | 17,818           | 64   |
| Principal of bond for Paterson lands,       |                          | 288              | 75   |
|   |                          | <hr/> 47,404 19  |      |
| <i>Due and unavailable :</i>                |                          |                  |      |
| Morris Canal and Banking Company,           |                          | 10,000           | 10   |
| Belleville Bank,                            |                          | 749              | 75   |
| New Hope Delaware Bridge Company,           |                          | 420              | 10   |
|   |                          | <hr/> 11,169 85  |      |
| Amount on deposit,                          |                          | 2,892 34         |      |
|   |                          | <hr/> 421,387 59 |      |
| Balance, being total amount of school fund, |                          | <hr/> 373,983 40 |      |

*condition of the School Fund.***CR.****Dolls. Cts.*****Paid the following Counties, for the support of Free Schools :***

|  |       |            |
|--|-------|------------|
| Atlantic,  | 732   | 20         |
| Bergen,  | 1,201 | 38         |
| Burlington,  | 3,528 | 99         |
| Cape May,  | 525   | 38         |
| Camden,  | 2,088 | 53         |
| Cumberland,  | 1,388 | 84         |
| Essex,   | 6,044 | 07         |
| Gloucester,  | 1,196 | 89         |
| Hunterdon,   | 2,374 | 02         |
| Hudson,  | 1,786 | 71         |
| Mercer,  | 2,286 | 37         |
| Middlesex,   | 2,341 | 92         |
| Monmouth,  | 2,469 | 58         |
| Morris,  | 2,464 | 60         |
| Ocean,   | 820   | 33         |
| Passaic,   | 1,844 | 14         |
| Salem,   | 1,592 | 80         |
| Somerset,  | 1,606 | 52         |
| Sussex,  | 1,877 | 87         |
| Warren,  | 1,828 | 86         |
|  | <hr/> | 40,000 00  |
| Loans on bonds and mortgages,  |       | 3,800 00   |
| Incidental account,  |       | 711 85     |
| Amount deposited in sundry banks, according to law, as per certificates, |       | 2,892 34   |
| Balance,   |       | 373,983 40 |

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**421,387 59**

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**E. E.****TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 1, 1852.**



(5)

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**NEW JERSEY COMMISSIONERS**

**TO**

**THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

.....  
**Read, January 14, 1852, and ordered to be printed.**  
.....

**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.**  
**1852.**





## REPORT

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*To His Excellency, GEORGE F. FORT,*

*Governor of New Jersey :*

SIR,—The undersigned chairman of the commissioners appointed by your Excellency “To represent the state of New Jersey at the World’s Fair,” held at London, in the year 1851, respectfully reports,—That, soon after the receipt of their respective commissions, your commissioners departed from the United States for Great Britain, where they attended the exhibition of the World’s Fair, in pursuance of the trust reposed in them. The fair was opened with much pomp and ceremony at the time originally designated by the royal commissioners, on the 1st of May, 1851, and closed on the 14th day of October, the same year.

The novelty of the occasion which suggested the appointment of the commission, and the importance of the duties incidental thereto, and obviously devolved upon it by its very nature, render it a subject of regret that these duties were not prescribed by legislative or other authority. Your commissioners would then have known all that was required at their hands, and could have directed more intelligently their attention to those objects to which it was invited, and kept in view some practical results to be obtained by their services. In the absence of any such guide—without instructions or organization, and under no obligation to act in concert with any definite

result with reference to ulterior state purposes—the undersigned must assume, as chairman of the commissioners, the responsibility of submitting the result of his own observations, and take to himself the censure which the defects of his report may incur.

The origin and history of such a remarkable exhibition are entitled to a preliminary notice in the observations which are offered.

The World's Fair of 1851 originated with the Society of Arts in London, under the lead of the Prince Consort of Great Britain. The plan of the exhibition was elaborated in that society, the government induced to patronize it, and the sympathies of the whole British nation enlisted for its success.

It is due, however, to the truth of history that we remember what is admitted, even by the eulogists of Prince Albert, that the "idea of an exhibition, which should include specimens of the industrial products of various nations," originated in the early part of 1849, with M. Buffet, the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.\* Notwithstanding the idea is thus of French origin, great commendation is due Prince Albert for the sagacity, ability and perseverance which he displayed in directing and suggesting the details, and consummating the arrangements required. M. Buffet, from want of sufficient encouragement by the French artizans and manufacturers, abandoned his design. His English neighbors adopted it, nurtured it, and with the co-operation of all classes, successfully demonstrated the practicability and the advantages of uniting, through their representatives, all countries in one peaceful congregation for useful competition and mutual benefit.

The fact is now accomplished,—a World's Fair has been held,—the people and the works of industry of almost every country inhabited by civilized man have been gathered together in one amicable congress. Great and important advantages will be derived from this assemblage. It will be held to

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\* See "History of the Great Exhibition," in the "Illustrated Art Journal," page 2.

constitute an epoch in the history of commerce, the arts and manufactures.

Fairs, at which direct commerce was the primary object, have been held at various periods, and in most countries where any knowledge of science and the arts existed. They were known to the ancients,—have been resorted to from time immemorial in Asia, and contributed much on the continent of Europe after the revival of letters and the arts, to promote the prosperity of those nations which gave them encouragement. National as well as municipal exhibitions likewise, at which prizes were awarded for excellence in particular products or fabrics, have also taken place in several kingdoms of Europe. In our own country the exhibitions of the American Institute in New York, and of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, are well known and have excited the most happy influence. The advantages derived from such exhibitions of industrial products have been felt by all classes of producers, and are worthy the attention of all governments. They have not failed to diffuse valuable information, to stimulate industry, excite emulation, encourage inventions, promote the general welfare and increase the productive powers of labor.

The exhibition of 1851 was not designed so much to subserve or facilitate commerce as to stimulate, by a peaceful and universal competition, the inventive genius, the dexterous skill, productive capacity and wisely directed labor of the whole family of civilized man. It was not to create a market for the interchange of commodities, but really to ascertain what commodities were produced by all nations; to invite a comparison of their respective achievements in all pursuits of industry; to enter on a “race for excellence,” and generously to impart the peculiar science, skill and perfection of one nation, in any one product, to all mankind.

The idea of a World's Fair for such purposes was certainly an original and noble conception, worthy of the age and honorable to its authors and to those who carried it into practical execution. The experiment has proved successful, beyond the

most sanguine expectations of its friends. It has been a profitable as well as a most useful and honorable experiment. It may be and doubtless will be repeated, without hazard. A World's Fair may eventually be held every year. The nations of the earth may be persuaded to hold it successively and in rotation. It may become an established institution, universally recognized by all civilized countries, at which, annually, the representatives of the whole human family may unite in amicable rivalry and harmonious consultation for the promotion of peace, forming a more perfect union, establishing justice, and multiplying the blessings of commerce; or, in the language of the British Queen, it may "promote among nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which, in their turn, contribute to maintain the peace of the world."

We remarked above that the World's Fair was patronized by the British government. This patronage consisted in facilitating the correspondence of the royal commissioners and their committees with foreign nations, the organization of the police, the granting of letters patent, constituting the commissioners a special corporation, and the admission of articles from other countries for the exhibition without the exaction of duties.

The expense of constructing a suitable building for the exhibition and all other expenses incidental to the enterprise were defrayed by voluntary contributions, or the proceeds of the exhibition itself. These proceeds far exceeded the whole expense incurred. Individuals subscribed a guarantee fund of two hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, one of whom headed the list with his subscription of fifty thousand pounds sterling. Upon this security the necessary advances were obtained from the bank of England.

A magnificent structure, covering about nineteen acres of ground or about seven hundred and seventy-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four square feet, and seventy feet in height, constructed of iron and glass, with a small proportion of wood, was designed; the iron worked into its suitable segments—the glass manufactured—and the whole reared into a

fabric of unparalleled magnitude, beauty and adaption to the purposes for which it was built, in the short period of less than ten months.

In constructing this gigantic palace, thirty-five hundred tons of cast iron and five hundred and fifty tons of wrought iron were used ; together with eight hundred and ninety-six thousand superficial feet of glass, and six hundred thousand of wood. The total area of the ground floor was seven hundred and seventy-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four square feet, and that of the galleries two hundred and seventeen thousand, one hundred square feet. The total cubic contents of the building was thirty-three million feet.

The first column of the Chrystal Palace was not fixed until the twenty-sixth of September, consequently the actual period of time in which the building was commenced and completed, was only seven months. When we reflect on the vast proportions of the structure—the laborious scientific estimates and calculations that were necessary before the iron and wood work could be prepared—the machines for saving labor, which had to be invented and manufactured—the numerous contracts for work and materials required, and the thousands of hands employed—the rapidity with which the building was designed—its constituent parts prepared and put together, is one of the most marvellous achievements of human science, industry and dexterity ever recorded in history.

The following brief but comprehensive description of the internal appearance of the Chrystal Palace after the first of May, 1851, by an eye-witness, will present a summary and correct general outline of its contents and aspect, and sufficiently depict for the purposes of this report, the extent and character of the entire exhibition, together with a general idea of the peculiarity of the structure itself and the arrangement of the articles exhibited.

“On entering the building for the first time the eye is completely dazzled by the rich variety of hues which burst upon it on every side, and it is not until this partial bewilderment

has subsided that we are in a condition to appreciate as it deserves its real magnificence and the harmonious beauty of effect produced by the artistical arrangement of the glowing and varied hues which blaze along its grand and simple lines.

After passing through the southern entrance, the whole extent of the transept, interrupted only by the magnificent glass fountain of Messrs. Osler, and the groups of sculpture and tropical plants and trees that are intermixed throughout, flashes on the eye more like the fabled palace of Vathek than a structure reared in a few months by mortal hands. On either side, as well throughout its centre, are ranged groups of statuary by Bailey, MacDowell, Foley, Marshall, Lough, Bell, Marochetti, Wyatt, Watson, Weekes, Hollins, Legrew, Earle, and other well known English sculptors. Forming the centre, or nearly so, of the entire building, and dividing alike the transept and the nave, rises the gigantic fountain of Osler, the culminating point of view from every quarter of the building; whilst, at the northern end, the eye is relieved by the verdure of tropical plants and the lofty and overshadowing branches of forest trees.

On the right, looking from Messrs. Osler's glass fountain up the eastern division of the nave, towards the American organ and its enormous eagle, a combination of splendors bursts upon the sight of overpowering magnificence. Here, as in the transept, the objects which first attract the eye are the sculptures which are ranged on every side; some of them of colossal size and of unrivalled beauty, by Kiss, Simonis, Monti, Du Seigneur, Duchesne, Muller, Schwanthaler, Powers, and others. The western division of the nave, devoted to the products of England and her colonies, if less showy, on a superficial view, than its rival, has much of sterling merit to recommend it. Here, too, are interspersed, statues, fountains, mirrors, organs, and other large ornamental objects.

Crossing the transept and pursuing our course to the left, we enter the western division of the nave. We have here the Indian Court, Africa, Canada, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mediaeval Court, and the English Sculptor Court, including works of Gibson, Bailey, MacDowell, Foley,

Carew, Marshall, Behnes, Hogan, Bell, Jones, Stephens, Thornycroft, Watson, etc. To these succeed Birmingham, the great British furniture court; Sheffield, and its hardware; the woollen and mixed fabrics, shawls flax and linens, and printing and dyeing. The long avenue leading from the Mediaeval Court to the end of the building is devoted to general hardware, brass and iron work of all kinds, locks, grates, etc.; whilst behind it, and parallel with it, but occupying three times its breadth, is the department for agricultural machines and implements. At the back of this division is the long narrow gallery occupied by the mineral products of England. Passing the small compartment of glass which runs transversely under the great organ gallery, across the nave, we have the cotton fabrics and carriage courts, leather, furs, and hair, minerals and mineral manufactures and machinery, including cotton and power-loom in motion. The next is the largest compartment in the building comprising machinery in motion, flax, silk and lace, rope-making, lathes, tools and mills, minerals and mineral manufactures, furniture, marine engines, ceilings, hydraulic presses, steam hammers, fire-engines, etc. Then follow paper and stationery; Jersey, Ceylon, and Malta, with the Fine Arts Court behind them; railway and steam machinery in motion; building contrivances, printing and French machinery, occupying the whole of the last compartments on both sides of the nave, as well as those which face the transept. Crossing to the left to the crystal fountain, we have Persia, Greece, Egypt and Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Madeira and Italy; musical instruments and chemicals; France, its tapestry, machinery, arms and instruments, occupying two large courts; Belgium, her furniture, carpets and machinery; Austria, with her gorgeous furniture courts and machinery furniture; the Zollverein, with its octagon room, the most tastefully arranged compartment in the building; north of Germany and Hanse Towns; Russia, with its malachite doors, vases and ornaments; and the United States, with its agricultural implements, raw materials, etc., occupying all that part of the nave which terminates with its organ, if we except a small



gallery on the north-east side, devoted to English paper-hangings. From the extremity of the building, and from the organ gallery more especially, the finest *coup d'œil* of the nave and its adjoining galleries may be obtained.

Crossing once more the nave on our return, we pass from the United States to Sweden, part of Russia, Denmark, another division of the Zollverein, Russian cloths, hats and carpets; Prussian fabrics, Saxony and the Austrian sculpture court, Austria, running back side by side with Belgium, the whole way.

Next succeeds another division of France, with its splendid frontage of articles of *virtu* and ornamental furniture, its magnificent court for plate, bronzes and china, its tasteful furniture and carpets, its jewels, including those of the Queen of Spain; its laces, gloves and rich embroideries; Switzerland, China and Tunis, terminate this half of the nave.

Among the more striking objects in the south-eastern gallery in the British half of the nave are the silks and shawls abutting on the transept, lace and embroideries, jewelry and clocks and watches; and behind them, military arms and models, raw produce, substances used as food, and chemicals. Traversing the gallery, for naval architecture, by the organ, we have philosophical instruments, civil engineering, architecture and building models, musical instruments, anatomical models, glass chandeliers, decorations, etc.; china, cutlery, and animal and vegetable manufactures, and china and pottery above the left side of the northern part of the transept. On the opposite side, in the north-eastern gallery, are perfumery, toys, fishing materials, miscellaneous articles, wax-flowers, stained glass, British, French, Austrian, Belgian, Prussian, Bavarian and American products.

Clear passages under the galleries, of eight and ten feet broad, run the whole length of the building. Upon the extreme north and south sides there are also longitudinal passages of similar width; the former interrupted by the offices of the commissioners and the entrances, and the latter by the refresh-

ment-rooms. With the exception of the offices, staircases, entrances, refreshment courts, and the various avenues and passages, including the transept, the whole of the ground-floor and galleries are available for exhibitors. As we have already shown, foreign countries, including the United States of America, occupy the east side of the transept above and below; whilst the United Kingdom, the East Indies and the British colonies, are confined to the west side, with the exception of the United Kingdom, which extends into parts of the north and south galleries on the east side of the transept. The productions of England and her colonies occupy thirty separate sections. Of the four main departments into which it is divided machinery occupies the north side; raw materials and produce, the south side, and manufactures and the fine arts the centre. Along the central passage, to the west of the transept, a frontage on each side, of seven bays, or one hundred and sixty-eight feet, is devoted to the productions of the colonies.

The total cost of the Chrystal Palace has been estimated at one hundred and fourteen thousand, eight hundred pounds sterling. A prize fund of twenty thousand pounds sterling was established, and the cost of management up to April 1850 was ascertained to be twenty thousand pounds sterling.

The fundamental principles of the exhibition were settled in February 1850. It was then declared to the world that the productions of all nations were invited for exhibition; classified lists of objects were prepared and published by committees of eminent persons in each department, to show the nature of the contributions to the exhibition. These objects were embraced in four great divisions:

- 1st—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.
- 2nd—MACHINERY.
- 3d—MANUFACTURES.
- 4th—FINE ARTS.

Every article exhibited was classified under one or other of these divisions as belonging to its specific class. Thirty classes were enumerated, and to each class a special superin-

tendant was appointed. To each class an appropriate number of jurors was designated to decide on the merits of articles, and award prizes.

The following comprises under their appropriate sections, the thirty enumerated classes, with the number of their respective jurors :

*Section I.—Raw Materials and Produce, illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.*

|   | No. of jurors. |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Mining and Quarrying Metallurgy and Mineral Products, - - - - -                      | 8              |
| 2. Chemical and pharmaceutical processes and products generally, - - - - -              | 8              |
| 3. Substances used as food, - - - - -   | 6              |
| 4. Vegetable and animal substances used in manufactures, implements, or for ornament, - | 8              |

*Section II.—Machinery for Agriculture, Manufacturing, Engineering and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions, illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.*

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 5. Machines for direct use, including carriages, railway and naval mechanism, - - -   | 12 |
| 6. Manufacturing machines and tools, - - -  | 12 |
| 7. Mechanical, civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances, - - - -  | 8  |
| 8. Naval architecture, military engineering and structure, ordnance, armor and accoutrements, - - - - -   | 8  |
| 9. Agricultural and horticultural machines and implements, (exceptional)- - - -   | 12 |
| 10. Philosophical instruments and miscellaneous contrivances, including processes depending upon their use, musical horological, acoustical and surgical instruments, - - - - | 15 |

*Section III.—Manufactures, illustrative of the result produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce. (Designs for manufactures are admitted in the same section with the class of articles for which they are proposed.)*

|  | No. of Jurors. |
|--|----------------|
| 11. Cotton, - - - - -  | 10             |
| 12. Woolen and worsted, - - - - -  | 12             |
| 13. Silk and velvet, - - - - -   | 10             |
| 14. Manufactures from flax and hemp, - - - - -   | 10             |
| 15. Mixed fabrics, including shawls, - - - - -   | 12             |
| 16. Leather, including saddlery and harness, skins,<br>fur and hair, - - - - -   | 10             |
| 17. Paper, printing and bookbinding, - - - - -   | 8              |
| 18. Woven, spun, felted and laid fabrics, when shown<br>for printing or dyeing, - - - - -  | 10             |
| 19. Tapestry, including carpets and floor cloths, lace<br>and embroidery, fancy and industrial works, - - - - -  | 10             |
| 20. Articles of clothing for immediate personal or do-<br>mestic use, - - - - -  | 8              |
| 21. Cutlery, edge tools and hand tools and surgical<br>instruments, - - - - -  | 6              |
| 22. General hardware, - - - - -  | 12             |
| 23. Works in precious metals, jewelry and all arti-<br>cles of luxury not included in the other classes, - - - - -   | 8              |
| 24. Glass, - - - - -   | 8              |
| 25. Ceramic manufacture, china, porcelain, earthen<br>ware, &c., - - - - -   | 8              |
| 26. Decoration, furniture and upholstery, paper hang-<br>ings, papier mache and japanned goods, - - - - -  | 12             |
| 27. Manufactures in mineral substances used for<br>building or decorations, as in marble, slate,<br>porphyries, cements, artificial stones, &c., - - - - - | 6              |
| 28. Manufactures from animal and vegetable sub-<br>stances, not being woven, felted or laid, - - - - -   | 6              |
| 29. Miscellaneous manufactures and small wares, - - - - -  | 10             |

30. *Section IV.*—Fine arts, sculpture, models, and the plastic arts generally, mosaics, enamels, &c., illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry, - 12

More than one-third of the whole space of the building was allotted to foreign countries, amounting to about two hundred and twenty-five thousand superficial feet. Foreign productions were admitted for the purpose of exhibition without payment of duties or any charge for exhibition. The English colonies were conceded fifty-one thousand feet and England retained the remaining space for the appropriation of her own exhibitors.

So far as respects the space allotted to the United States we have every reason to commend the liberality of the royal commissioners. To the United States forty thousand square feet were appropriated, a quantity more than was necessary and the extent of which was subsequently a subject for regret.

With regard to the distribution of rewards to deserving exhibitors, it was decided they should be given in the form of medals,—not with reference merely to individual competition, but as rewards for excellence in whatever shape it might be presented. The selection of persons to be so rewarded was entrusted to juries composed respectively of an equal number of British subjects and foreigners. The selection of juries for each foreign country was left to that country. Persons of skilled knowledge, it was intended, should be chosen to represent those classes of objects in which the country was an exhibitor.

Each jury was presided over by a chairman appointed by the royal commissioners. The awards were required to be submitted to a council composed of all the chairmen of the several juries, in order to secure uniformity of action and a compliance with the regulations originally prescribed by that body. The council of chairmen consisted of British subjects and foreigners in nearly equal numbers. They framed the rules for the guidance of the juries. The awards gave as

general satisfaction as under all circumstances could be reasonably anticipated.

The whole number of exhibitors was fifteen thousand, and the whole number of articles exhibited exceeded twenty thousand. Great Britain furnished ten thousand eight hundred and forty-nine exhibitors including those from her colonies. The colonies furnished two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight exhibitors.

There were five hundred and thirty-four exhibitors from the United States, of whom New Jersey furnished nine.

The "works of industry" exhibited were furnished by the subjects or citizens of the different countries of the four quarters of the world. They comprehended almost every known product of the earth, and nearly every artificial modification of natural substances which the genius of invention had discovered or on which human skill and labor is exerted.

Europe, from her proximity to the place of exhibition, enjoyed a decided advantage over the other great subdivisions of the world, and improved it accordingly. For the same reason it might have been expected that Great Britain, even if her wealth, skill and variety of manufactures had been less than they are known to be, would have furnished the greatest number of contributors.

The exhibition was, after all, chiefly a British exhibit on British soil, and intended to promote British interests. The national pride of Britons and their spirit of rivalry was stimulated to the utmost not to permit an eclipse under their own meridian in those evidences of industrial excellence upon which they found their pretensions to renown and disputed superiority. Besides these causes, which alone might go far to explain the surpassing extent and affluence of the British display at the World's Fair, the generosity of the royal commissioners in defraying all the expenses of conveying and reconveying the articles exhibited by British subjects operated as a direct *bonus* in favor of all British and colonial exhibitors. From the monarch to the peasant, all classes of British subjects were emulous to contribute to the display. Princes and

nobles proffered their jewels and the most costly ornaments and furniture from their saloons to embellish the exhibition. Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the heir apparent to the throne, were among the contributors. On the continent of Europe the kings and emperors of the different nations forwarded their own contributions and defrayed the expense of transporting the articles furnished by their subjects for exhibition. In fact, all the principal governments of Europe manifested a deep interest in the success of the World's Fair. It is their pride, and it constitutes a merit which cannot be denied, that as sovereigns, they patronize with vigilance and discrimination all industrial pursuits, while it is said in the "Official Description and Illustrated Catalogue of the World's Fair" (and we fear with more truth than our citizens will readily admit), respecting the United States, that "whole sections of the country have, *until within a short time*, virtually disregarded, if not explicitly disavowed every other pursuit (but agriculture), and have left mining trades and manufactures, together with the resources and means for their prosecution, without encouragement, either by state legislation or by the application of capital and labor to their development.\*

Europe, it must be admitted, in the splendor, number, and costliness of the articles she exhibited, bore off the palm at the World's Fair, and the British exhibitors, as might have been expected, form the wealth and luxury of Great Britain and the vast capital she has devoted to pursuits of industry, excelled in the same characteristics.

The causes which produced the disparity in the contributions of the United States, when compared with those of Great Britain and some few other countries, are easily explained.

A jealous spirit of rivalry which is not diminishing with the increased greatness of our country, exists among various classes towards everything British. The World's Fair was considered by many as a mere scheme to aggrandize Great

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\* Official Description Catalogue, page 1,431, vol. iii.

Britain. A very general lack of information in relation to the objects of our British neighbors in getting up the World's Fair, existed. There seemed to be no sufficient security guaranteed to exhibitors against an overwhelming expense and an entire sacrifice of the property exhibited.

The government placed at the disposal of the exhibitors only a single national vessel, whose period of departure was fixed at so very early a date that a vast number who would otherwise have availed themselves of her aid, were precluded from making the attempt.

Very inadequate views were entertained of the advantages to be derived from such exhibitions. The time at which the fair was fixed to open was so limited that it did not afford an opportunity for that full discussion which alone will satisfy our practical and calculating fellow-citizens, that a costly experiment should be made, or that when made it would remunerate the expense incurred in making.

Undoubtedly, after the opening of the exhibition and the knowledge of its wonderful success had reached the United States many more contributors would have forwarded their articles had not the taunts, aspersions and petty ridicule of the English press, at the "poverty of the display," in the space allotted to the United States, in the Crystal Palace, provoked the national indignation and deepened the original impression, that fair-play would not be accorded to our countrymen. It was an inconsiderate though patriotic motive which induced our countrymen to claim so large a space without more satisfactory evidence than they possessed of the certainty of its being occupied.

The large space appropriated to the United States enabled our British brethren to scan the paucity and meagreness of our contributions,—while the departments occupied by exhibitors from other nations were crowded in profuse magnificence, and while the dazzling lustre of their gold and silver, precious stones, and rich and glittering glass and steel, and gorgeous fabrics of brilliant and flashing colors, by their very concentration, overpowered and bewildered with wonder and delight



the spectator ; the naked and comparatively empty department of the United States, where, at large intervals, unknown works of mechanical labor or rude products of the soil or mines were scattered with a studious effect to make up the deficiency of number and attraction by skillful arrangement, provoked the supercilious merriment of the flippant, the contempt of the ignorant and the denunciation of the malicious.

Appearances, I confess, were very generally considered as terribly against our country for the first three months of the exhibition, and although public sentiment in America and among our fellow-citizens who attended the fair, did not acknowledge that our display there was a proper standard by which to judge of the excellence of our skill or products ; yet, nevertheless, the impression at first produced by the paucity of American contributions was unfavorable and mortifying to our national pride.

The most striking part of the display in all other departments except that of the United States, consisted chiefly of articles of ornament and luxury. These articles constituted the most magnificent portion of the display. They engrossed the chief attention of the spectators, chained them with an irresistible attraction, excited their wonder and ravished admiration. Indeed, in Europe it is those articles which minister to the ostentation and vanity of kings and nobles, for which the artisan is best paid.

In the early part of the exhibition, the myriads who crowded daily the passages of the Crystal Palace, lingered but a few moments in that department allotted to the United States, and soon attracted by the glare and brilliancy which flashed in the distance from other departments, hurried with eager steps to gaze on the diamonds, the trinkets, the beautiful vases, gold and silver ornaments, tapestry, plate and candelabra, the exquisite furniture and costly devices which minister to the pomp of wealth and the gratification of vanity, which feeds the pride of pampered royalty, and distinguish the effeminacy of a degenerate aristocracy.

The opinion began to prevail in the United States, as well

as in Europe, that our laurels obtained at the World's Fair would not be very numerous or important, that the vigor of our performance had not come up to the lofty and sonorous tones of our manifestos.

But after the public curiosity had been satiated with the more brilliant and dazzling part of the exhibition, when the novelty of the stupendous display which astonished and enraptured the multitudes who crowded the Crystal Palace had been worn away by familiarity, the minds of the more reflecting and scientific began to seek for something else in the exhibition than the auxiliaries of pleasure and luxury and the vain lustre of an unprofitable magnificence. They began to discover that there was a "poverty of display" in articles of an *utilitarian* character, when compared with those of luxury, which distinguished every other department but that of the United States.

It cannot be controverted, that in proportion to the number of articles exhibited by the contributors from the United States, the articles of utility were more numerous, than articles of that character exhibited by other nations, in proportion to the whole number contributed by them.

This feature, which so honorably distinguished our country, became much more striking towards the close of the exhibition. When the inventions of our countrymen were submitted to practical tests, the results were such as astonished the world—rolled back the tide of ribald denunciation, and silenced the carping critics, whose malignity was confounded, and whose injustice was demonstrated.

M'Cormick's Virginia reaping machine was in appearance, at first, considered by many, one of those extravagant Yankee contrivances, whose promised performance was incredible, and whose merits were thought palpably fabulous. Huge, unwieldy, unsightly and incomprehensible, the burly English farmer contemplated it with contempt, while the continental *savant* passed it by as unworthy the regard of the scientific, or the investigation of the curious. But when submitted to the test of experiment—its admirable machinery, its perfect

work, and the celerity and exactness of its action, surprised the spectators—convinced the incredulous, and satisfied the British farmer that there was something in the machine which had not been “dreamed of in his philosophy.” Its general adoption throughout the United Kingdom, as well as on the continent, will doubtless, in the course of a few years, effect a saving of labor to European farmers, in the aggregate, far exceeding the whole cost of the World’s Fair.

This triumph of American genius was succeeded by that of the American locksmith, Hobbs, whose lock is the invention of Day & Newell, of New York. In justice to other inventors in our own country, I may here say that a lock made in our own state at Dover, was exhibited, which if it had enjoyed the benefit of the presence of those interested in its success, might have commanded a prize. In this department much excitement prevailed, and an honorable rivalry was waged between the American and celebrated British locks, merchant princes and millionaire bankers of England, participated in the interest which this competition excited. They had the mortification of seeing the only lock previously deemed impregnable in Great Britain, picked before their eyes and rendered comparatively valueless.

A trial of Colt’s revolvers produced a profound sensation among the military and political circles which were present at the World’s Fair. Competent judges, consisting of military and scientific gentlemen, were satisfied of their immeasurable superiority to any other similar species of fire arms ever before exhibited; they eclipsed and threw into the shade almost every other warlike implement exhibited.

Finally, when the awards of the juries were ascertained, it was discovered, that in proportion to the number of articles exhibited, the United States exhibitors obtained more prizes than Great Britain herself, or many of the most ancient and flourishing countries of continental Europe.

The comparative number of prizes awarded to the different exhibitors of the different nations at the World’s Fair, will be seen in the following table, which I have prepared for the purpose of showing their relative success.

*Comparative Number of Prizes awarded to the different  
Nations at the World's Fair :*

| COUNTRIES.                     | No. of articles<br>exhibited by<br>each. | No. of prizes<br>to each. | Proportion of<br>awards to the<br>No. of arti-<br>cles. |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| England and her colonies,----- | 10,849                                   | 1,380                     | 1 to 7,828  |
| France and Algiers,-----       | 1,800                                    | 666                       | 1 " 2,703   |
| Austria,-----                  | 748                                      | 116                       | 1 " 6,448   |
| Germany (Zollverein),-----     | 1,354                                    | 252                       | 1 " 5,377   |
| United States of America,----- | 534                                      | 107                       | 1 " 4,991   |
| Belgium,-----                  | 512                                      | 112                       | 1 " 4,571   |
| Denmark,-----                  | 43                                       | 8                         | 1 " 5,375   |
| Egypt,-----                    | 391                                      | 41                        | " 97,750  |
| Greece,-----                   | 61                                       |                           |   |
| Hamburg,-----                  | 123                                      | 6                         | 1 " 20,500  |
| Hanover,-----                  | 10                                       |                           |   |
| Lubeck,-----                   | 11                                       | 2                         | 1 " 5,500   |
| Mecklenburg,-----              | 14                                       | 1                         | 1 " 14,000  |
| Netherlands,-----              | 114                                      | 16                        | 1 " 7,125   |
| Persia,-----                   | 45                                       |                           |   |
| Portugal and Madeira,-----     | 1,299                                    | 14                        | 1 " 92,875  |
| Rome,-----                     | 31                                       | 8                         | 1 " 3,875   |
| Russia,-----                   | 384                                      | 69                        | 1 " 5,565   |
| Sardinia,-----                 | 92                                       | 21                        | 1 " 4,381   |
| Spain,-----                    | 289                                      | 45                        | 1 " 6,422   |
| Sweden and Norway,-----        | 42                                       | 7                         | 1 " 6,000   |
| Switzerland,-----              | 270                                      | 70                        | 1 " 3,857   |
| Tunis,-----                    | 190                                      | 4                         | 1 " 47,500  |
| Tuscany,-----                  | 116                                      | 31                        | 1 " 3,857   |
| Brazil,-----                   | 4  | 1                         | 1 " 4,000   |
| Turkey,-----                   | 3,380                                    | 21                        | 1 " 161,000   |
| China,-----                    | 72                                       | 7                         | 1 " 10,285  |
| Japan,-----                    | 4  | 1                         | 1 " 4,000   |

It will not be expected that I should—nor have I attempted, to give an elaborate exposition of all the wonderful variety of products and works of industry which were exhibited at the World's Fair. Volumes have been written, descriptions of the articles displayed, and volumes more innumerable will yet be written in further elucidation of subjects connected with the exhibition. I have endeavored to direct attention chiefly to the great outlines and leading features of the exhibition and its practical results, and I shall confine my observations within this scope.

If we consider the contributions to the World's Fair with relation to their origin and the country of the exhibitors we shall find, as was to be expected, that Europe exceeded all the other quarters of the globe in the number as well as in the splendor of the articles displayed. Europe furnished sixteen thousand different articles; Asia, one thousand one hundred and twenty-four; Africa, six hundred and ninety-four, and America one thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

The character and description of the articles exhibited are as fully portrayed in the recital which I have quoted in the previous pages of this report as its limits will permit. From that a general estimate may be formed of the magnitude, grandeur and opulence of this unparalleled exhibition of the products of nature, art and science.

The United States department, occupying the eastern end of the Crystal Palace, displayed articles wholly composed of raw materials and produce and manufactures, with the exception of a very few pieces of art. These latter specimens consisted of that masterpiece of the American sculptor, Powers, "The Greek Slave;" "The Wounded Indian," a statue by Stephenson, of Boston; "The Fisher Boy," by Powers; and some daguerreotypes. All the rest of the articles contributed by our countrymen consisted of the produce of the soil or mines. Fabrics of manufacture and machines of useful and labor-saving inventions.

Yet no one state, or portion of the United States, was pre-

sent with anything like the variety or number of articles of merit and value which it was capable of furnishing.

The states, represented by five hundred and thirty-four exhibitors, furnished the number of articles respectively, which are enumerated in the following table :

| NAMES OF STATES.           | No. of Articles. |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| New York, - - - - -        | 218              |
| Massachussetts, - - - - -  | 89               |
| Pennsylvania, - - - - -    | 76               |
| Ohio, - - - - -            | 44               |
| Virginia, - - - - -        | 26               |
| South Carolina, - - - - -  | 23               |
| Vermont, - - - - -         | 17               |
| Maryland, - - - - -        | 16               |
| Connecticut, - - - - -     | 10               |
| New Jersey, - - - - -      | 9                |
| New Hampshire, - - - - -   | 7                |
| Tennessee, - - - - -       | 6                |
| Kentucky, - - - - -        | 6                |
| Alabama, - - - - -         | 5                |
| Rhode Island, - - - - -    | 4                |
| Missouri, - - - - -        | 4                |
| Michigan, - - - - -        | 4                |
| Louisiana, - - - - -       | 4                |
| Indiana, - - - - -         | 3                |
| Washington City, - - - - - | 3                |
| California, - - - - -      | 3                |
| Wisconsin, - - - - -       | 2                |
| Illinois, - - - - -        | 1                |
| Iowa, - - - - -            | 1                |
| Mississippi, - - - - -     | 1                |
| Texas, - - - - -           | 1                |
| Maine, - - - - -           | 1                |
| Arkansas, - - - - -        | 1                |
| North Carolina, - - - - -  | 1                |

In all five hundred and eighty-six articles. Among the five hundred and thirty-four exhibitors from the United States,

there were awarded five (5) council medals, one hundred and two (102) prize medals, and forty-seven (47) certificates of honorable mention.

The following is the list of awards to United States contributors :—

**CLASS I.—Prize Medals.**

Adirondac Manufacturing Company, New York, for steel and iron.

Morris, Jones & Co., for plate iron.

New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, for zinc ores, iron (Franklinite) ores, smelting process.

Trenton Iron Company, for iron of fine quality, ores, &c.

**Honorable Mentions.**

Adirondac Manufacturing Company, New York, for cast iron, &c.

Morrell, Stewart & Co., for sheet iron.

Morris, Jones & Co., for boiler plate iron.

**CLASS II.—Council Medal.**

Joel Borden, Jr., for preparation called meat biscuit.

**Prize Medals.**

W. Barnes, for maple sugar.

T. Bell, for soft wheat from Genesee.

L. Dean, for maple sugar.

Dill & Mulchahey, for Cavendish tobacco.

C. Duffield, for ham.

J. H. Grant, for Cavendish tobacco.

Hecker & Brother, for Genesee flour.

E. T. Herriot, for Carolina rice.

B. B. Kirtland, for a collection of maize, thirty-five varieties.

New York State Agricultural Society, for collection of wheats.

Raymond & Schuyler, for flour, (thirds.)

P. Robinson, for Cavendish tobacco.

Schooley & Hough, for ham, Cincinnati.

*Honorable Mentions.*

John Bridge, oil cake.  
 George Dominick, lard.  
 Hecker & Brother, farina.  
 W. Hotchkiss, wheat.  
 Lee, James & Co., oil cake.  
 Mookler & Chiles, Cavendish tobacco.  
 Oswego Starch Factory, fecula of maize.  
 Oyler & Aderson, Cavendish tobacco.  
 James Thomas, Cavendish tobacco.  
 Thomas & Company, Cavendish tobacco.  
 M. White, Muscovado sugar.

*CLASS III.—Prize Medal.*

Power & Weightman, chemicals.

*Honorable Mention.*

Wetherill & Brother, various salts.

*CLASS IV.—Prize Medal.*

S. Bond, for cotton.  
 Cockerill, for wool.  
 W. Colgate & Co., for starch.  
 J. H. Ewing, for wool.  
 W. Hampton, for cotton.  
 George Hicks, for tillandsia usnoides.  
 G. L. Holmes, for cotton.  
 H. G. & L. B. Hotchkiss, for oil of peppermint.  
 J. R. Jones, for cotton.  
 J. V. Jones, for cotton.  
 A. M. Kimber & Co., for wool.  
 W. W. Macleod, for cotton.  
 The State of Maryland, for collection of produce.  
 J. B. Merriwether, for cotton.  
 Perkins & Brown, for wool.  
 J. Pope, for cotton.  
 W. Seabrook, for cotton.  
 Rev. Z. Thompson, for woods.  
 J. Nailor, for cotton.  
 Oswego Starch Factory, for starch.



*Honorable Mentions.*

- E. R. Dix, for hemp, flax and guano.  
 G. Dominick, for lard oil.  
 T. Emory, for lard oil.  
 E. Feuchtwanger, for bleached shellac.  
 F. Frank, for lard oil.  
 L. Goddard, for whalebone.  
 Holbrook & Stanley, for lard oil.  
 F. O. Ketteridge, for corn husk fibre.  
 R. J. Pell, for woods.  
 Truesdale, Jacobs & Co., for cotton.

CLASS V. (a)—*Prize Medals.*

C. Childs, for slide top buggy or phaeton, apron of enamelled leather of very superior quality. The whole well got up and neatly finished.

G. W. Watson, for a sporting wagon, very neatly finished in all respects.

CLASS VI.—*Council Medal.*

- D. Dick, for various engineer's tools and presses.

*Prize Medals.*

- Blodgett & Lerow, for sewing machine.  
 T. K. Earl & Co., for card clothing.  
 W. Hayden, for drawing regulator for cotton.  
 Lowell Machine Shop, for self-acting lathe and a power loom.  
 C. Starr, for book binding machine.  
 J. P. Woodbury, for wood planing, tonguing and grooving machine.

CLASS VII.—*Prize Medal.*

Iron Bridge Manufactory, New York, for model of Ryder's patent iron bridge.

CLASS VIII.—*Prize Medals.*

National Institution of Washington, for models of ships of war, and large merchant vessels.

J. R. St. John, for nautical compass, purporting to show the presence of any disturbing forces upon the needle; and also to show the amount of the deflection resulting from these causes.

*Honorable Mentions.*

Samuel Colt, for revolving rifles and pistols.

W. R. Palmer, for target rifle.

Robbins & Lawrence, for military rifles.

CLASS IX.—*Council Medal.*

C. H. M'Cormick, for reaping machine.

*Prize Medal.*

Prouty & Mears, for plough.

CLASS X.—*Council Medal.*

William Bond & Son, for the invention of a new mode of observing astronomical phenomena, &c.

*Prize Medals.*

A. D. Bache, for balance.

M. B. Brady, for daguerreotypes.

W. A. Burt, for solar compass—surveying instruments.

J. Ericsson, for sea lead, pyrometer, &c.

M. M. Lawrence, for daguerreotypes.

John R. St. John, for detector compass.

J. A. Whipple, for daguerreotype of the moon.

*Honorable Mention.*

J. E. Mayall, for photographs.

CLASS X. (a)—*Prize Medals.*

J. Chickering, for a square piano forte, and the jury think highly of his grand piano forte.

C. H. Eisenbrant, for clarionets and flutes.

G. Gemunder, for a Joseph Guarnerius violin, (chiefly,) and for three other violins, and a viola.

C. Meyer, for two piano fortes.

R. Nunns & Clark, for a 7-octave square piano forte.

*Honorable Mentions.*

- Gilbert & Co., for a piano forte, with Æolian attachment.  
 C. Goodyear, for the successful application of a new material  
 (India rubber) for the manufacture of a flute.  
 G. Hews, for a square piano forte.  
 J. Pirsson, for a patent square piano forte.

*Money Award.*

- J. S. Wood, for the expenses incurred in constructing his  
 piano violin, £50.

CLASS XI.—*Prize Medals.*

- Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, for an assortment of  
 drillings, tickings, sheetings and cotton flannel.  
 Willimantic Duck Manufacturing Company, for cotton sail  
 cloth.

CLASS XII.—*Prize Medal.*

- Gilbert & Stevens, (Mass.,) for flannels exhibited by John-  
 son, Lowell & Co.

*Honorable Mention.*

- B. T. & D. Holden, for blankets.

CLASS XV.—*Prize Medal.*

- Lawrence, Stone & Co., for tartans made from native wool.

CLASS XVI.—*Prize Medals.*

- B. Baker, for light harness, of superior workmanship.  
 H. M. Crawford, for calf-skins tanned in oak bark.  
 Hickey & Tull, for two portmanteaus.  
 Lacey & Phillips, for a case of harness.  
 Wisdom, Russell & Whitman, for specimens of curled hair,  
 for furniture.

*Honorable Mention.*

- H. Adams, for a portable saddle.

CLASS XVII.—*Prize Medals.*

- J. K. Henrick, for superior ruling of account books.  
 S. G. Howe, for a system of characters, slightly angular in  
 form, without capitals, for the blind.

*Honorable Mentions.*

Bradley, Band & Co., for book cloth binding and block gilding.

H. Gassett, for superior ruling of account books.

J. & W. McAdams, for ruled account books and circular ruling.

Libell & Mott, for specimens of account books.

C. Starr, for binding works for the blind, with thickened margins, to prevent the embossing from being pressed out.

E. Walker & Co., for a Bible elaborately bound and ornamented with a recess for a family register inside the cover.

**CLASS XIX.—Prize Medal.**

Albro & Hoyt, for floor cloths.

*Honorable Mention.*

A. & A. Lawrence & Co., for carpet.

**CLASS XX.—Prize Medals.**

W. H. Addington, for shoes for mining purposes.

Mrs. W. Haight, for shirt.

The workmen of W. H. Jeffers, for ladies' boots and shoes, (honorable mention to exhibition.)

*Honorable Mentions.*

N. A. Breed & Co., for children's shoes.

W. H. Jeffers, for collection of boots and shoes, (prize medal to the workman.)

James Milward & Sons, for bonnets made of cotton braid.

**CLASS XXI.—Prize Medals.**

Brown & Wells, for tools.

North Wayne Scythe Company, for scythes.

D. Simmons & Co., for edge tools.

*Honorable Mention.*

A. B. Allen & Co., for tools.

**CLASS XXII.—Prize Medals.**

- Adams & Co., for bank lock.  
 G. A. Arrowsmith, for permutation locks.  
 Chilson, Richardson & Co., for hot-air furnace.  
 Cornelius & Co., for chandeliers.  
 Day & Newell, for parautoptic permutating locks, (with special approbation.)  
 S. C. Herring, for salamander safe.  
 C. Howland, for bell telegraph.  
 McGregor & Lee, for bank lock.

**Honorable Mention.**

- Pond & Co., for cooking stoves.

**CLASS XXIV.—Prize Medal.**

- Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, for flint glass.

**CLASS XXVI.—Honorable Mention.**

- W. Ragan, for mechanical reclining chair.

**CLASS XXVII.—Honorable Mentions.**

- Maryland Soap-Stone Company, for articles made of soap-stone.

- Sall & Mear, for water vase of fine brick clay.

**CLASS XXVIII.—Council Medal.**

- Goodyear, for India rubber.

**Prize Medals.**

- J. Fenn, for comb.  
 Hayward Rubber Company, for India rubber goods.  
 G. Loring, for water pail.  
 S. C. Moulton, for India rubber goods.  
 Pratt, Julius & Co., for ivory veneer.

**CLASS XXIX.—Prize Medals.**

- Xavier Baziñ & Co., for fancy soaps.  
 J. Hauel, for toilet soaps.  
 M. J. Louderback, for preserved peaches.  
 State of Maryland, for collection of produce.  
 J. R. St. John, for soap.  
 H. P. & W. C. Taylor, for toilet soap.

CLASS XXX.—*Prize Medal.*

Hiram Powers statue of a Greek Slave, in marble.

The three prize medals awarded to New Jersey exhibitors were obtained by the New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, for zinc ores, iron (Franklinite) ore, and a smelting process. The Trenton Iron Company, for iron in bars and wire of fine quality, and by Albro and Hoyt, of Elizabethtown, for floor oil cloths.

I may as well here say, that in the English cotton department I observed a number of improvements in machinery, of American invention, exhibited as of English origin. Danforth's (of Paterson) patent frame, has been copied without acknowledgment, and several other American inventions pirated without compunction, such as the universal mill and dry gas metre of Bogaidus, appropriated by William Crosskill, of Beverly, England, (see Off. Des., vol i., page 299, No. 404.) The telegraph of our own Morse was there exhibited in the departments of France and Hanover, as the inventions of those countries. In the English cotton department I discovered and particularly noticed that the general character of the machinery was not equal to that made in our own state. So, too, the locomotives of British manufacture exhibited, though of excellent workmanship, are not as effective for use, nor as beautiful in appearance as those made in New Jersey and other sister states.

In nothing was the inferiority of other nations so striking as in the agricultural implements and tools and machines designed to assist the cultivator of the soil. The European axes, scythes and scythe snaths, shovels, hoes, pitch-forks, drills, and ploughs in particular—and, indeed, all their farming utensils, in comparison with those of the United States, are vastly inferior.

The experiment of the American plough in competition with British ploughs attracted much attention, and satisfied all who witnessed it of the superiority of the American plough over all of European construction. In regard to capacity for

the performance of the greatest amount of work in the least time and with the least motive power, as well as for strength, elegance of model, lightness and efficiency every way our ploughs were universally awarded the meed of excellence.

In india rubber goods the United States were unsurpassed by any other country. Mr. Day's specimens from his New Brunswick works were much admired, and had he been present there can be no doubt that he would have succeeded in obtaining a prize.

There is no subject in which New Jersey is more interested than in the product of her iron mines and manufactures. It was, therefore, a subject for congratulation that the Trenton Iron Company obtained a prize at the World's Fair for their specimens of manufactured iron. The ores of iron, iron and iron fabrications contributed to the exhibition from all parts of the world constituted one of the most interesting features of the exhibition, to a Jerseyman like myself, aware of the facilities enjoyed by New Jersey for producing the raw material and of the excellence of the articles manufactured by us from that metal. It may, therefore, notwithstanding the prolixity of these remarks, be pardoned that I say a few words on this interesting topic.

Great Britain and her colonies, the United States, and most of the European nations, contributed to the fair numerous specimens of iron and iron ore, and manufactures; Sweden and Norway, whose iron is so celebrated for conversion into steel, were exhibitors of thirty different specimens of iron and steel, both in the raw and the manufactured state. A good collection from the celebrated Swedish mines of Christenhamn and Bofors, was exhibited; it included specimens of steel and toughened iron. Other exhibitors from Sweden showed specimens of the extreme toughness and resistance to fracture communicated to their iron. The superiority of the Swedish iron for steel manufactures is ascribed to its magnetic qualities, and the almost exclusive use of wood and charcoal in the smelting process. Sweden also furnished several specimens of the per-

oxide of iron. A vast variety of Russian ores and products of the imperial furnaces and works were on exhibition. No country contributed more valuable specimens in metallurgy than Russia. There is no manufacture which the Russian Emperor patronizes with more munificence than that of iron. The Imperial Iron Works of Russia are carried on upon a scale of grandeur beyond that of any other nation. The specimens of magnetic iron ore from Sweden, Russia and the United States, attracted much attention. Magnetic iron ore occurs in England only in two localities, but in the United States it is found of a superior quality in several states, and in exhaustless quantities. The ores from Missouri, Lake Superior, the New Jersey Franklinite, (a per oxide) of superior quality, the spathic iron from Connecticut, the ores from Essex county, New York, and the manufactures of steel made therefrom by the Adirondac Manufacturing Co., at Jersey City, were all on exhibition. The steel from the ores of the Adirondac mines, is said to be equal to any in the world. Russia bore off the palm for the best sheet iron—Belgium for certain iron castings—Morris & Jones, of Philadelphia, for specimens of rolled and boiler plate. Scarce a nation but presented some valuable article of ore or manufactures of iron. Sheffield shone superior in the variety and splendor, and number of articles of cutlery. The Indian tribes of the far east were there with their singular instruments of warfare. The swords of the Arabians—the scymetar of the Turks—the renowned Damascus blades, and the far famed Toledo blade, whose exquisite temper admitted of the instruments' being tied into a knot, altogether united to show the interest felt in these more costly fabrications from iron, and the attention which mankind now as in the earliest ages, continues to devote to implements of war and the manufactures of iron.

On the whole, our countrymen have really nothing to regret in relation to the World's Fair, except that they were not present with ten times the amount and variety of contributions, greater than that which they furnished. The benefit which



two or three of the American exhibitors alone, without reference to others, will derive from the exhibition, will exceed ten times the cost of attending the fair incurred by the whole five hundred and thirty four contributors from the United States.

It cannot be denied that the small exhibit made by the United States, at the World's Fair, notwithstanding its diminutiveness when compared with that of other countries, has exalted us in the estimation of all countries. Mr. Riddle, the American commissioner, after enumerating the superior advantages derived by the exhibitors from other countries, from the patronage of their respective governments, says :

“ And yet, in the face of these odds, according to the reports of the jurors of awards, to the testimony of English journals for the last six weeks of the exhibition, and to universal opinion everywhere expressed, there was no division in the foreign department of the building from which had been taken, for the benefit of Great Britain and Continental Europe, so much that was novel, ingenious and practical in its application to the useful arts, as from that in which were displayed the contributions from the United States.”

The results of the World's Fair are pregnant with incalculable benefits to all classes of mankind. The seed has been planted which, in the future, will yield a copious harvest of blessings common to all. The industrial representatives of all nations have enjoyed an opportunity of comparing the respective advances of their constituents in all those works of industry conducive to human use and happiness. They have observed in what product one surpasses another, and are enlightened for more vigorous efforts [to attain real excellence. They have perceived the advantages to be derived from such a congress of scientific and practical men of all nations at which should be exhibited specimens of the proficiency of both, in producing from the earth and manufacturing from material substances. They will, doubtless, again be gathered together at another World's Fair, with more mutual confidence in each other, and with a spirit of generous and friendly rivalry aroused, whic'.

will stimulate all to greater exertions and lead to results still more valuable.

Our own country and our own state, we doubt not, on such future occasion, when invited to exhibit their productions in competition with those of the Old World, will not shrink from the invitation. No "poverty of display" will then, we believe, be discovered in the American department, in appearance or in reality.

New Jersey need shun no competitors in those numerous branches of manufacture in which her industrious citizens are employed. Her Paterson locomotives and engines—her cotton duck of the same place—her zinc paints and floor oil cloths—her Morris and Sussex iron—her Trenton iron bars and wire—her india rubber goods—her carriages and farm wagons and Newark omnibusses—her hats, saddlery, glass—her metallic ores, marl and phosphate of lime, and innumerable other products of her soil and industry challenge comparison with those of any other state or nation.

One characteristic particularly distinguished the American part of the exhibition at the World's Fair—I allude to the fact, that where our contributors actually professed to enter the arena of competition for excellence in that which required the test of experiment, they invariably came off conquerors. Thus it was in the case of the reaping machine, the plough, Hobbs's lock, and some other specimens. These at first attracted but little attention and excited no general interest, yet they finally engrossed more *eclat* than all the luxurious and expensive displays of other nations.

The superb Malachite door, and other Russian ornaments, and the massive utensils of gold and silver, however valuable or costly, are utterly unproductive of any results but those which gratify taste or vanity; while the less expensive reaping machine and plough are capable of producing effects which will be felt by nations and generations of all mankind. Had the yacht "America" occupied a niche in the Crystal Palace she would probably have provoked the derision of many a titled admiral or conceited lordling. She would, doubtless,

have been summarily condemned by all the European royal naval architects as a presumptuous nautical blunder. Her victory capped the climax of the American triumph at the World's Fair, and was a glorious epilogue to the drama performed by the United States, in that vast theatre where the audience was the nations of the whole earth.

I cannot conclude this report without citing the testimony of Mr. Riddle, the American commissioner (to whose politeness and able and energetic performance of his official duties, I cheerfully bear witness), in favor of the results which must flow from our participation in the Great Exhibition of 1851. He says :

"In its reflex influence upon our industrial condition, I regard the exhibition as being far from useless. Great numbers of our people have not congregated in London during the past season in vain. Unlike what has been the fact heretofore, the majority who visited England were practical men. Our agriculturists were there to compare the farm implements which we use with those in use in Europe; to study the processes by which the waste moors of England have been made a garden; to test the experiments and learn the results of chemical agriculture, and to introduce at home that which had proved itself pre-eminently successful abroad. Our mechanics have not studied in vain the state and products of mechanical skill as they were exhibited in that great warehouse of the world; and while they have had no occasion to be ashamed of the show from their own workshops, save in paucity of specimens, they have learned much to encourage and improve their industry at home. Our manufacturers have compared processes of labor, familiarized themselves with recent inventions, learned much in designs and a higher style of patterns, and prepared themselves better for future competition in the market with foreign fabrics. It would not, perhaps, be safe to say, that to every practical or scientific man, a month spent at the great exhibition was a source of more improvement at large than a year of foreign travel would have been; but it is safe and quite within the bounds of fact, to assert that as an agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing people, we have gained more stimulus that will be felt, and more knowledge that will be useful, and more science that will be applied in our onward industrial progress, from what has been seen the last six months in London, than we should have attained otherwise in twice that number of years."

No one can deny that excellence in every department of industry is a source of national as well as individual wealth. That nation will always be the most powerful and wealthy who excels in every description of manufactures, and can afford to supply the world at large at the least price. England enjoys that position now, but the United States have all the raw materials, and all the intelligence to enable her to compete with Great Britain in every department of industry and production. The great levers of the prosperity of British manufactures are *coal* and *iron*. These we possess in quality and quantity far exceeding that known to be possessed by the British Kingdom. If national wealth and power, if equality, if not superiority to Great Britain be a desirable object of national ambition, then it is the clearest dictate of policy and interest for the United States to strain every nerve to develop our boundless resources of coal and iron without delay; let these resources be fully developed, and we need thereafter fear competitors neither on land or sea.

The limited time since the receipt of your Excellency's invitation to furnish you a report of my observations at the World's Fair, must be my apology for the inadequacy of this feeble attempt to portray one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed by man. To those who are desirous of examining in detail all the wonders of the World's Fair, reference must be had to the elaborate catalogues and descriptions and histories furnished by the English press. I beg leave in respectful acknowledgment of the honor conferred on me by the appointment of your Excellency, as a New Jersey Commissioner at the World's Fair, to present through you to the state the accompanying volumes, comprising full, authentic, and accurate accounts of all the articles displayed at the exhibition. They contain much valuable information for all classes, and may be consulted with advantage by those engaged in every pursuit of human industry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
 your obed't servant,  
 GEORGE VAIL.

MORRISTOWN, *January 3, 1852.*



(6.)

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**RELATIVE TO**

**THE ERECTION OF**

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS**

**AT**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

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**Read February 12, 1852, and ordered to be printed.**

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**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.**  
**1852.**



# GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY, )  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. )

*Gentlemen of the Senate*

*And General Assembly :*

I submit herewith a communication from the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, with the accompanying resolutions therein referred to.

This movement on the part of the authorities of that city, contemplates the adoption of some suitable method of perpetuating the glorious and world-renowned event of the promulgation of American Independence, and the principles of true liberty on this continent. Animated by the same patriotic spirit which prompted our fathers to encounter the dangers and trials of that eventful struggle for human rights, the state of New Jersey, I am confident, will not hesitate to make such contributions to the cause of free principles as will fully accord with her character and position among the "old thirteen."

The subject is commended to your earnest and prompt attention.

GEO. F. FORT.

TRENTON, February 11, 1852.





# COMMUNICATION FROM PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan'y 1, 1852.

*To the Honorable, the Senate and  
House of Representatives of  
The Commonwealth of New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, beg leave to present to your honorable bodies the accompanying resolutions of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and to desire you to further the object therein expressed.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM MORRIS,  
*President of Select Council.*

THOMAS SNOWDEN,  
*President of Common Council.*

## RESOLUTIONS.

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CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA, {  
September, 1851. }

At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, The spot on which the Congress of the American Colonies declared their Independence, should be dear to the whole nation to which that act gave birth. It is hallowed, not only by the heroism of the men, who in the name of a small and scattered people, renounce the rule of a powerful king, but by the first formal promulgation of the principles of Political Liberty, which are the inheritance of our own great republic, and the guide and hope of the friends of man throughout the world.

Viewed with this reference, the Hall of the Old State House of the Colony of Pennsylvania, may take precedence in interest of every other edifice, ancient or modern. In it assembled the Apostles of Political Freedom. In it, calling God to witness the truth of their cause, they pledged their lives to that revelation of right from the progress of which, within the brief period of a human life, we are assured that in due time it will embrace the convictions, and secure the happiness of the whole family of mankind. It is assumed, therefore, that the Thirteen States of 1776, feel a common and special pride in the alliance of their names with the Declaration of Independence, with the wisdom which conceived it—the valor which resolved it—the fortitude which sustained it—the glory which still confirms it, and that they will unite in further consecrating the place of its adoption by memorials worthy of the act and of its authors. Entertaining these views, be it, and it is hereby resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia :

*First*—That it is expedient to have erected in the Hall belonging to the City of Philadelphia in which the National Independence was declared, “one or more” monuments commemorative, respectively, of the States and of the men parties to that glorious event.

*Secondly*—That in order to accomplish this patriotic sign, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils hereby directed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to, and memorialize the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, suggesting to the legislatures to appoint, each, two delegates to a convention to assemble in Independence Hall on the Fourth day of July 1852, as the guests of the City of Philadelphia, there to deliberate upon a plan of carrying into effect this proposition in a manner becoming the means of their constituents and memories of the illustrious dead.

*Thirdly*—That in the event of this proposition having a favorable response from the States addressed, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, in the name of the citizens, are pledged to hold the grounds of Independence Hall free from all encroachments upon the monuments therein to be erected, and to guard the same equally with the Hall itself, as a sacred and National Trust forever.

ATTEST :

THOS. S. BIRCH,

*Clerk of Common Council.*

EDMUND WILCOX,

*Clerk of Select Council.*



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**. REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW JERSEY,  
FOR THE YEAR 1851.**

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(7.)

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**STATE SUPERINTENDENT**

**OF**

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW JERSEY,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1851.**

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**Read January 27, 1852, and ordered to be printed.**  
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**TRENTON:**

**PRINTED BY MORRIS B. HAMILTON.**

—  
**1852.**





# REPORT

## OF THE

### STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }  
PERTH AMBOY, January 15, 1852. }

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.*

In compliance with the requirements of the law, the following REPORT is respectfully submitted:

The state is divided into twenty counties, which contain one hundred and eighty-three townships. Reports have been received from one hundred and seventy, leaving thirteen unreported.

From the returns made by the town superintendents, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1851, it appears that there are 1612 school districts in the state, of which 1538 are reported as having made the returns required by law.

The number of children reported as residing within the districts, between the ages of 5 and 18, is 145,529.

The number reported as having attended school during the past year is 88,610, being an increase, over the number reported last year, of 13,365.

The amount of money appropriated by the state for educational purposes was \$80,000, which, in addition to the sum of \$170,859.51, raised by the different townships, makes an aggregate of \$250,859.51, being an increase of \$98,280.89 over the preceding year.

As some town superintendents have failed to make the reports required by law, the statistics of last year have been taken for the present; and in as much as the amount appropriated by the state for the present year is greater than the last, it is evident that the amount before stated is below the amount actually appropriated during the past year, without taking into consideration the increased sum raised by the townships to meet the state appropriation.

Whatever may have been true of the past, it can no longer be said that the people of New Jersey are negligent of the education of their children. No state in the Union does more, or is willing to do more, than New Jersey. This is abundantly proved, not only by the increased appropriation made by the legislature and the people, but by the readiness with which they are made; the greater interest paid by the inhabitants of townships and districts to the erection of school houses, the employment of qualified instructors, and the increased number of children attending the public schools. More attention is paid to the selection of trustees, and the town superintendents, generally, are now not only well qualified for the situation, but have entered upon the performance of their duty with a zeal and a determination to render the public schools worthy of approbation and encouragement. Much of all that has been done to improve the system of education in this state, to elevate the character of the teacher, to rouse the latent energy of the people, is the work of the town superintendents; and it would be an act of injustice and ingratitude to withhold from them the meed of praise. In the present Executive, the friends of education have also found a willing and efficient co-laborer; his words of promise have not only been kept to the ear, but to the intent and purpose. The Attorney General, who, by the statute, is associated with the State Superintendent in the decision of controverted cases, has shown a readiness at all times to cooperate with him, and all the cases submitted have received his prompt and attentive consideration. It is respectfully proposed to the legislature that some compensation should be allowed to him for such extra-official duties as he

is called upon to perform by the requirements of the school law. His advice has been of great benefit, not only to this department but to all who are connected with the management of our schools.

#### SCHOOL LAW.

It is made the duty of the State Superintendent to "ascertain from examination, and suggest from experience, such amendments or alterations in the school law as may be required."

In compliance with the above, the following are submitted:

In the first place, great complaint is made of the too frequent alterations of the law. This is rendered necessary by the haste with which the laws relating to public schools have generally been hurried through; whilst an evident desire to improve the law, and remedy the difficulties complained of, has been manifested by both branches of the legislature, a sufficient amount of time could not be spared from other and equally necessary objects of legislation to enable the education committee to weigh all the different bearings which each section would have, or to enter into the details necessary to enable the different school officers to understand and discharge their duty. The natural consequence of this is, that the law is no sooner passed and in operation than it is found deficient and defective, and other alterations are called for and made, to be followed by similar results. As an evidence of this, over twelve hundred letters have been received at this department during the past year, requiring explanations and directions. It is therefore suggested that a special commission be appointed by the legislature to frame a law adapted in all its parts to the wants of the community, pointing out clearly and distinctly the powers and duties of the school officers, the privileges and duties of the inhabitants of townships and districts. Let sufficient time be given for deliberation and consultation, so that when a law is passed it may answer the purposes intended, and remain unchanged

a sufficient length of time for all to understand its requirements and fulfil their duties.

It is also proposed that some provision should be made, by which the amount of money for the support of free schools would be more uniform. It frequently occurs that a district is composed of parts of two or three adjoining townships, in each of which a different amount of money is raised, but, as the children from each attend the same school, it follows that the township in which the largest amount is raised, in reality helps to educate the children residing in the others. Many cases of this kind have occurred, and have given rise to great difficulty.

A provision should also be made for calling extra meetings of the inhabitants of districts for the election of trustees in certain cases; for though the law provides a method for filling a vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or refusal of any one trustee, no provision is made for the resignation or refusal of two, and, as several cases of this kind have occurred, the attention of the legislature is called to it.

Your attention is again called to the uncertain wording of the 12th section of the law, passed April 17th, 1846. Many cases have been brought before this department having reference to the privileges supposed to be granted by that section. The opinion is still entertained that the said section has reference exclusively to schools established by the society of Friends, whose "church discipline" alone, of all the religious denominations, provides for the establishment of schools and appointment of trustees. There are others, however, who entertain a different view, and their opinion is entitled to great respect. This has given rise to difficulties and heart-burnings not easily allayed. It is therefore urgently requested that the legislature would either repeal the section entirely, or if it is intended, as supposed by this department, to apply solely to the members of that sect, let it be so worded that there can be no doubt; let the law give its own interpretation, and thus relieve the Superintendent and school officers from the charge of favoring one sect to the prejudice of another; or let it be so altered as to apply alike to the schools of all

denominations; they all have equal rights, let them all have equal privileges.

“Let it not, however, be understood that I object to the privileges of the society of Friends, for in no section of our state is more attention paid to education than in the districts occupied by them; but, as a principle, it is wrong that any preference should be given to the members of one society over another. All have equal rights; all are called upon to contribute, in equal relative proportions, to the taxes which support the government and schools; and why should not all enjoy equal privileges? Wo to that state! wo to that people and to that religion! where public patronage is given to one denomination in preference to another. When did a state or a community ever patronize or encourage the sacrifices made at any one altar, that it did not, in its turn, demand the influence of those who minister at the altar, and pervert that which should be pure and holy, to base and unhallowed purposes? Religion cannot mingle with the baser materials of politics, and escape the deep contamination of the contact. Let the state foster and encourage, by all proper means, the reception and diffusion of the gospel. It is right. We are, as a community, a religious people, and the blessings of God, which have been so manifest towards us, would be withdrawn were it otherwise. But we are a people of many sects and much diversity of opinion; and who shall say this is the true sect, that the right opinion? None. The constitution of our country gives freedom to all religious worship; the constitution of our state guarantees it; and the constitution of the mind of man demands that all should be left to the judgment of their own consciences, guided by the light of revelation and the holy scriptures.

I trust that, in these remarks, I shall not be misunderstood. I deem religious instruction necessary to every perfect system of education, whether public or private. I would have the bible read throughout the length and breadth of our land. I would, indeed, have it “the bread of life” for daily use, and not merely the “shew bread of the sanctuary.” But whilst this is done, let not the water of salvation be

deemed as only capable of running in one channel and to one point; but let it, like the mercy and justice of God, be given freely to all."—*Report of 1847*:

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The attention of the legislature is again called to the important subject of affording some pecuniary aid toward the establishment of teachers' institutes, and it is indeed gratifying to know that your attention has been called to the same by the Executive, in his present annual message. It is evident to every individual, who has even cursorily examined the subject, that one of the greatest difficulties experienced by the school officers, is to procure good and competent teachers; and that, whilst we have many in the state who fill the important office with honor to themselves and usefulness to the community, there are others, and unfortunately the larger number, who are incompetent for the performance of the duties they are expected to execute. In a great majority of cases, even those who possess the necessary amount of information are ignorant of the best methods of imparting it to others; they having had no experience in conducting a school, are consequently ignorant of the many thousand avenues to the youthful mind, and consequently labor without method and without success. To such, even the short period during which an institute is held, will afford an opportunity of improvement, not, indeed, in intellectual acquirement, but of the methods which experience and reflection have pointed out as the best to enable a teacher to manage a school, to impart instruction, and to call forth and direct the dormant energy of the children committed to his care.

An institute of this nature was held in Somerville, Somerset county, during the past fall, and it is due, alike to the teachers and school officers of the county of Somerset, that some acknowledgment should be made of the obligation the educational community lie under for the example thus set. The honor belongs to them of having established and sus-

tained the first teachers' institute in the state of New Jersey. May the example soon be followed by every county in the state; and, in order that some inducement should be held out to them, it is respectfully recommended that a certain sum be appropriated from the surplus revenue of the state to defray the expenses of an institute in every county. That the people of the state look with favor upon these institutes, is evident from the hospitable reception offered to the teachers and school officers who attended the one at Somerville. All were received in the families of the citizens, and their kindness and hospitality will long be remembered with respect and gratitude.

And if the teachers who attended that meeting carry into their school-rooms the same zealous desire for improvement which was there manifested, the same anxious determination to elevate the standard of education, the character of the teachers, and the moral and intellectual development of the children committed to their care, which they evinced to improve themselves in the practical part of their profession, then, indeed, will it have been a glorious meeting, and long will the children of New Jersey have cause for gratitude to these teachers, who, without waiting for the Hercules of state appropriation to assist them, put their own shoulders to the wheel, with the firm determination of raising it from the slough in which it had so long and so hopelessly lain.

The selection of the gentleman to preside over the institute was fortunate. Professor Camp is an experienced teacher, head of the normal school in Connecticut, and possessed of every requisite for the important situation. Mr. William B. Fowle is a gentleman from Massachusetts, who for many years conducted a high school with great success, and who is known, wherever education is prized, as a zealous, indefatigable, and judicious friend. He presented to the institute, in his own person, "the beau ideal of a teacher;" gentlemanly in his deportment, courteous in his intercourse with all, erudite without being pedantic, fertile in resources and expedients, showing to all what a perfect character a good teacher is and should be. Long will the memory of their kindness



and valuable services remain; they are "written in a book where every day we turn the leaf to read them."

We hope to welcome them once and again to our little state, promising they will find that the seed sown by them did not fall upon the highways or on barren ground, but upon good and fertile soil, which only needed a little judicious culture to cause it to bear abundant fruit;—this fruit we wish to show them.

There was another circumstance attending this institution highly gratifying: of the sixty-two teachers present, thirty-three were natives of New Jersey.

#### FREE SCHOOLS.

Judging, as well from present intercourse with the citizens of various sections of the state, as from the reports of the town superintendents, the system of free schools, introduced by the last legislature, meets the approval of the great majority of the people, *as a system*, although many are dissatisfied with the details. These can easily be reconciled without altering the principle. It is proper, also, to state, that in some sections objections are raised against the system itself; but they are few, and it is more than probable that, when the law establishing free schools is judiciously remodeled, these objections will be removed, with the defects. At all events, we should not retrograde; onward should be our motto. Let us set our eyes upon the highest pinnacle "universal education" has ever reached, or is capable of reaching, and let us, as a state, determine to carry our system to that point. Let us determine that slowly, but surely, we will devise a system, by which every child in the state, without regard to rank, sect, or station, can obtain an education in the free schools of our state; not such an education as will merely enable him to read and write, but qualify him for his important duties as a citizen of a free country; to fill with honor to himself and usefulness to the community any of the various situations open to all who are qualified to fill them. Let us remember that we are working not for the present,

but for the future; that upon the intelligence of the children now in our schools depends in a great measure the stability and perpetuity of our Union; that we are working, not for time only, but for eternity; that not only the present happiness of the children depends upon the moral culture they may receive in our schools, but their hopes of happiness hereafter. How great, then, are the duties, how vast the responsibilities of the people of the state, of the legislature who represent them. Shrink not from the duty, fear not the responsibility.

"The bud may have a bitter taste,  
But sweet will be the flower."

The recommendation made by the Executive, in his annual message, "that the revenue annually derivable from our public works be wholly devoted to the cause of education," is an important one, worthy of his position as the head of a free and intelligent state, and fully carrying out the position assumed by him in previous communications. It is eminently deserving your attentive consideration. There can be no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that the great majority of our fellow citizens expect and desire that the legislature would act in accordance with the recommendation. It is proper however to state, that there are many warm friends of education, who are of opinion that some equivalent should be demanded from the people, to entitle them to the bounty of the state, believing that if the entire expense of conducting the schools is met by the state, the citizens will look upon them with indifference, and finally lose all interest in their management. They are of opinion that schools flourish best in those townships where a large proportion of the expense is defrayed by a voluntary assessment; and that, in order not only to increase the amount, but the interest in the successful operation of the schools, whatever the state gives should be met by a certain fixed proportion to be raised by the townships. Notwithstanding this difference, all agree that a much larger appropriation should be made by the state.

Should the legislature adopt the recommendation of the Governor, the following suggestions are respectfully offered.

Let the sum of two hundred dollars be allotted to every county in which a teachers' institute shall have been held during the year, the institute to be in session not less than five days, under the direction of proper and competent persons, of which the Secretary of State or State Superintendent should be satisfied; and the money to be paid on a certificate of either officer, or in any other way more likely to secure the proper and judicious expenditure of the money.

That a liberal appropriation be annually made to each of the colleges in the state, for which they in return would educate a certain number of scholars from each county, to be selected from children who have attended the public schools; thus not only rendering an equivalent, but inducing those who have the care and oversight of our schools to introduce such a system of education as would enable the scholars to qualify themselves for a thorough collegiate education. What Jerseyman does not feel proud of the reputation of the colleges in the state? Search the records of our history, as a state and as a nation, and many of the names which stand the highest there were educated at Princeton or at Rutgers; in their quiet academic halls much of that spirit of freedom which animated our sires was nursed; beneath the fostering care of the professors of those institutions the giant minds which guided our councils in the stormy period of the Revolution were trained and moulded for the purpose. Burlington college, although a new institution, bids fair to realize the high expectation of its friends, and should also participate in the bounty of the state.

There is another benefit to be derived. Many of those who enter the colleges from our public schools would thus become competent for the important situation of teachers, and an arrangement might be made by which a course of instruction would be afforded, expressly adapted to the requirements of all who intend making teaching a profession; thus supplying at a trifling cost the place of a normal school, so much needed in our state. When we consider that nothing has hitherto been done by our state to assist our colleges and higher seminaries of learning, and how much they have ac-

complished by their own efforts; in how great a degree they have been instrumental in elevating the literary character of the state, the wonder is that we have permitted the debt to remain so long unacknowledged and uncanceled. The time has now arrived when they can no longer be passed over. A proposition is now made to appropriate the entire revenue of the state to the support of education; let a certain and suitable portion thereof be given to those institutions, so highly deserving of it. Let the state, whilst it bestows its chief care upon the public schools, as the proper institution in which our children should receive the elements of education, also recognise and cherish those higher ones where that education may be carried on and perfected.

With the full conviction that the subject of education will receive from you the attentive consideration it deserves, the above is respectfully submitted.

T. F. KING.



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**STATEMENTS**

**ACCOMPANYING THE**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.**

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**An Abstract from the Returns of the Public Schools of the several Townships and Counties of the State of New Jersey, for the year ending December, 1851.**

| COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.     |    |    |       |     |     |     |     |       |     |        |             |            |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------|-------------|------------|
| MERCER.—Population 27,991.  |    |    |       |     |     |     |     |       |     |        |             |            |
| East Windsor                | 12 | 12 | 868   |     |     |     |     |       |     | \$2 00 | \$1,858 26  |            |
| Ewing                       | 5  | 5  | 375   |     |     |     | 12  | 164   | 94  | 2 00   | 396 80      |            |
| Hamilton                    | 10 | 10 | 939   | 241 | 277 | 243 | 28  | 789   | 94  | FREE.  | 3,133 82    |            |
| Hopewell                    | 16 | 16 | 1036  |     |     |     |     | 544   | 10  | 2 00   | 575 70      |            |
| Lawrence                    | 8  | 8  | 602   | 137 | 105 | 155 | 23  | 407   | 10  | 2 50   | 1,643 26    |            |
| Nottingham                  | 1  | 1  | 290   |     |     |     |     | 65    |     | 2 00   | 227 15      |            |
| Princeton                   | 5  | 5  | 613   | 80  | 190 | 75  | 40  | 330   | 9   |        | 700 00      |            |
| Trenton                     | 1  | 1  | 2958  |     |     |     | 56  | 975   | 12  | FREE.  | 5,056 15    |            |
| West Windsor                | 9  | 9  | 562   |     |     |     |     | 408   |     |        | 1,056 92    |            |
|                             | 67 | 62 | 8,243 | 458 | 572 | 473 | 154 | 4,232 | 104 | \$2 10 | \$14,648 06 |            |
| PASSAIC.—Population 22,577. |    |    |       |     |     |     |     |       |     |        |             |            |
| Acquanconk                  | 6  | 6  | 868   |     |     |     |     | 630   | 9   |        | \$1,335 08  | \$680 90   |
| Manchester                  | 6  | 6  | 938   |     |     |     |     | 430   | 11  | \$2 00 | 1,284 27    |            |
| Paterson                    | 2  | 2  | 4628  |     |     |     |     | 732   |     |        | 2,000 00    |            |
| Pompton                     | 7  | 7  | 508   | 106 | 100 |     | 7   | 206   | 7   | 2 00   | 203 90      | 189 67     |
| Wayne                       | 6  | 6  | 449   |     |     |     |     | 130   | 11  | 2 00   | 480 00      | 260 90     |
| West Milford                | 11 | 11 | 847   |     |     |     |     | 371   | 10  | 2 00   | 635 06      |            |
|                             | 38 | 38 | 8,338 | 106 | 100 |     | 7   | 2,499 | 94  | \$2 00 | \$5,938 31  | \$1,129 86 |



# COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

## SUSSEX.—Population 22,999.

| Whole no. of districts in the townships. | Number from which reports have been received. | Number of children residing in the townships between the ages of 5 and 16. | Number of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8 months. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12 months. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average no. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|------------------|
| Byram.....                               | 7   | 465  | 214   | 56  | .....  | 1                                  | 370  | 6  | \$2 00  | \$1,560 02   | \$596 00         |
| Frankford.....                           | 13  | 691  | .....   | .....   | .....  | .....                              | 480  | 104  | 2 00  | 2,397 48   | 479 00           |
| Green.....                               | 5   | 272  | .....   | .....   | .....  | .....                              | 168  | 10   | 2 00  | 523 35   | 460 03           |
| Hardyston.....                           | 10  | 470  | 50  | 300   | 350  | 8                                  | 400  | 9  | 2 00  | 773 43   | 773 43           |
| Lafayette.....                           | 7   | 294  | .....   | .....   | .....  | .....                              | 200  | 8  | 2 00  | 1,132 13   | 450 13           |
| Montague.....                            | 8   | 366  | .....   | .....   | .....  | .....                              | 232  | 84   | .....   | 548 30   | 298 75           |
| Newton.....                              | 13  | 1008   | 264   | 318   | 332  | 4                                  | 913  | 104  | 2 00  | 3,248 81   | 1,919 29         |
| Sandyston.....                           | 10  | 496  | 140   | 260   | .....  | 3                                  | 506  | 84   | 2 00  | 360 75   | 158 10           |
| *Sparta.....                             | 9   | 604  | 170   | 180   | 320  | .....                              | 570  | 9  | 2 00  | 520 00   | 500 00           |
| Stillwater.....                          | 11  | 617  | .....   | .....   | .....  | .....                              | 589  | 94   | 2 00  | 2,012 00   | 521 38           |
| Vernon.....                              | 19  | 940  | 373   | 440   | .....  | 4                                  | 746  | 8  | 2 00  | 1,288 41   | 955 38           |
| Walpack.....                             | 6   | 295  | 165   | 100   | .....  | .....                              | 265  | 7  | 2 00  | 225 18   | 80 50            |
| Wantage.....                             | 22  | 1437   | 243   | 517   | 137  | 4                                  | 897  | 10   | .....   | 2,621 75   | 1,121 75         |
|  | 140   | 7,935  | 1,569   | 1,971   | 1,139  | 24                                 | 6,336  | 84   | \$2 00  | \$17,211 16  | \$8,113 74       |

## GLOUCESTER.—Population 14,049.

|                |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |            |            |
|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------|------------|
| Depford.....   | 8  | 1069  | 228   | 316   | ..... | ..... | 345   | ..... | .....  | \$1,001 58 | \$420 45   |
| Franklin.....  | 12 | 981   | 110   | 348   | 184   | 3     | 642   | 8     | \$2 50 | 1,825 86   | 1,825 86   |
| Greenwich..... | 10 | 1032  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 712   | 9     | 2 16   | 786 68     | 786 58     |
| Harrison.....  | 11 | 740   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600   | ..... | 2 50   | 1,835 15   | 1,050 85   |
| Woolwich.....  | 13 | 125   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 260   | ..... | .....  | 1,379 87   | 617 25     |
|                | 54 | 3,887 | 338   | 664   | 184   | 3     | 2,159 | 84    | \$2 39 | \$6,829 14 | \$4,701 09 |

\*Taken from last report.

# BURLINGTON.—Population 43,904.

|                   |       |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |             |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| *Burlington       | 6     | 1340   | 536   | 1457  | 1355  | 240   | 68    | 610   | 10    | \$1,344 90  | .....       |
| Obester           | 14    | 1185   | 536   | 1457  | 1355  | 240   | 13    | 650   | 104   | 628 82      | \$425 75    |
| Obesterfield      | 4     | 1236   | 200   | 415   | 325   | 50    | 50    | 940   | 104   | 1,051 87    | 910 83      |
| Evesham           | 14    | 1059   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40    | 40    | 500   | 9     | 1,205 86    | 1,205 34    |
| *Mansfield        | 9     | 870    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600   | ..... | 1,051 44    | .....       |
| Medford           | 11    | 1003   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12    | 12    | 350   | 9     | 843 34      | 977 84      |
| Little Egg Harbor | 8     | 677    | 85    | 105   | 194   | ..... | ..... | 596   | 9     | 688 17      | 525 49      |
| New Hanover       | 6     | 767    | 239   | 211   | 89    | 6     | 6     | 479   | 104   | 1,004 62    | 1,004 62    |
| Northampton       | 4     | 852    | 23    | ..... | 312   | 30    | 30    | 365   | 9     | 1,571 50    | 1,570 97    |
| Pemberton         | 8     | 812    | 357   | 152   | 60    | 11    | 11    | 610   | 9     | 1,269 15    | 191 00      |
| Springfield       | 6     | 604    | 118   | 181   | 10    | 4     | 4     | 393   | 8     | 1,296 76    | 1,296 76    |
| Southampton       | 12    | 1108   | 518   | 315   | 138   | 5     | 5     | 961   | 8     | 2,094 67    | 2,094 67    |
| *Washington       | 7     | 418    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300   | ..... | 500 00      | .....       |
| West Hampton      | 4     | 517    | 281   | 78    | 17    | ..... | ..... | 360   | 9     | 728 82      | 621 21      |
| *Willingborough   | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 205 58      | .....       |
|                   | 113   | 12,498 | 2,347 | 1,457 | 1,135 | 240   | ..... | 8,214 | 94    | \$15,485 50 | \$10,824 48 |

## ESSEX.—Population 73,995.

|                |    |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |             |             |
|----------------|----|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| Belleville     | 4  | 1047   | 196   | 174   | 158   | 4     | ..... | 532   | 104 | \$3,441 92  | .....       |
| Bloomfield     | 5  | 974    | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19    | ..... | 777   | 12  | 2,779 41    | 2,628 00    |
| Caldwell       | 8  | 796    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 540   | 10  | 624 00      | .....       |
| Olinton        | 9  | 709    | 242   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 455   | 10  | 1,766 00    | 1,662 60    |
| Elizabeth      | 5  | 1628   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44    | ..... | 831   | 12  | 3,434 04    | 1,362 49    |
| Livingston     | 5  | 371    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 257   | 11  | 480 00      | .....       |
| Newark         | 13 | 8500   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3000  | 11  | 16,000 00   | .....       |
| New Providence | 5  | 388    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 178   | 8   | 784 00      | .....       |
| *Orange        | 7  | 1982   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3     | ..... | 354   | 11  | 390 00      | .....       |
| Plainfield     | 3  | 685    | ..... | ..... | 413   | 6     | ..... | 413   | 11  | 1,439 94    | 1,639 46    |
| Rahway         | 9  | 1948   | 405   | 45    | 90    | 40    | ..... | 593   | 64  | 10,217 28   | 4,747 00    |
| Springfield    | 8  | 559    | 130   | 80    | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210   | 8   | 770 62      | 279 35      |
| Union          | 7  | 406    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 281   | 10  | 834 64      | 542 75      |
| Westfield      | 7  | 463    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204   | 74  | 490 62      | .....       |
|                | 95 | 18,643 | 973   | 299   | 661   | 105   | ..... | 8,625 | 94  | \$43,453 37 | \$12,859 65 |

\*Taken from last report.

# COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

## MORRIS.—Population 30,173.

| Whole no. of districts in the townships. | Number from which reports have been rec'd. | Number of children residing in the townships, and 16. | Number of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average no. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended.  |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|-------------------|
| Chatham.....                             | 11   | 749   | .....   | .....  | .....   | 14                                 | 547  | 11½  | \$2 00  | \$1,132 25   | \$709 42          |
| Chester.....                             | 9  | 434   | .....   | .....  | .....   | 6                                  | 374  | 9½   | 2 00  | 813 23   | 773 27            |
| Hanover.....                             | 17   | 1134  | 290   | 178  | 140   | 3                                  | 603  | 9½   | 1 87  | 1,802 48   | 1,341 70          |
| Jefferson.....                           | 8  | 485   | 171   | 183  | .....   | .....                              | 354  | 6  | 2 00  | 524 45   | 342 32            |
| Mendham.....                             | 8  | 518   | .....   | .....  | .....   | .....                              | 452  | 9½   | 2 00  | 734 82   | 734 82            |
| Morris.....                              | 20   | 1421  | .....   | .....  | .....   | .....                              | 568  | 8½   | 2 00  | 1,921 00   | 1,915 03          |
| Pequannock.....                          | 18   | 1316  | 291   | 387  | 212   | 18                                 | 890  | 10   | 2 00  | 1,692 28   | 1,670 02          |
| Randolph.....                            | 9  | 826   | 100   | 290  | 175   | .....                              | 565  | 16   | FREE.   | 2,763 00   | .....             |
| Roxbury.....                             | 14   | 785   | 105   | 165  | 145   | 5                                  | 518  | 8  | .....   | 2,144 48   | .....             |
| Rockaway.....                            | 12   | 1127  | 392   | 314  | 122   | .....                              | 828  | 10   | 2 00  | 1,406 32   | .....             |
| Washington.....                          | 15   | 920   | 221   | 206  | .....   | .....                              | 530  | 10   | .....   | 1,349 26   | 650 26            |
| <b>Total</b> .....                       | <b>141</b>                                 | <b>9,715</b>  | <b>1,570</b>  | <b>1,723</b>   | <b>794</b>  | <b>46</b>                          | <b>6,229</b>   | <b>9½</b>  | <b>\$2 00</b>   | <b>\$16,283 51</b>                                   | <b>\$8,136 46</b> |

## MIDDLESEX.—Population 28,671.

|                      |           |              |            |            |            |           |              |            |               |                    |                   |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Morroe.....          | 15        | 978          | .....      | .....      | .....      | 6         | 547          | 9          | \$2 00        | \$1,419 16         | \$619 16          |
| North Brunswick..... | 12        | 2601         | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....     | 1320         | 10         | FREE.         | 7,320 00           | 1,298 52          |
| South Brunswick..... | 17        | 1698         | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....     | 640          | 10         | .....         | 1,692 28           | 671 07            |
| Ferth Amboy.....     | 1         | 550          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....     | 350          | 12         | FREE.         | 1,125 00           | 900 00            |
| South Amboy.....     | 11        | 793          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....     | 467          | 10½        | .....         | 973 36             | .....             |
| Piscataway.....      | 13        | 869          | 150        | 175        | 340        | 31        | 665          | 12         | 2 31          | 2,250 00           | 2,250 00          |
| Woodbridge.....      | 17        | 1602         | 40         | 580        | .....      | 25        | 600          | 10½        | 2 00          | 1,075 00           | 1,075 00          |
| <b>Total</b> .....   | <b>86</b> | <b>8,491</b> | <b>190</b> | <b>755</b> | <b>340</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>4,609</b> | <b>10½</b> | <b>\$2 10</b> | <b>\$15,854 80</b> | <b>\$6,813 75</b> |

## CAMDEN.—Population 25,569.

|                 |    |      |       |       |       |     |    |        |            |          |
|-----------------|----|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|--------|------------|----------|
| *Camden.....    | 2  | 1920 | 200   | 117   | 100   | 417 | 9  | FREE.  | \$1,300 00 | .....    |
| Delaware.....   | 9  | 881  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 9  | \$2 00 | 734 44     | \$872 82 |
| Gloucester..... | 10 | 835  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 9  | 2 50   | 913 21     | .....    |
| Newton.....     | 5  | 680  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | 9  | 2 00   | 706 26     | .....    |
| Union.....      | 6  | 957  | 179   | 300   | 321   | 800 | 10 | 2 50   | 1,500 00   | .....    |
| Washington..... | 10 | 659  | 260   | 280   | 75    | 615 | 8  | 2 00   | 892 61     | 240 96   |
| Waterford.....  | 6  | 523  | 162   | 110   | 44    | 322 | 84 | 2 27   | 475 00     | 250 29   |
| *Winslow.....   | 6  | 452  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | 6  | 2 25   | 398 16     | .....    |

## CAPE MAY.—Population 6,432.

|             |    |       |       |       |       |       |    |        |            |            |
|-------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|--------|------------|------------|
| Dennis..... | 54 | 5,407 | 801   | 807   | 540   | 3,779 | 74 | \$2 22 | \$6,919 68 | \$1,363 07 |
| Lower.....  | 6  | 534   | 55    | 115   | 286   | 460   | 74 | \$2 50 | \$425 49   | \$419 41   |
| Middle..... | 5  | 400   | 40    | 260   | ..... | 300   | 6  | 1 25   | 500 00     | .....      |
| Upper.....  | 7  | 609   | 240   | 80    | 60    | 380   | 6  | .....  | 800 51     | 617 32     |
|             | 7  | 441   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320   | 8  | .....  | 1,259 87   | 318 73     |

## WARREN.—Population 22,390.

|                    |    |       |       |       |       |       |    |        |            |            |
|--------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|--------|------------|------------|
| Blairtown.....     | 25 | 1,984 | 335   | 455   | 346   | 1,460 | 64 | \$1 87 | \$2,985 87 | \$1,355 66 |
| Belvidere.....     | 8  | 486   | 45    | ..... | ..... | 332   | 7  | \$2 00 | \$375 74   | \$134 67   |
| Franklin.....      | 4  | 347   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 270   | 9  | 2 00   | 1,184 00   | .....      |
| Frelinghuysen..... | 6  | 400   | 200   | 215   | 60    | 475   | 10 | 2 00   | 962 49     | 962 49     |
| Greenwich.....     | 9  | 378   | 200   | 122   | 78    | 697   | 84 | 2 00   | 331 50     | 251 88     |
| Hardwick.....      | 11 | 862   | 197   | 288   | 212   | 143   | 12 | 2 00   | 3,272 23   | 3,272 23   |
| Harmony.....       | 7  | 255   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 310   | 10 | 2 00   | 214 15     | 183 34     |
| Hopewell.....      | 8  | 446   | 95    | 160   | 76    | 342   | 94 | 2 00   | 915 08     | 360 15     |
| Independence.....  | 11 | 557   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 703   | 9  | 2 00   | 443 37     | 443 37     |
| Knowlton.....      | 13 | 878   | 350   | 283   | 175   | 425   | 9  | 2 00   | 1,900 00   | 634 70     |
| Mansfield.....     | 7  | 456   | 200   | 110   | 114   | 401   | 8  | 2 00   | 483 53     | 175 00     |
| Oxford.....        | 7  | 492   | 127   | 123   | 151   | 436   | 8  | 2 00   | 905 00     | 270 00     |
| Pahquarry.....     | 9  | 630   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125   | 8  | 2 00   | 477 00     | 200 00     |
| Phillipsburgh..... | 4  | 161   | 89    | ..... | 36    | 159   | 74 | 2 00   | 159 41     | 110 62     |
| Washington.....    | 5  | 507   | 175   | 90    | 50    | 400   | 10 | 2 00   | 420 25     | 242 73     |
|                    | 11 | 491   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 373   | 10 | 2 00   | 1,182 08   | 400 00     |

\*Taken from last report.

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

|                                       | Whole no. of districts in the township. | Number from which reports have been recd. | Number of children residing in the township, between the ages of 5 and 16. | Number of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average no. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|------------------|
| <b>CUMBERLAND.—Population 17,191.</b> |   |   |  |   |  |   |                                    |  |  |   |  |                  |
| Bridgeton                             | 4                                       | 4   | 775  | .....   | .....  | .....   | 60                                 | 400  | 12   | FREE.   | \$5,582 38   | \$2,582 39       |
| Cohansey                              | 1                                       | 1   | 317  | .....   | .....  | .....   | 6                                  | 220  | 12   | FREE.   | 1,800 00   | 1,800 00         |
| Downe                                 | 9                                       | 9   | 876  | .....   | .....  | .....   | .....                              | 776  | 9  | \$2 00  | 1,351 17   | 902 10           |
| Fairfield                             | 4                                       | 4   | 694  | .....   | 250  | 30  | 75                                 | 610  | 8  | 2 00  | 1,026 13   | 900 00           |
| Greenwich                             | 3                                       | 3   | 374  | .....   | .....  | .....   | 70                                 | 250  | .....  | .....   | 932 24   | .....            |
| Hopewell                              | 10                                      | 10  | 476  | .....   | .....  | .....   | 27                                 | 465  | 6  | 2 00  | 717 46   | .....            |
| Deerfield                             | 8                                       | 8   | 316  | .....   | .....  | .....   | .....                              | .....  | 6  | 2 00  | 696 10   | 695 10           |
| Millville                             | 7                                       | 7   | 784  | .....   | 200  | 350   | 12                                 | 700  | 8  | 2 00  | 2,656 28   | 2,656 28         |
| Manrice River                         | 7                                       | 7   | 830  | .....   | .....  | .....   | .....                              | 580  | 5  | 2 00  | 824 10   | 720 00           |
| Stoe Creek                            | 6                                       | 6   | 310  | .....   | 40   | 155   | 4                                  | 290  | 8½   | 2 25  | 437 52   | 417 32           |
|                                       | 59                                      | 59  | 5,752  | 470   | 610  | 535   | 254                                | 4,291  | 8½   | \$2 03  | \$13,033 39  | \$10,673 19      |
| <b>SOMERSET.—Population 19,683.</b>   |   |   |  |   |  |   |                                    |  |  |   |  |                  |
| Bedminster                            | 12                                      | 12  | 575  | .....   | 138  | 159   | 21                                 | 237  | 8  | \$2 00  | \$510 68   | \$246 24         |
| Bernards                              | 13                                      | 12  | 737  | .....   | 200  | 306   | 3                                  | 506  | 10   | 2 00  | 607 08   | 607 08           |
| Bridgewater                           | 11                                      | 11  | 1244   | .....   | .....  | .....   | .....                              | 922  | 10   | 2 00  | 3,594 32   | 900 00           |
| Branchburg                            | 7                                       | 7   | 347  | .....   | 108  | 80  | 14                                 | 283  | 10½  | 2 00  | 541 02   | 207 36           |
| Franklin                              | 17                                      | 17  | 943  | .....   | .....  | .....   | .....                              | 415  | 11½  | 2 00  | 2,486 86   | 1,237 00         |
| Hillsborough                          | 17                                      | 17  | 1149   | .....   | 200  | 293   | 51                                 | 722  | 11½  | 2 00  | 4,058 00   | 2,910 36         |
| Montgomery                            | 8                                       | 8   | 583  | .....   | 93   | 201   | 29                                 | 427  | 11   | 2 00  | 1,131 19   | 1,131 19         |
| Warren                                | 8                                       | 8   | 669  | .....   | 150  | 147   | 4                                  | 503  | 11   | 2 00  | 1,062 13   | 1,062 13         |
|                                       | 93                                      | 92  | 6,927  | 578   | 978  | 1,186   | 122                                | 4,075  | 10½  | \$2 00  | \$13,991 28  | \$8,301 26       |

## BERGEN.—Population 14,743.

|                     |    |    |     |       |       |       |       |     |    |        |          |          |
|---------------------|----|----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|--------|----------|----------|
| Franklin .....      | 10 | 10 | 626 | ..... | 149   | 229   | ..... | 471 | 12 | \$2 00 | \$271 00 | \$233 31 |
| Hackensack .....    | 13 | 13 | 990 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10    | 518 | 12 | .....  | 1,779 20 | 721 09   |
| Harrington .....    | 7  | 7  | 438 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10    | 202 | 93 | .....  | 1,041 96 | 1,090 00 |
| Hoboken .....       | 11 | 11 | 794 | 281   | 112   | 72    | 14    | 500 | 9  | 1 50   | 917 85   | 286 13   |
| Lodi .....          | 5  | 5  | 318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 138 | 12 | 2 25   | 737 36   | 635 36   |
| New Barbadoes ..... | 8  | 8  | 662 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 425 | 11 | .....  | 1,652 48 | 800 00   |
| Saddle River .....  | 6  | 6  | 275 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2     | 116 | 12 | 2 00   | 147 04   | 147 14   |
| Washington .....    | 10 | 10 | 547 | 39    | 133   | 57    | 10    | 239 | 6  | 1 50   | 292 74   | 215 00   |

## HUNTERDON.—Population 29,064.

|                   |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |        |            |            |
|-------------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|------------|------------|
| Alexandria .....  | 70 | 70 | 4,645 | 310   | 394   | 351   | 46    | 2599 | 103   | \$1 85 | \$6,839 63 | \$4,128 03 |
| Bethlehem .....   | 22 | 22 | 1251  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 850  | 10    | \$2 00 | \$1,049 04 | \$1,049 04 |
| *Clinton .....    | 18 | 18 | 581   | 192   | 356   | 277   | 15    | 825  | 11    | 2 00   | 3,021 44   | 2,020 00   |
| Delaware .....    | 14 | 14 | 788   | 169   | 378   | 211   | 9     | 758  | 9     | 2 00   | 808 88     | .....      |
| East Amwell ..... | 9  | 9  | 441   | 61    | 110   | 31    | 15    | 201  | 9     | 2 00   | 737 11     | 737 11     |
| Franklin .....    | 10 | 10 | 439   | 200   | 100   | ..... | 3     | 300  | 6     | 2 00   | 412 96     | 412 96     |
| Kingwood .....    | 9  | 9  | 590   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 334  | ..... | 2 00   | 525 24     | 232 27     |
| Lebanon .....     | 12 | 12 | 765   | 110   | 250   | 60    | ..... | 421  | ..... | .....  | 864 48     | 432 24     |
| Raritan .....     | 15 | 15 | 868   | 161   | 187   | 110   | 5     | 463  | 83    | 2 00   | 628 69     | 628 69     |
| Readington .....  | 16 | 16 | 896   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6     | 650  | 10    | .....  | 2,560 93   | 2,560 93   |
| Tewksbury .....   | 14 | 14 | 806   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18    | 540  | 93    | 2 00   | 750 62     | 720 44     |
| West Amwell ..... | 9  | 9  | 341   | 53    | 92    | ..... | 4     | 219  | 10    | 2 00   | 525 34     | 523 44     |

## HUDSON.—Population 21,874.

|                    |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |             |            |
|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|------------|
| Bergen .....       | 156 | 148   | 8,716 | 1,206 | 1,593 | 789   | 96    | 6,042 | 94    | \$2 00 | \$12,105 85 | \$9,409 00 |
| Harrison .....     | 5   | 5     | 885   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 561   | 11    | .....  | \$2,492 25  | .....      |
| Hoboken .....      | 3   | 3     | 359   | 40    | 48    | 38    | 3     | 116   | 19    | \$1 50 | 1,894 83    | \$466 01   |
| Jersey City .....  | 1   | 1     | 606   | 115   | 131   | 201   | ..... | 447   | 11    | FREE.  | 2,847 13    | 2,805 14   |
| North Bergen ..... | 2   | 2     | 2200  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1200  | 12    | FREE.  | 7,000 06    | .....      |
| .....              | 6   | ..... | 830   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 257   | ..... | .....  | 256 33      | .....      |
| .....              | 17  | 11    | 4,850 | 155   | 179   | 239   | 3     | 2,581 | 113   | \$1 50 | \$13,690 54 | \$2,871 15 |

\*Taken from last report.

**MONMOUTH.—Population 30,293.**

**OCEAN.—Population 10,043.**

| City     | 1900 | 1910 | 1920  | 1930  | 1940  | 1950  | 1960 | 1970   | 1980       | 1990       | 2000       | 2010       | 2020       |
|----------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Brick    | 8    | 8    | 603   | 106   | 470   | 570   | 5    | \$2 00 | \$412 18   | \$412 18   | \$412 18   | \$412 18   | \$412 18   |
| Dover    | 12   | 12   | 783   | 35    | 124   | 159   | 2    | .....  | 603 39     | 603 39     | 603 39     | 603 39     | 603 39     |
| Jackson  | 9    | 9    | 577   | 105   | 275   | 380   | 6    | 2 00   | 630 00     | 630 00     | 630 00     | 630 00     | 630 00     |
| Pittman  | 5    | 5    | 562   | ..... | ..... | 380   | 11   | 2 00   | 856 08     | 856 08     | 856 08     | 856 08     | 856 08     |
| Stafford | 6    | 6    | 490   | ..... | ..... | 200   | 74   | 2 00   | 337 72     | 337 72     | 337 72     | 337 72     | 337 72     |
| Union    | 5    | 5    | 631   | 150   | 150   | 280   | 83   | 2 00   | 648 25     | 648 25     | 648 25     | 648 25     | 648 25     |
|          | 45   | 45   | 3,648 | 390   | 1,019 | 1,979 | 74   | \$2 00 | \$3,487 58 | \$3,487 58 | \$3,487 58 | \$3,487 58 | \$3,487 58 |

# ATLANTIC.—Population 8,964.

|                  |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |   |        |            |           |
|------------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--------|------------|-----------|
| Egg harbor ..... | 8  | 8  | 984   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 560   | 6 | \$2 00 | \$320 28   | \$462 11  |
| Gateway .....    | 5  | 5  | 759   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 455   | 7 | 2 00   | 262 03     | 262 03    |
| Hamilton .....   | 12 | 12 | 654   | ..... | 330   | ..... | ..... | 860   | 4 | 2 00   | 714 72     | .....     |
| Mellick .....    | 5  | 5  | 262   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200   | 5 | 2 00   | 446 42     | .....     |
| Weymouth .....   | 5  | 5  | 380   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226   | 3 | 2 00   | 213 12     | 90 00     |
|                  | 35 | 35 | 3,639 | ..... | 330   | ..... | ..... | 1,801 | 5 | \$2 00 | \$2,446 57 | \$7,54 14 |

## SALEM.—Population 19,500.

|                            |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |            |            |
|----------------------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------|------------|
| Shalsborough .....         | 2  | 2  | 196   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161   | 94    | \$2 25 | \$237 55   | \$158 00   |
| Lower Alloways Creek ..... | 8  | 8  | 410   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | .....      | .....      |
| Lower Penns Neck .....     | 5  | 5  | 516   | ..... | 90    | ..... | ..... | 288   | 10    | 75     | 1,085 89   | 1,065 50   |
| Mannington .....           | 13 | 13 | 759   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450   | 9     | 2 00   | 1,048 00   | 850 00     |
| Pittsgrove .....           | 8  | 8  | 981   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 715   | 10    | 2 12   | 904 06     | 785 17     |
| Pilesgrove .....           | 6  | 6  | 410   | ..... | 125   | ..... | ..... | 270   | 6     | 2 00   | 800 00     | 450 00     |
| Salem .....                | 1  | 1  | 780   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 612   | 10    | FREE.  | 1,726 00   | 1,500 00   |
| Upper Alloways Creek ..... | 13 | 13 | 905   | ..... | 230   | ..... | ..... | 722   | 8     | 2 00   | 995 24     | 994 60     |
| Upper Penns Neck .....     | 10 | 10 | 936   | ..... | 341   | ..... | ..... | 745   | 10    | 2 50   | 1,103 07   | 861 88     |
| Upper Pittsgrove .....     | 13 | 13 | 545   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 520   | 6     | 2 00   | 883 33     | 888 33     |
|                            | 79 | 71 | 6,353 | ..... | 851   | ..... | ..... | 4,729 | 61    | \$2 60 | \$9,247 09 | \$7,533 58 |



**MONMOUTH.—Population 30,293.**

OCEAN.—Population 10,043.

|                | 8  | 8  | 603   | 100   | 476   | 570   | 5     | \$2 00 | \$412 18   | \$412 18   |
|----------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------|------------|
| Brick .....    | 12 | 12 | 783   | 35    | 124   | 159   | ..... | 2      | 217 97     | 217 97     |
| Dover .....    | 9  | 9  | 577   | 105   | 275   | 380   | 6     | 2 00   | 630 39     | 630 39     |
| Jackson .....  | 5  | 5  | 562   | ..... | ..... | 380   | 11    | 2 00   | 856 08     | 856 08     |
| Plumsted ..... | 6  | 6  | 490   | ..... | ..... | 200   | 74    | 2 00   | 337 72     | 337 72     |
| Stafford ..... | 5  | 5  | 631   | 150   | 150   | 290   | 84    | 2 00   | 648 25     | 648 25     |
| Union .....    | 45 | 45 | 3,646 | 390   | 1,019 | 1,979 | 74    | 22 00  | \$3,487 58 | \$2,178 51 |

# ATLANTIC.—Population 8,964.

|            |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |   |        |            |          |
|------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--------|------------|----------|
| Egg Harbor | 8  | 8  | 984   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 560   | 6 | \$2 00 | \$830 28   | \$462 11 |
| Gateway    | 5  | 5  | 759   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 455   | 7 | 2 00   | 262 03     | 262 03   |
| Hamilton   | 12 | 12 | 654   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 330   | 360   | 4 | 2 00   | 714 72     | .....    |
| Medica     | 5  | 5  | 262   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200   | 5 | 2 00   | 446 42     | .....    |
| Weymouth   | 5  | 5  | 360   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226   | 3 | 2 00   | 213 12     | 90 60    |
|            | 35 | 35 | 3,699 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 330   | 1,801 | 5 | \$2 00 | \$2,446 57 | \$754 14 |

# HALEM.—Population 19,500.

|                      |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |            |            |
|----------------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------|------------|
| Haistborough         | 2  | 2  | 196   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161   | 94    | \$2 25 | \$237 55   | \$158 00   |
| Lower Alloways Creek | 8  | 8  | 410   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | .....      | .....      |
| Lower Penns Neck     | 5  | 5  | 516   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 268   | 10    | 75     | 1,085 39   | 1,065 50   |
| Mannington           | 13 | 13 | 759   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450   | 9     | 2 40   | 1,048 00   | 850 00     |
| Pittsgrove           | 8  | 8  | 991   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 715   | 10    | 2 12   | 964 06     | 785 17     |
| Pilesgrove           | 6  | 6  | 410   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 270   | 6     | 2 00   | 800 00     | 450 00     |
| Salem                | 1  | 1  | 700   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 612   | 10    | FREE.  | 1,726 00   | 1,500 00   |
| Upper Alloways Creek | 13 | 13 | 905   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 722   | 8     | 2 00   | 985 24     | 994 60     |
| Upper Penns Neck     | 10 | 10 | 936   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 745   | 10    | 2 50   | 1,103 07   | 861 98     |
| Upper Pittsgrove     | 13 | 13 | 545   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 520   | 6     | 2 00   | 888 33     | 888 33     |
|                      | 79 | 71 | 6,358 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 851   | 4,729 | 61    | \$2 00 | \$9,247 00 | \$7,553 68 |

# Summary of the preceding abstracts, exhibiting the results in the several Counties for the year ending December, 1851.

## Counties.—Population 489,381.

|                  | Number of townships in each county which have made returns. | Whole no. of districts in the townships. | No. from which returns have been received. | No. of children residing in the district, between the ages of 5 and 16. | No. of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole no. of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average no. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. |
|------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|------------------|
| Atlantic .....   | 5   | 35                                       | 35   | 3039  | 351  | 330  | .....   | .....                              | 1801  | 5  | \$2 00                                      | \$2,456 57   | \$754 14         |
| Bergen .....     | 8   | 70                                       | 70   | 4645  | 316  | 394  | 351   | 46                                 | 2599  | 10 1/2   | 1 85  | 6,839 63   | 4,128 03         |
| Burlington ..... | 11  | 113                                      | 91   | 12408   | 2347   | 1457   | 1135  | 240                                | 8214  | 9 1/2  | 2 23  | 15,485 50  | 10,824 48        |
| Cape May .....   | 4   | 25                                       | 25   | 1984  | 335  | 455  | 346   | 20                                 | 1460  | 6 1/2  | 1 87  | 2,985 87   | 1,355 66         |
| Camden .....     | 6   | 54                                       | 46   | 5407  | 801  | 807  | 540   | 56                                 | 3779  | 7 1/2  | 2 22  | 6,919 68   | 1,364 07         |
| Cumberland ..... | 10  | 59                                       | 59   | 5752  | 470  | 610  | 535   | 254                                | 4291  | 8 1/2  | 2 03  | 13,033 39  | 10,673 19        |
| Essex .....      | 13  | 95                                       | 88   | 18643   | 973  | 299  | 661   | 105                                | 8625  | 9 1/2  | 2 00  | 43,453 37  | 12,859 65        |
| Gloucester ..... | 5   | 54                                       | 54   | 3887  | 338  | 684  | 184   | 3                                  | 2159  | 8 1/2  | 2 39  | 6,829 14   | 4,701 09         |
| Hudson .....     | 4   | 17                                       | 11   | 4880  | 155  | 179  | 239   | 3                                  | 2581  | 11 1/2   | 1 50  | 13,690 54  | 2,871 15         |
| Hamilton .....   | 11  | 156                                      | 148  | 8716  | 1206   | 1593   | 789   | 96                                 | 6042  | 9 1/2  | 2 00  | 12,105 85  | 9,409 01         |
| Mercer .....     | 9   | 67                                       | 62   | 8043  | 458  | 572  | 473   | 154                                | 4232  | 10 1/2   | 2 10  | 14,648 06  | .....            |
| Middlesex .....  | 7   | 86                                       | 86   | 8491  | 190  | 755  | 340   | 68                                 | 4609  | 10 1/2   | 2 10  | 15,854 80  | 6,813 75         |
| Monmouth .....   | 12  | 115                                      | 115  | 10069   | 1716   | 2147   | 1493  | 169                                | 6749  | 8 1/2  | 2 00  | 17,172 35  | 11,110 22        |
| Morris .....     | 11  | 141                                      | 141  | 9715  | 1570   | 1723   | 794   | 46                                 | 6229  | 9 1/2  | 2 00  | 16,283 50  | 8,136 46         |
| Ocean .....      | 6   | 45                                       | 45   | 3646  | 390  | 1019   | 90  | 9                                  | 1979  | 7 1/2  | 2 00  | 2,487 58   | 2,178 51         |
| Passaic .....    | 6   | 38                                       | 38   | 8398  | 106  | 100  | .....   | 7                                  | 2499  | 9 1/2  | 2 00  | 5,938 31   | 1,129 86         |
| Salem .....      | 9   | 79                                       | 71   | 6358  | 698  | 851  | 651   | 182                                | 4729  | 8 1/2  | 2 00  | 9,247 09   | 7,553 53         |
| Somerset .....   | 8   | 93                                       | 92   | 6227  | 578  | 978  | 1186  | 122                                | 4075  | 10 1/2   | 2 00  | 13,991 28  | 8,301 36         |
| Sussex .....     | 12  | 140                                      | 131  | 7935  | 1569   | 1971   | 1139  | 4                                  | 6336  | 8 1/2  | 2 00  | 17,211 16  | 8,113 74         |
| Warren .....     | 15  | 120                                      | 120  | 7346  | 1678   | 1391   | 955   | 65                                 | 5732  | 9  | 2 00  | 13,225 83  | 7,591 18         |
|                  | 172   | 1612                                     | 1538                                       | 145,629   | 16,139   | 18,205   | 11,901  | 1649                               | 88,810  | 8 1/2  | \$2 00                                      | \$250,359 51   | \$119,869 48     |

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# APPENDIX.

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# APPENDIX.

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## EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.

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### BERGEN COUNTY.

#### HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP.

The amount of money appropriated to schools was derived from the following sources, *viz* :

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| From the state, in two instalments,  | \$529.70         |
| Interest of the surplus revenue, appropriated to public schools by the town,   | 326.38           |
| Township tax (a small part of which has been received) which, when added to the \$326.38, is equal to \$1.50 for each scholar between 5 and 16 years of age, as per census of 1850, <i>viz</i> . 833 scholars, | 923.12           |
| Whole amount,  | <u>\$1779 20</u> |

The unexpended balance, \$1058, will be used by April next: the trustees are waiting for its appearance. All the moneys hitherto drawn from my hands have been used by every district, conformable to law.

It will be seen, by the accompanying report, that the number of those who habitually attend school has been materi-

ally increased, and bears a more favorable proportion to the number residing in the township than the report of last year exhibits, even though those between 16 and 18 years have been added to the census of the present year, as the law directs.

When a new educational law goes into effect, there is observable a variety of opinions regarding its interpretation, and therefore a want of uniformity in its application. It is only after the people have become familiar with it, that differences become reconciled and settled. The experience of this township verifies the remark. In one instance, a lawsuit grew out of conflicting opinions in reference to the true construction of the the 7th section of the supplementary act, between the trustees and an inhabitant of the district; which terminated in favor of trustees, without disturbing the amicable feeling that existed previous to the suit. Experience has also shown that no impediment to education need be apprehended from discussions of this character: the very excitement they occasion attracts attention to the schools, and promotes their interests. The schools of this township were never in a more flourishing state; so that it seems discussion spurs the people to the advantage of the children. The school houses are, with few exceptions, in better condition, both as to architecture and internal arrangements; teachers are better qualified, as to moral character, literary attainments, and method of teaching; more suitable books are supplied, and with commendable liberality; more branches are taught, and all of them more thoroughly and practically. Grammar, geography, arithmetic, history, &c., are taught orally to very young pupils, so that when the book is furnished it is a respectable one, interesting and intelligible.—While, however, there is progress generally in the schools, and in a few a remarkable progress, there are school houses, long since built, which, having low ceilings and badly constructed windows, have not ventilation necessary to the preservation of health; and in the construction of the desks and seats, the ease and comfort of those who occupy them were not consulted: and in some of such school houses the ex-

ploded mode of teaching is pursued, which only serves to illustrate its inferiority to the more popular mode.

There are now three free schools in this township: one organized under a special law, and the others under the general act. The remainder are partially free. In the majority of the districts, the trustees, in the exercise of their discretionary powers, make the schools free a part of every quarter. In the amount of payment required, they assess a certain sum on the pupils, and make up the deficiency out of the moneys derived from the state and township. They thus regard the school free to an extent equal to the difference between the sum charged and the sum required. In this manner the schools may be considered free from six to seven or eight months of the year. This method has been adopted because it has either been found to be impracticable, or believed to be so, in any other way to continue the schools after the money shall have been expended. As it is, they are open the whole of the year. Besides, the money is received at uncertain periods, and the largest amount (township tax) late in December or early in January. From April to August, not more than the first quota of the school fund is received, so that the schools cannot be made free for that quarter of the year, unless the trustees furnish the means or the teachers go unpaid.

The compensation to teachers is fixed, and varies from sixty to one hundred dollars per quarter. Objections have occasionally been made to this economy. It has been said that the teacher, knowing his pay to be certain, will not give the attention he would were his compensation regulated by the number of scholars he might procure. This objection is answered by the simple remark, that if any teacher be amenable to it, he is unqualified. An ambitious teacher would scorn the imputation, and none but an ambitious teacher is worth having at any price.

JOHN VAN BRUNT.



## HARRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The time has again arrived when it devolves upon me to present you with a report of the condition of the schools in the township of Harrington, in the county of Bergen, and I herewith present you with the following statistics.

I do not find in the law that it is required to state the number of months the pupils have attended school. This is attended with considerable difficulty, as the children cannot answer the question, and it would take considerable time to visit the parents, in order to arrive at the truth in relation thereto.

Much inconvenience has been experienced by the trustees and teachers on account of the money not being available till quite late in September, and even at this date there has not been more than half of the whole sum received. There are six schools in operation in the town; four of the teachers are from the state of Connecticut and are unmarried, while two are natives of this county.

We have frequent changes of teachers in some districts, and consequently but little progress can be expected.

The schools were voted free at the last town meeting, and it was thought by many that that would effect the "*summum bonum*" of all that was desirable in the education of youth; but the blessing has not been realized. Although I favored the resolution declaring the schools to be free, by a tax to be laid on property, on account of those who complained that they did not feel able to educate their children, I am nevertheless convinced, by the effect of its operation, that, fair as the system may seem to be, it is not productive of that harmony which, alone, will make it lasting and beneficial. It is founded in injustice; and one of the results under the operation of this law is, that not any more children have attended school the present, than there did the past year, in proportion to the number of children in the town. Now, upon what principle of justice can it be demanded that I am to help to educate my neighbors' children, any more than I may de-

mand of them that they help replenish my nearly empty barn and granary? It is answered, that there is no more injustice in taxing all alike for the purposes of education than there is in raising money to defray the expenses of courts in the trial and conviction of those who violate our laws. But it must not be overlooked that we all have an undoubted right to demand of the government under which we live the protection of natural and civil rights; it grows out of the mutual consent of both parties, and this protection is enjoyed by all alike. But it is nothing less than legal plunder to demand of those upon whom Providence may have showered blessings of competency, and who may have no children to educate, to submit to a system of taxation, which benefits them not in the least, and then to be told, "Why you are able to endure it, and have no reason to complain." Now the truth is, there are comparatively but few who are not able to send their children to a common school; and where a person is able and willing to earn a livelihood, he may do so, and educate his children too. But if not, I have yet to learn of that board of trustees who would be unwilling to pay the same out of the public funds. And what individual in a school district would raise an objecting voice?

But the adoption of the principle, with too many, springs from a selfish motive. Because they have children to send to school, and the tax upon their property is not quite equal to the amount of their school bills in a year, therefore their interest lays in getting as much as possible from the public. And I affirm without fear of contradiction, that, take it all together the past year, the people of this town are the losers.

Besides, the free school system tends to furnish the town with careless teachers, who feel little or no responsibility, and yet shield themselves from public odium under the thin garb of a county license. The trustees in this town seem to act on the belief that they have no business in the school room; and all besides the teacher's efforts must be performed by the superintendent, who, after all, knows but little of what is daily going on in the school room. The teachers are sure of their pay, whether their pupils progress much or little.

Now, under the former system, when a teacher was employed, he was paid a stipulated sum per scholar; and it was his interest to exert himself, and, by his industry in school, to satisfy his employers. He felt some responsibility resting upon him, and the public, witnessing this, were satisfied; because where there is exertion there is progress. Under the present system the teacher is paid, and it is scarcely known by many whence the money is derived; because the most of it is furnished by those who are not immediately interested. It is to be hoped that this will be the last year of free schools in this town, as it has been the first.

There has been considerable difficulty here in relation to the alteration of school districts, as you are aware. It was thought that the phraseology of the law was so plain and distinct, as not to be mistaken by any one possessed of common intelligence. It declares that the town superintendent "shall have power to divide and set off the township into convenient districts, on or before the second Monday in May next, with power to alter and change them, as circumstances may require." Here is a power vested in a superintendent without limitation as to time, as to the alteration or change, but limited only to circumstances. And, it would seem, it matters not at what season of the year they occur. Those interested may make the superintendent acquainted therewith, and he is to act under the circumstances immediately, according to his judgment in the matter.

Now although I readily acquiesce in your decision, made in September, in relation to this matter, yet I would respectfully, through you, urge it upon the legislature that they authorize a new edition of the school law, and the learned publisher to append a judicial *targum* for the benefit of those not so well versed in the law. This would save much inconvenience and trouble. Then those intrusted with the execution of the law, possessed of common intelligence, will apprehend the meaning of the law as understood, at least by the officials, whether it prove to be in conformity with the sentiments of the original framers or not.

AB'EM W. HARING.

## NEW BARRADOES TOWNSHIP.

Since the present school law went into operation, all our district schools have been kept open for the instruction of scholars on the principles of that law, as we have understood it. Teachers have been employed at stated salaries, varying from \$275 to \$500 per annum, and the public money from the various sources has (as a general rule) been divided by the trustees, so as to apply one-fourth to each quarter, that all might have the benefit of the fund, as they were willing or able to avail themselves of it; and any defect was made up by quarterly assessment on scholars attending and receiving the benefit of the public money. We have understood the law as warranting this construction, and, in the absence of any thing to the contrary from yourself or the attorney general, have so acted. The number of scholars attending school this year is much larger than last, requiring an increased number of teachers to give them necessary attention, so that the amount of money sufficient to meet expenses under the old system, is too small to suffice under the new. It appears to me, from observation, that, as the law now stands, children are admitted in school at too early an age; there are more children attending school under the age of seven than above the age of fifteen. Those under the age of seven years derive no benefit from being there, and are a serious annoyance to the teacher, and retard him in his labor. I am strong in the belief that a child entered in school at the age of eight years, will be as far advanced at thirteen, as one of equal capacity entered at the age of five years. Premature development of mind is to many very pleasing, like the rich fair fruit of the young tree; but encourage the growth of that fruit, and you weaken and destroy the tree; so of the mind, it will be permanently enfeebled by its own early exertion. I do not suppose our rulers wish to convert our teachers into child-nurses or our school rooms into nurseries, but under the law, as it stands, this is a certain result. When the schools are entirely or nearly free, parents find them a cheap

and convenient place to put young children, troublesome at home; this evil is complained of by teachers, and is not imaginary. I think that children cannot be admitted in school with either profit or propriety under the age of seven years.

Our township raised for school purposes this year \$1298, about \$2.50 per scholar. I hope they may be as liberal next year.

I beg leave to suggest to you what I, in my humble judgment, believe would be an improvement in the school law. I feel that the peculiar relation of state and town superintendent gives us a broad license freely to express our views on any subject connected with schools; though they may be erroneous, they pass the scrutiny of your superior judgment, and when we are wrong you can enlighten us. The change I propose is no new thought; it respects the mode of supporting free schools. The great objects of the law should be to make the benefits of the system equal and universal, and the burthen of its support rest alike upon all, while at the same time its support should be certain, not variable and impulsive; it should be beyond the influence of neighborhood quarrels and bickerings, and beyond the reach of those who would make the question of raising money subserve local prejudice and party strife. As it now stands, our schools, if free, must be made so by township and district assessment, the state fund being a trifle, (its great value being its certainty). One township may raise a large sum by tax, and the adjoining townships none; if they unite in a district, it is free to one part of the school, and not to the other: one district may keep the school open free while their next neighboring school is closed for want of willingness to be taxed. It may be said, if they have not the benefits, they do not bear the burthen; but it is made a state institution, for the benefit of the children of the state, the people of the state to support it; the benefit ought to be then extended to all children, and the duty of supporting this state institution imposed upon all the people. There is no equality of taxation in the small districted assessments. One district may have thrice as many children as its neighboring district of equal or greater wealth,

and I believe it is true, generally, that divisions numbering the most children, have the least wealth to educate them. "Flocks and herds" of this kind are peculiarly the property of the poor, and are very unproductive of any thing to support a teacher, though they may form a very good school. In every county may be found instances of poor and populous districts, as well as poor and populous townships. In equalizing poor tax, we do not make each hamlet support its own paupers; we build suitable asylums for them, and the county at large is taxed for their providence. But the principal evil is the uncertainty of provision for free schools: this year a liberal sentiment may pervade the people, and schools flourish: but discord arises in a district; there are men of wealth and influence who abhor heavy taxes and supporting (as they say) their neighbors' children; they turn these discussions to their advantage, distort them into questions of town policy, and at the next town election no money is raised; and that is the end of free schools for the year. I would not have their existence so uncertain, depending on the fitful changes of prejudice and the impulsive notions of the hour. The remedy is to make schools free throughout the state by state appropriation, raise the money by general tax, or appropriate the income of the state for that purpose, and support the government by direct taxation. The hundreds who complain of the school tax never did and never will object to paying state tax; this would prevent discordant jarings between rich and poor, simplify the law, make taxation more equitable, because more general, and render the support of free schools in the state certain, permanent, and universal.

M. M. KNAPP.

**BURLINGTON COUNTY.****EVESHAM TOWNSHIP.**

You will perhaps think our township has not raised as much money as she should have done for the purpose of education; that has happened from the fact that the new law did not pass until after our town meeting, and we could not raise any more than we had the previous year, having that year raised all that the law would allow us to do. I think our township suffers very much for want of a board of county examiners: the trustees are in the habit of employing teachers without consulting the superintendent; and, after the schools have commenced some time, they call upon the superintendent for a license for their teachers. This is the manner in which they have also elected teachers, without any examination whatever. I find they sometimes get very improper teachers.

**RICHARD M. HUGG.**

**LITTLE EGGHARBOR TOWNSHIP.**

There has not been as many taught in our township as heretofore, agreeably to the number of children, occasioned by indisposition. Several have been taken off by death, otherwise I believe there would have been a more general attendance. There appears to be an increasing desire for education generally. Well qualified teachers are sought after and employed. I have attended the schools, once or more, in every quarter, and have found them mostly well conducted, and have rejoiced to see the moral deportment of both the teachers and scholars; and I do hope the time will soon come that teachers may be found that will teach them the fear of the Lord, and educate the hearts, as well as the minds, of the children; and if this be the case, then our public institutions

will become honorable, and the young and rising generation may grow up to the honor of him that created them.

The reading of the scriptures has been attended to in all the schools, I believe greatly to the improvement of the scholars. Besides the common district schools, there has been a select school kept for girls, taught by a female, and attended by thirty scholars.

JONATHAN GIFFARD.

#### NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

The wise and liberal provision made for public school instruction by the last legislature has enabled the trustees in this town, comprising district No. 1, of Northampton township, to open the schools for all who wish to enter them free of charge for tuition. The schools were open for one quarter in the spring; and were reopened on September 1st, to continue at least for six months; consequently all the children whose parents avail themselves of this provision will have nine months' schooling without any cost, except for books.

One hundred and fifty-four boys and one hundred and fifty-two girls have been entered on the register, and are prosecuting their studies under six teachers, licensed by the trustees and superintendent. Seventy-four of the children study geography, sixty-six grammar, and a few etymology and the elements of philosophy.

A commendable spirit of order and improvement seems to animate the teachers and children, which it is hoped will continue to increase till our public schools become the pride and ornament of our town.

The colored children in this township, forty-one in number, and last year forming district No. 2, I have placed under the management of the trustees of district No. 1, who have been enabled to open a school for them, to continue six months free of charge, except for books. In this school thirty children are acquiring an elementary education under



the care of a colored female, licensed by the trustees and superintendent. The school is in good condition.

In district No. 3, comprising twenty-three children, no school has been opened by the trustees since the new law went into operation. Owing to the small number of children, it is impossible to comply with the requisition of the law, that the schools *shall be free*, for the quota of the district would not pay a good teacher for one quarter. It is respectfully suggested that a modification of the law, to suit the case of sparsely populated districts, is not only desirable but necessary.

The trustees have, however, determined to employ a teacher for three or four months, if one can be obtained for seventy-five cents a day; and they will make up the deficiency of the school fund among themselves. The school is to commence as soon as possible after the 15th December.

In the *part* district No. 4 there are but six children from this township. They are in the excellent school of Mr. L. D. Hammill, at Lumberton, and are doing well under his instruction.

The trustees of the district, embracing parts of Northampton, Southampton, and Medford townships, became incorporated under the new law; and, having called the citizens of the district together, it was determined to build a school house answerable to the wants of the district, and to raise by tax for that purpose \$600 the present year.

Some dissatisfaction prevails in regard to that provision of the law which allows the citizens of a district to vote to raise sums of money for such purposes. Owners of farms adjoining villages, and included in the school district, may be imposed upon by onerous additions to their tax, not equally borne by all who participate in the advantages of the school.

Any course that has a tendency to alienate the minds of a portion of the community from a proper attachment to the noble and glorious cause of education should be avoided; and as no patron of the free schools can reasonably object to paying his full share towards furnishing buildings and all the appliances of a thorough education, it is further respectfully

suggested that the law may be so modified that all such expenses shall be borne by a *per capita* tax on the scholars, as well as by the assessment on the real estate, that the burthen may be more equally borne, and the interest in the property be more universally felt and appreciated.

There are in this township 852 children between the ages of five and eighteen years, forty-one of whom are colored, and forty-six go to Friends' school.

I have received of the township collector \$680.08, *viz.* state appropriation \$425.63, surplus revenue \$180.63, dog tax \$73.82.

There was an appropriated balance in my hands at the commencement of the school year of \$249.19½, and unappropriated \$4.93½, making \$254.13; total of available funds to the present date \$934.21. Of this I refunded to collector, for Friends, \$3.95 from dog tax, and 96 cents from unappropriated balances of last year and this year, and I have paid on orders of trustees \$826.90½, leaving a balance in my hands of \$107.30½.

The township committee directed the assessment of a tax of \$1 for each child reported, *viz.* for the township \$852, which, when collected and received, will make the sum of \$959.30½ yet to be disbursed as appropriated.

It will be seen, from the foregoing statements, that the available school funds, from all sources, for the year 1851-52 have been \$1571.50½ (including Friends' share retained by collector \$80.49, and refunded by me to him \$4.31, total \$84.80). Of this sum \$1570.97 are appropriated, making \$1.83 for each child in the township, and leaving a balance for next year of \$5.37½.

J. LOXLEY RHEES.

#### SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

As regards the condition of the schools in the township of Southampton, I am sorry to say they fall short of the desired object. Yet we have two schools, in districts number 4 and 8,

deserving commendation; the remaining number, in my experience, are not one step above what they were ten or fifteen years ago. We have the same school houses which the generation before us built, with few exceptions, many decidedly unfit for the purpose designed. In districts number 1, 4, and 11, they have become incorporated; and the first two purpose raising money by taxation to build school houses, but they have met with opposition by some individuals, who assert, although lawful, it does not bear equal. The inhabitants, generally speaking, are favorable to raising money for school purposes, as they have for the few past years appropriated all the law would allow them. But when it comes to the most essential part, that is, procuring competent teachers, keeping regular schools, and attending to the every day duties of the same, they are found wanting, favoring the old adage, "what is every one's business is nobody's." But to the point, we have been legislating time and again with the view to progress in education. We have passed, altered, re-enacted, and amended laws, with an idea to perfect them as near as possible. We have raised and expended money, and the inquiry is, has the condition of our public schools advanced? Does the rising generation bid fair towards an advancing education? Are our teachers better qualified for their task than formerly? Are the people conscious of the difference between a competent and an incompetent teacher? Do they consider the distinction between a school that is only kept, and one that is both taught and kept? Will the above questions admit of an affirmative, if not, what is the alternative? The first idea that is suggested, let us employ properly qualified teachers. But where are they? But few offer themselves.

I think our legislature should establish means whereby competent teachers could be procured. Why not have an institution for the proper education of teachers? and from thence receive a diploma. In my view, until this be done, the progress of education will be slow. Thus far our county board of freeholders have neglected to appoint county examiners, the reasons for which I am unable to state.

Ten schools out of twelve in our township bring about fifteen or twenty dollars per month to the teacher, each. Few of our schools keep any record worthy of note, although frequently reminded by the superintendent to procure a book for that purpose.

The average time of attendance per scholar (that is of the number attending school) is three months in the year; price of tuition \$2.25. Of the one hundred and fifty children in our township who attend school, about fifty are learning English grammar, fifty learning geography, some twelve learning philosophy, fifteen learning algebra and surveying, the remainder learning spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, but the majority at low tide. The increase in attendance of this year over last is owing to a select school. The township has this year opened a public school.

JOSEPH L. BUDD.

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

### WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

If legislating on the subject of school trustees' duties would be of any use, a good service would be rendered to our schools, by requiring them to attend to their business with more fidelity. Part of the trustees of schools in this township are good for nothing as trustees, except to sign occasionally a teacher's order; which, by the way, is an important service to the teacher, for oft times the public money is all he gets on some of his bills. Part of them, however, act worthy of the office of trust committed to them. One of our teachers writes—"I am of opinion the law should be more stringent with regard to the neglect of duty in the minor matters," trusteeship, &c.

Our teachers are improving, which is a favorable sign of

the times. Four of them have, at different periods, taught some considerable length of time in this township. Feeling the need of higher attainments, in order to accomplish what they should, they have been striving to improve. In the latter part of last August, they met at the house of the superintendent, to consider what they could do for each other and for the schools in the township. One resolution of that meeting was, to form a township association of teachers, which has since been done. The association has met three times, holding its meetings on the first Saturday of each month.

They have formed a constitution, &c.; and extend to the superintendents and teachers, in other townships, the invitation to come and improve with them. None but teachers, or those who have been, can become members of the association; and one article of the constitution requires all the members to form themselves into a class or classes of scholars, who shall recite at each monthly meeting of the association on some branch of common school instruction, which the class at a previous meeting shall have agreed upon; and the teacher for the occasion shall be some member of the class, to be chosen on the day of recitation. This rule has, for three meetings, worked admirably. Our recitations, thus far, have been upon the alphabet, oral spelling, and analysing words. How long before we shall take up something else I cannot say; but one thing is quite certain, not one of us will leave this regretting that it was taken up, or that so much time has been bestowed upon it. We will forward you a copy of our constitution, when printed; and we invite you, in your visits through West Jersey, to make arrangements to be present at one of our meetings.

Our school houses form a subject of complaint. Telling you that they are nearly as they have been from time immemorial, will give you a better idea of them than any description I can write. But if the trustees of the several districts would give only the degree of attention to them that farmers must to a house for their pigs, we should have warmer houses in some places, and cleaner ones in others. As to play grounds, our building committees have thought proper not to limit any

child; there being no yard fence around any of our six school houses, and only one of them is shut in from the beasts of the highway, and that is enclosed in an hundred acre field. One of our teachers suggests the enacting of a law which shall enforce proper attention to this matter.

But with better houses without better teachers, and better tools for teachers to work with, we should still be poorly provided for. Better teachers, however, our teachers are trying to make themselves, as shown above. In reference to others, shall we apply a rule given by one in his report to me? "Apply the remedy already in your hands; make the examination what it should be. This making a farce of the examination, often produces a comedy in the school room."

But to make the examination what it should be, would deprive this township and many others, perhaps, of their teachers, and not supply us with any better, until a normal school, or some other institution, or some other means, furnish us with those who are well qualified not only to teach, but to govern and train our children in all that will make them intelligent and virtuous citizens.

During the last six months there has been a change in regard to books. McGuffey's spelling book and series of reading books have been introduced into three of the schools in this township. They have not entirely taken the place of the old ones, but will probably soon do so. Ray's arithmetic, also, is fast taking the place of Pike's, Bennett's, and other inferior ones.

For the last five years I have been engaged in teaching; two and a half years in one school in Gloucester township, and two and a half years in district school No. 6, in this township. Two years ago I proposed to the trustees to teach for so much per scholar, and find all the books, except copies. Convinced of the merits of McGuffey's books, I put them in the place of the old and various kinds the children had been using. It produced a change highly satisfactory to all parties. I mention this, that those who design teaching for life, and are complaining of ill adapted books, and cannot influence trustees and parents to furnish better, that they may know

the only remedy I could find, that is, furnish themselves, as mechanics do, with their own tools, and charge accordingly. One of our present teachers is introducing the books in this way, while the trustees of districts number 1 and 4 are authorizing the introduction of them in another way.

In regard to licensing teachers, one thing troubles me. We are sometimes compelled to license a man, because of his literary attainments, whose moral character we must take on trust, we knowing nothing about that, and he producing no written recommendations, or, if any, only such as may be expressed in the license of some other superintendent, who, it may be, has certified to it simply because it is a part of the certificate given to one who passes for a scholar. If a teacher pass as a scholar, the superintendent would give great offence to refuse giving a license on the ground of not having satisfactory testimonials of character. If he prove to be morally unfit for the office of instructor, he still can take his license where he pleases, and deceive others on our authority; and though we protest, we cannot hinder him. I feel anxious on this matter, because of the great responsibilities involved in the question and the incalculable influence a teacher exerts among his pupils. Cannot legislation do more for us in this particular?

There seems to be one important thing still needed to improve our schools more, that is, a larger amount of money from some source. It is true the townships may raise a sufficiency to make the schools entirely free; but the amount additional to the state appropriations appears to be too large for us to raise. If the state would give \$150,000 there would not be any very great difficulty in establishing, in a short time, entirely free schools. We are trying to make the best possible use of all that is given us for this purpose, and, as it is a power to do good with, we are anxious that it shall be increased. Why not ask another lift from the state?

THOMAS C. ROGERS.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

## BRIDGETON TOWNSHIP.

Having been out of blanks, I make my return without them, considering it of little importance, so you get the facts. I have very little to communicate from last year's report, only we number more children, and the schools are certainly advancing in their studies. We tax ourselves very heavily to support the schools, and the people, with few exceptions, do it cheerfully; and no person that takes any notice of our public schools can help noticing the good results arising from them. We have hundreds of children in our town getting a good English education, that would of necessity have been kept out of school if we had none but private schools, because their parents are unable to pay their schooling. But public schools we must have, and if the legislature will do no more for us we will do it ourselves.

I thought, in connection with the report, I would send a few samples of maps, &c., executed in our public school, with a copy of a monthly publication, written exclusively by the children; also a list of the studies given by the principal. You can judge of their merits. But, knowing you are a great deal better acquainted with the good arising from public schools than I am, I will proceed to my return.

Number of children in the township 775, between the ages of 5 and 18 years. The first district includes 687; of that number 363 are girls, and 324 boys. There are three other districts in the township, two exclusively black or colored. We have in all the townships 60 colored children between 5 and 18. We have expended \$2582.39 for public school purposes. The school in the first district, which in fact includes nearly the whole of the children, has been kept open the whole year, with an average attendance of 320 children, at a cost of about \$1.50 per quarter, including books and stationery. There has been some bills for improvement around



the building, &c. The out districts have been poorly attended to by the trustees; the schools have been kept open about six months, an average attendance of about 50 children; but I shall refer you to the last year's report for the out districts—they are about the same.

I will also refer you to a list of studies furnished by principal of the Bridgeton school, for the studies pursued there.

**LEWIS McBRIDE.**

Accompanying the foregoing report were several beautiful specimens of map drawing, executed by the pupils of the public school at Bridgeton; also a manuscript copy of a newspaper, edited by the pupils, and devoted to the cause of education. For this mark of attention, alike evincing the proficiency of the scholars and the capability of our public schools to afford a suitable education to all who are desirous of attending, the scholars and teachers will accept my thanks.—T. F. KING.

#### **COHANSEY TOWNSHIP.**

The statement herewith shows the general condition of affairs in this township during the past year. The smallness of the township renders it convenient to have but one school district, and all the children are within reach of the house in which the public school is held. At the last town meeting the people voted \$1500 for school purposes, which, with the sum received from the state and the interest of the surplus revenue of the county, makes our annual income about \$1800. Four teachers are employed by the year, at salaries amounting in the aggregate to \$1000. All books and stationery are furnished to the scholars by the township. The money received by me is paid to the trustees of the school, upon their order, and is appropriated by them, after paying the current expenses of the school, to the liquidation of the debt upon the school house.

It is believed that nearly all the children of the township have, at different periods of the year, been inmates of the

school, although the average attendance has not exceeded 180. The teachers have been faithful, and, under their management and the active supervision of the board of trustees, the children have made commendable progress in their studies, and the school has won the general confidence of the community.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

#### DOWNE TOWNSHIP.

In addition to the tabular view of the state of the public schools in our township for the year 1851, I would remark, that two of the districts (Mauricetown and Haley's districts) have become incorporated according to the late act, and have agreed to raise funds, in addition to what they receive from other public sources, sufficient to sustain their schools the whole, or greater part of the year, which we hope will be an inducement for other districts to follow their example.

Mauricetown district has also made arrangements to erect, the ensuing year, a convenient building for the accommodation of the public school; and we have no doubt, when the enterprise shall have been completed, it will aid them in securing well qualified teachers to take charge of the interests of education among them. Some progress has also been made in the introduction of improved books, of a more uniform character, into some of the districts. One district having observed that the children of a neighboring one were much more advanced, though of the same age, has been led to inquire into the cause, and has traced it, in part, to a judicious selection of books of a uniform character. But there is a great deficiency in this particular in many of the smaller districts; hence time and money are wasted for the want of these necessary instrumentalities. How is it possible for a teacher to do as he ought, or as he wishes, let him be ever so well qualified, who enters a school containing forty or fifty pupils having a miscellaneous mass of books, in spelling, reading, arithmetic, &c.? He cannot arrange them in classes, and he is

compelled, from necessity, to devote but a few minutes to the instruction of each scholar. It will be perceived by every discerning mind that a school of fifty scholars, well classed and disciplined, can be better instructed than half the number where this is wanting. On the whole, light is advancing on this subject in our township, and we hope the time is not far distant when every school shall be duly supplied with a uniform series of select books.

WILLIAM BACON.

#### FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

I received the appointment of town superintendent at the annual town meeting, held in March, by which you perceive I can only make an estimated report for the year. I have now 12 schools in full operation, all of which are well supplied with scholars; average number 30 in each school. The two quarters from November to May are generally full.

There has been a general desire for schools in this township the past year. I have opened several during the summer months in places that have never had them before, by which the small children have had an opportunity they could not have had without them. There will probably be an additional sum raised in our township next year.

So far as this part of the country is concerned, it would have been better policy in the legislature to have admitted children at four years, than extending it to eighteen.

What is the law or custom with unexpended balances in the hands of superintendents? should they be thrown into a general fund, or divided by the districts? We have gone on the general fund system. The business of town superintendent was rather unexpectedly placed in my hands, and I have been somewhat at a loss sometimes to know how to act. I would be obliged, if you have any thing whereby I might be enlightened, if you would make it known, as I wish to do the matter about right.

LEONARD LAWRENCE.

## GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

At the commencement of the present year, I divided the township of Greenwich into three districts. The 1st district contains 221 children, the 2d, 469, and the 3d, 84, making the whole number 774. In the 1st district there are three school houses, and there have been three schools taught by females in private houses. In the 2d district there is but one school house, and in the the 3d district they have none, and in consequence have been obliged to send their children to the other district schools. The teachers have been licensed, and are well qualified to instruct. In the 3d district they are making exertions to erect a school house, which I presume they will readily accomplish in time for the next year. The whole amount which has been received by me for the present year, to this time, is \$532.24, consisting of the balance of last year, the state appropriation, and the interest of the surplus fund. There will likewise be, when the tax is collected, \$400 to be added, raised by the township, making in the whole \$932.24. The apportionment to each scholar is \$2.50. The charge for tuition is from \$4.50 to \$2. There has been, the present year, considerable improvement in the qualifications of our teachers; as they have been punctually paid, their services have been assiduously performed. There are in this township more than 70 colored children, who receive their full proportion of the appropriation with the whites, which will soon relieve us from the reproach of having a single individual unable to read or write. The supplement to the school law is liberal in its provisions, and, where we are sufficiently accommodated with school houses, will enable us to carry out a thorough free school system. Had we been so fortunate in the revision of our constitution as to have limited the sessions of our legislature to two or more years, and appropriated the twenty or thirty thousand dollars thus expended to carry out our school system, we should have conferred a great blessing upon the state, and have relieved the people from a heavy tax.

WM. B. EWING.

## HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

I cannot say that our schools are any better than they were last year, but the general interest in education is improving. One new district has been formed, from a part of Deerfield and Hopewell townships, numbering 54 scholars. The inhabitants of that district erected a new school house, 24 by 28 feet, at a cost of about \$400. It is finished in modern style, with desks to accommodate only two scholars at each.

In the 4th district a new school house is being built of unburnt bricks, 26 by 36 feet, two stories high, to be furnished with Mott's iron chairs, estimated to cost about \$1000. It will be finished by the 20th of this month, and the school removed to it, which is now open in the old house in the district.

School district number 5 has voted tax to build a school house next season. Every district in this township will then have a good school house in it, except number 9, which is composed wholly of colored inhabitants. They have a school now open in a private house, taught by a colored man.

There is no improvement among our school teachers from last year, all are respectable; there is not so much deficiency in scholarship as in "ability to teach." Had the last appropriation of our legislature for the benefit of public schools been for the establishment of one or more normal schools, where teachers could learn the art of teaching, I think the public schools would have received more benefit from the money expended than they do now.

GEO. BIDWELL.

## MILLVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Enclosed you will receive the report of the general condition of the schools in this township.

The schools are in active operation in every district, and

I am satisfied are doing well and giving general satisfaction. Teachers, well qualified for their honorable and arduous duties, have been secured in each district, and a healthy tone pervades our entire community, in reference to the important consideration of instructing the youth of the township.

The new law gives general satisfaction. One district is incorporated in accordance with the supplement, and in the ensuing spring every district in the township will be, for the purpose of raising funds for educational objects; in short, a complete "change has come over the spirits" of our people.

E. B. RICHMOND.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

### NEW PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Our schools, you will perceive by the above table, are not very forward, and but a small portion of the children attend school, and even these very unsteadily. The plan of hiring teachers by the month, does not make it their interest to get all the children into the school; whereas, if their emoluments depended upon their exertions to obtain as many children as they could, I know from experience many more children might be collected in school.

The law giving the trustees power over the superintendent, in licensing teachers, has a bad effect. The trustees will hire a teacher, and when it suits their convenience will call upon the superintendent to license him, whether qualified or not. They have employed him, and he must be licensed.

There is another matter that ought to be remedied. The trustees will not take care to make a true report of the number of scholars in the district; they will generally make the number large enough, and commonly too large; it is their interest to do so, and there is no check upon them. The super-

intendent ought to be required to do this, and to be paid for it, or the trustees should make their return under oath.

The school system has not answered the purpose intended, so far as my experience goes. There is not as many children schooled, in proportion to the whole, as was formerly. Thirty or forty years ago our schools were larger and better taught than now.

JOHN LITTELL.

#### RAHWAY TOWNSHIP.

I send you above the report of our township schools for the year; it is as accurate as I can make it. It has been very difficult to ascertain precisely the number of months in which each scholar has attended school. There are several things in the report which need explanation. In the first place, as to the large number of scholars who have attended school less than four months. This is owing to the fact that our largest district, which embraces, indeed, nearly one half of the children in the township, is engaged in building a new school house; and the trustees of the district have been obliged to disband the schools since April last, as no suitable building could in the meantime be procured for their temporary occupancy. This is to be regretted, but seems to be unavoidable. We hope before long to get our new building finished, and again to undertake the work with new vigor. In the next place, as to the small average of time during which the schools have been opened. This has arisen from the difficulty experienced, in quite a number of districts during the summer and fall, in getting good teachers. In some instances this defect is now supplied, and with a very excellent prospect of increased success to the schools. I must also observe, that although the tuition price is put down in the report as heretofore, yet that it applies to only a part of the year. So long as the appropriation in each case lasts the schools are strictly free, as the late law requires. A few of the districts receive enough to be kept free all the year round.

My experience during the year has made it very apparent to me that we have both cause of congratulation and also for renewed energy. We have made decided progress, but there are still hinderances. A very prominent hinderance in the way of complete success, is the need of suitable school houses. In several cases the houses are so small for the large number of pupils attending, that the best furnished teacher can do neither himself nor his pupils justice. It is pleasing, however, to see that there is a laudable desire, at least, to improve in this respect. Old school houses have been refitted, and we hope in a few years to see every district in possession of such a school house as shall be an ornament to the place, and shall comport with the noble object for which it is designed. Another drawback is the want, in a number of cases, of suitable school furniture and apparatus. Some are quite destitute of even suitable maps and blackboards. I consider this a very important defect. In a few instances I have succeeded in urging the trustees to procure a set of outline maps, and, as might be expected, with an evident and immediate good result to the pupils. We suffer greatly, also, from the exceeding difficulty of procuring good teachers. This, indeed, is partly owing to the smallness of the compensation which some of the districts can allow. But, whatever be the cause, it is a main hinderance in the way, and one which a liberal policy must remove before the public school system can effect all the good of which it is capable.

On the other hand, it is very cheering to observe so manifest a progress among our people in right views on the great subject of education. One pleasing indication of this is seen in the erection of our new school house in Franklia district. This, when completed, will be a substantial and handsome brick building, 60 feet by 40, and three stories high. The two upper floors are to be devoted to the schools of the district, and the lower story to be used as a public lecture room. It is the intention of the district to have the interior arrangements fitted up after the most approved models. It will cost about \$8000. But an indication of progress, not less gratifying, is the fact that this enterprise has secured the steady and



hearty cöoperation of all the inhabitants of the district. The unanimity with which the tax was voted to carry through such a project shows that the subject of education has taken a strong hold on the minds of our people. I cannot but hope that the neighboring district will, within a year, follow this good example. But I will not weary you with further details. You see that while we are still at a good distance from the right standard, yet, on the whole, the year just closed gives us cheering signs of encouragement.

CHAS. K. IMBRIE.

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## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

### DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP.

The public schools show education in a low state, nearly all the more advanced scholars attending other schools, which are well conducted and in high repute. I am not able to state the number studying the different branches, and various other particulars queried after, in consequence of the deficiency of several of the reports; and this deficiency is caused mainly by the district trustees and teachers not being supplied with copies of the law, and the State Superintendent's requirements under it. I do not know of more than one copy of the old law and instructions in the hands of trustees, and I have not seen the instructions under the new law. I called on the county collector for them, as directed, and was informed he had never seen them. In regard to school houses, there is scarce a house in the township that, strictly speaking, belongs to the district. The district trustees use the houses by permission from the legal owners, and in most cases some of the trustees are owners.

There does not seem to be any particular system of instruction, and, as for books, there is such an endless variety,

that teachers cannot classify to advantage. This is a subject that demands the attention of parents, as the trustees have not funds to use for this purpose. True the law authorizes the trustees to say what books shall be used; but, unless parents are willing to cooperate and do their part, no important change can be made. In many instances parents seem to think the state has taken the responsibility of educating their children off their shoulders, and therefore give themselves no further concern about the matter; and the consequence is, our district schools have not kept pace with the improvements of the age: many of our most intelligent citizens think they are retrograding, and that the idea of having free schools, with funds barely sufficient to give each child one quarter's tuition in a year, is doing more harm than the money does good.

BENJAMIN I. LORD.

#### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

In compliance with requirements of the 13th section of the act to establish public schools, relative to the duty of town superintendents, this, my second report, is respectfully submitted.

At our town meeting, last March, the question was asked, how much money are we entitled by law to raise? when it was unanimously resolved that one thousand dollars should be assessed for school purposes. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that, according to the 4th section of the school act, we were limited to \$700. This, together with the amount raised by districts, and received from the state and surplus revenue, realizes for the support of the schools of this township \$1825.86, which, by comparing with my last report, shows an increase of nearly one thousand dollars; conclusive evidence to induce me to again report "progress" in the condition of our schools.

Of the twelve districts of the township, but one, either through carelessness or from a spirit of indifference, improved the advantage of becoming incorporated. In this district that

spirit which animated our pilgrim fathers has, as it were, incited them to noble deeds; and they have made a trial of the benefits bestowed upon them by our wise legislators last winter, raising sufficient money by tax to open the doors of the school room, and to extend the blessings of our public school system to all, whether bond or free, rich or poor; all have the privilege of entering and preparing themselves for future usefulness.

I would however remark, that the \$500 raised in this district, the larger part, owing to the fact of its being an extensive manufacturing village, as are nearly all in this part of the state, was paid by a few individuals; yet, without murmuring, they have nobly sustained the free school principle: and, as far as I am acquainted, its results, during the short space of time it has been in operation, has far exceeded the expectation of its most sanguine friends.

Although I have not heard a dissenting voice in this township to the principle of free schools, yet it is the general opinion that a larger head or poll tax should be laid upon each individual, that the burthen of supporting our schools may not become too heavy upon the rich nor too easy upon the poor, but that all may assist in contributing to their support, according to their several ability.

I have endeavored to comply, as near as my statistics afford me the information, with the form of the blanks you sent me; but as they are limited in their requirements, I send you a general view, as obtained by me during the current year.

I have yet to complain of the qualifications of some of our teachers. It is greatly to be regretted that men so illy qualified for their post have been selected to conduct the education of our children. The time has scarcely yet past when teaching was supposed to be a calling which any one could at any time take up. The man who failed in business, and knew nothing else to which he could so readily turn his hands, imagined himself fully qualified to "teach the young idea how to shoot" if he could only read a little, write any sort of a hand, cypher as far as the "rule of three, and spell

correctly book in hand, so as to be sure not to miss when hearing the class. Even the foreigner coming to our shores, with but a stammering pronunciation of our tongue, was often thought the most worthy candidate for the schoolmaster's chair; and deficiency in learning, in correct enunciation and emphasis, was fully compensated, in the estimation of most, by his dexterous use of the ferrule or birch.

Although the inhabitants generally are somewhat awakened from that almost fatal lethargy which has so long pervaded the minds of the community in relation to the condition of the common schools, they are not willing, as in days gone by, to intrust the care of their children to those who, "having become too old and infirm to take care of the pigs, are sent to take care of the children;" yet they do not manifest as deep an interest in the choice of their teacher as they should, knowing that the welfare of their children, their influence and standing in society, their future usefulness, and in fact their all, depend in a great measure upon those impressions which they receive in the school room.

In the selection of men to take the charge of business of any other nature, every precaution is taken to ascertain whether the candidate possesses the qualifications and skill requisite for the faithful and profitable discharge of incumbent duties. This we consider the part of wisdom. But in the employment of those who are to educate and train the youthful mind, and fit the untutored and ignorant child of to-day, for the virtuous, intelligent, and useful citizen of to-morrow, a far different course has been pursued.

In examining the schools, I find that where they have been successful in the selection of teachers, and obtain those qualified to discharge the faithful responsibility which devolves upon the faithful teacher, that all other obstacles have proportionably diminished; children attend more regularly, there is a deeper interest manifested in the welfare of the school, parents visit the school room, suitable books are provided, and, in general, all things relative to the condition of the school assume an encouraging aspect.

If so much, then, depends upon the teacher, does it not

become the duty of the state to provide for the maintenance and support of a normal school, whereunto that abundance of raw material which we now possess might resort, to become better qualified to discharge the duties of the school room?

In perusing the history of the rise and progress of the public school system in other states, I find that that interest, which has finally wrought such a great change, commenced with the establishment of normal schools and teachers' seminaries. Profiting, then, by the experience of others, why is it that New Jersey, when she can boast of more than any other state in the Union, is so backward in providing those means for improving her common schools, which her citizens and the improvement of the age so earnestly demand?

We cannot, however, expect to educate the mass in so short a period; the task of educating the immortal mind cannot be accomplished in a month or year; yet if New Jersey continues those laudable efforts in carrying on and completing the reform which she has already commenced, she may ere long

"boast as great  
As any other sister state."

JAMES B. BOUCHER.

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

### ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP.

Having been chosen superintendent of public schools in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, I do, in accordance with my duty, submit the following report:

The number of whole districts in this township is fifteen and seven parts, which, together with portions of adjacent townships, form whole districts, numbering twenty-two un-

der my supervision. Of this number twelve have been kept open during the whole year, and eight have been open but a part of the time, for the reason that they were not able to obtain and support a competent teacher. Two others have been building new school houses, and have had no school; these buildings, however, are now near completion, and will be suitable and comfortable houses for the districts.

The condition of the schools at the present time is encouraging. Many of them are in a flourishing state, under the care of competent teachers and attentive trustees; others, and in more retired portions of the township, are not so prosperous, on account of the lack of interest felt by the people generally, or the parents more particularly, in the progress of education. The trustees are mostly incompetent or unwilling to perform the duty required of them by law; consequently we see the educational interest languish, the school small, and an inferior teacher employed.

The whole number of children in the township is twelve hundred and fifty-seven. Of this number about an average of two-thirds attend school; four-fifths are learning the primary branches in nine of the district schools: in connection with these, geography, grammar, and history are taught.

The terms of tuition in most of the district schools are, two dollars per quarter for the primary branches, and fifty cents extra for any of the higher branches; but some of the districts employ their teachers by the month, and pay them according to their agreement.

The number of teachers at this time employed in the township is fourteen. Of these only one has been refused a license; four others were licensed only to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, that being all that was required in the district that employed them. The remainder are amply qualified; some four or five are excellent scholars and moral men, and every way well qualified to accomplish with credit their arduous duties. The number of female teachers is three, and all are adults, but not past the meridian of life. The general character of the teachers is good, and their morality I have endeavored to be cautious about ascertaining;

their qualifications generally have borne a fair test. One thing we have to lament, it is that many of the school teachers are not permanent, or do not intend to make it a permanent business, but only attend to it so as to facilitate their entering some other avocation at a more auspicious season.

Another grand difficulty we have to contend with is the want of uniformity in the school books, and until some mode is adopted to accomplish that end, we must still labor on as before. As it now is, no definite mode of teaching can be successful.

The condition of the school houses is as follows: four are built of stone, and are one story high, with one room, and in a good state of repair; eight are built of wood, and are comfortable and in a good condition; the remainder are old, and mostly ill fitted for the purpose for which they are used: some of them are too much dilapidated to be comfortable as stables, yet the children are sent to them, as the only place to obtain their limited education.

The number of visits I have made to the different schools is thirty-two; and this I have had to do alone, as but few of the trustees show any interest in the matter; and were it not for the interest I feel in the schools, the visiting would be a sorry task indeed.

The amount of funds received for school purposes this year is \$1049.04. This has been apportioned according to the number of children in the several districts, and paid out upon a written order of the trustees, quarterly or otherwise, as was required, but for no purpose except to pay for teaching.

Considering every disadvantage that we have encountered, there has been some improvement in most of our common schools during the past year. In my estimation there seems to be a more vigorous impulse given to the cause of education in nearly every part of the township, and as soon as we can see the people generally wake up, and give the cause their encouragement, we will see the dawning of a better day.

C. BARTOLETTE.

## EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

In my report I include only the children that are taught in our township. There is a number of children who reside in my township, and were returned to me, but were taught out of the township, which I do not report. Our school districts are cut up so small, that nearly one half of them are not able to keep a school open more than half the time, and are generally supplied by teachers of the lowest class. I think it would be well if the legislature would enact a law declaring that each district should contain at least 100 children between the age of 5 and 18 years. We would then be able to abolish a part of the district, and enable the remainder to keep open their schools the whole time, and conducted by the best of teachers. By the passage of such an act, I think we would be advancing the interest of the poorer part of our state. I also beg leave to say, that I think the public money should be apportioned among the several counties in the ratio of the number of children actually taught. We suffer from the present mode of distribution.

JACOB S. MANNERS.

## KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP.

There has been received from the school fund \$297.24, as above stated, which together with the interest of the surplus revenue (which was ordered to be put to the use of schools), not yet received, will be about \$228, making an aggregate of \$525.24, exceeding the appropriation of last year by \$325.34. The excess of appropriation has given life and vigor to the schools, and it is easy to observe the improvement since last year. The schools have been (and will be) better attended, and in some cases the trustees have obtained better teachers. On the whole, our schools are in a more prosperous condition than heretofore.

Our greatest difficulty at present is the want of good



school houses, and located in the most convenient places in the different districts. About one half of our school houses are unfit for use, on account of their dilapidated condition, to say nothing of their ill constructed and unseemly appearance. This is known and felt by all, and the question has been raised in all such districts, how shall we remedy this defect? Why, by erecting a new and convenient edifice. How are the funds to be raised? Some say by voluntary subscription, others say the law authorizes us to become incorporated, and raise the money by direct taxation upon the persons and property of the district, which is strenuously objected to by others; and so the matter drops. Allow me to suggest, that I believe the late supplement to the law, so far as relates to the incorporation of districts, is uncalled for, and has a tendency to retard the improvement of school houses (as above stated), and that it would not, if put in practice, operate equally (in regard to benefit and expense) on the inhabitants of said districts, for the reason (in the country especially) it is agreed by all a good house and school convenient to a farm or lot enhances the value of said property; and is proved by the fact, that every person offering such property for sale will set out in their advertisements (in describing its good properties) that it is convenient to a good school. This admitted, those situated in the extreme end or corner of a school district (many of the districts large) would have many disadvantages in comparison with those convenient. It would not raise the value of their property, and it would not be so convenient for them to send to school at all seasons of the year, and sometimes not at all, on account of bad roads. Some have to cross fields and forests, and the distance too great to make it practicable for small children, while those convenient would not be subject to these inconveniences. Yet such persons would be compelled to contribute a full share. It is true it requires a large vote to carry out these measures. Nevertheless such is the law, and affords matter for discussion, and those to be benefited will listen to nothing else, consequently our school houses remain as they are.

ISAAC R. SROPE.

## READINGTON TOWNSHIP.

*My data* are entirely insufficient to make out a complete report. I have made the schedule as complete as possible from the brief and imperfect returns which I have received, supplying what deficiencies I could from the necessarily limited statistics which I have been able to collect when visiting schools. There are no registers (except such as are the private property of the teachers) in any of the schools; and; as teachers are continually changing their location there are no means of obtaining even an approximation, to the number of children taught, or who have attended school for any given number of months during the present year. The number of children taught in our schools is larger than in former years: the average in our twelve schools (eleven districts) is probably over four hundred. The inhabitants being mostly an agricultural population, the larger boys are kept at work on the farm during the spring and summer months, and attend school only in the autumn and winter. The trustees of some of the schools, in accordance with the wishes of the people, have appropriated part of their quota of public moneys in such manner as to have free schools for part of the summer and part of the winter, making in the intermediate time pay schools.

The board of chosen freeholders not having appointed examiners, the duty of examining teachers has devolved upon the superintendent, who, since the 14th of April last, has examined four female and eighteen male teachers, of which number two were rejected on account of incapacity. Of the whole number examined, fifteen are natives of New Jersey, four of Connecticut, one of Massachusetts, one of New York, and one of England. Of those rejected, one is a native of New Jersey and the other of Connecticut. A majority of the people of this township are decidedly in favor of free schools, though not so favorable to the present system. A larger appropriation from the revenues of the state towards this object, even if it be necessary to levy a tax for the support of

the state government, would better meet the wishes of the people of this township.

One half of the teachers of this township attended the teachers' institute, held at Somerville in November last, with manifest benefit to them and their pupils. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when state appropriations will enable us to hold an institute annually in every county of our state.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

#### TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP.

During the past year there has been a sensible increase of interest in the cause of education throughout our township. No new school houses have been erected, but the old ones have been made more comfortable and pleasant, and are having added to their inner adornments a map of the county, furnished by the liberality of the board of chosen freeholders. There is also a commendable desire to adopt the improvements of the day.

I beg leave, in this report, to express my satisfaction with the provisions of the late supplement to the school law, as calculated to give efficiency and permanency to our districts, with the exception, however, of section seventh. This section, if construed literally, requires a thing utterly impracticable, unless there is sufficient money appropriated by the state and township to make the schools free for at least nine months of the year, as otherwise there is not sufficient money in hand to pay the teacher until the month of December. I have felt it to be my duty to disregard the provision of this section of the law, under the conviction that to enforce it would at once engender strifes, embarrass teachers, and, in other ways, work injury to the cause of common schools. I sincerely hope the present legislature will repeal this section, or pass an act "explaining it away."

It has long been my opinion, rather strengthened by continued observation and experience, that the law allows chil-

dren school money at too early an age. There is a disposition to locate districts and school houses and arrange schools with reference to the wants mere infants, rather than to those of youth better fitted to derive solid advantage from attendance upon school. It is the opinion, I believe of the best judges in the matter, that six or seven is a more suitable age than five, for children to enter the district school: and it seems unwise to devote so much of the funds of the state to a class of persons so incompetent to derive very great profit from it. A bill for an appropriation for the purpose of taking care of small children whose parents desire merely to get them out of their way, would be rejected with contempt by the legislature; and yet no small portion of its noble appropriation is, in fact, absorbed in the attainment of that very end. This opinion has been formed with reference to no particular district or township, but to every part of the state from which I have been able to get information.

ARTHUR B. NOLL.

#### WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

In making my remarks upon the general character of the schools in West Amwell, I think the report will not agree with my views of recommendations heretofore made. The schools which are taught within the township are numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. In numbers 3 and 4 the teachers have been hired by the trustees of the districts, and paid from the public funds, making the schools free in both of the districts during the seven months which precede the present one. One of the districts, number 3, reports 72 scholars in West Amwell, and about 10 in Hopewell, Mercer county, and the school has averaged, as per report, about 16. Number 4 reports 84 scholars, and the average about 13. The teacher of number 3 was engaged at \$50 per quarter, and all the district invited to send their children, with the result as above. Thus you perceive the price per quarter has exceeded \$3, and in district number 4 it has cost the public almost \$4 per quarter to educate the children of that district.

In districts numbers 1 and 2 the houses have been crowded with children, and far more attention paid to the cause of education. Number 1 receives a number of children from Delaware township, and number 2 about half her scholars from East Amwell, which are not included in this report. Thus, you perceive, the free schools have been very sparingly attended, while those where the teachers receive pay from the patrons or supporters of the schools have been well attended; which is a true statement of the case. But perhaps there are other causes, better imagined than given in detail.

The inhabitants of West Amwell, at their last annual town meeting, appeared spirited about schools, and all spoke in high terms of the additional school fund, and raised a very decent amount in the township by tax for the support of public schools; and it is a very popular idea that the tax raised upon bonds and mortgages should be applied exclusively to school funds within the townships; but my opinion is, that the system of enforcing a tax exclusively for the support of schools will not be the proper way to nurture the important cause, unless there could be a fund in some way raised therefrom for the indigent scholars within the township. And this system involves another difficulty, which is, making the distinction.

I believe the people are awaking in general to the importance of the subject, and feel an ardent desire that every session of the legislature will do something to advance the cause in which we are all so deeply interested, or at least in removing any and all obstacles that tend to impede its progress.

In making the foregoing humble remarks, I have endeavored to lay before you in the plainest manner the facts, and hope that the legislature, in their assembled wisdom, will improve their time, or at least a portion of it, in deliberating upon this important subject.

N. V. YOUNG.

## MERCER COUNTY.

## EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Being chosen superintendent last spring, I then received assurances that \$1858.26 might be expected for distribution during the present year; I therefore apportioned said sum to 868 children, the number returned, and authorized the trustees of each district to draw quarterly, in proportion to the several numbers returned. Seven districts, out of twelve, are likely to make four quarterly terms, and have drawn accordingly; the remaining five are likely to make no more than three terms, and have drawn their funds accordingly.

In answering the above drafts, for the purpose of giving satisfaction and preventing confusion, I have advanced payment out of my private funds, which has given satisfaction to the people and energy to the schools.

I have visited some of the districts once each quarter, and others not so frequent, but I have examined into the condition of all, and am prepared to say that nearly all have been well conducted and numerous attended by scholars. Eleven male teachers have been employed, at salaries ranging from sixty to one hundred dollars per quarter. Two female teachers have been employed part of the year, at from thirty to fifty dollars per quarter. The trustees have endeavored, in some instances, to stipulate with teachers for a certain amount per quarter, which I think more economical than to pay \$2 per quarter when the schools are likely to be very full. However, we have no complaining or murmuring, but the expression of general satisfaction and friendly feeling in reference to school arrangements.

In conclusion, I confess that this is no more than a mere apology for a report, and while I ask indulgence, all the reason I can offer is that the time which I had allotted for the purpose of making out my report in detail has been severely cold and my health exceedingly feeble; and, if I can

do any thing in future to atone for past neglect, I am not only willing to try, but it will give me great satisfaction if by any sacrifice of service I may contribute to the promotion of education, which under the divine sanction is a great blessing.

R. E. MORRISON.

#### EWING TOWNSHIP.

Our schools are, perhaps, as well attended as those of other townships, yet there is a lamentable want of attention on the part of parents and guardians to see that the children attend regularly, and also to enforce the duty of being prepared for recitation when there. If children are not made to feel the necessity of obeying the laws of school, they cannot be expected to make that progress that will be creditable to the teacher or beneficial to the scholar. In some of our schools there is manifestly great improvement, especially in spelling, reading, and writing; my own opinion is, that if there could be some means devised to lead those who, from their relation to the children, must desire their best interest, to attend at least the examination of the school at the close of each quarter, they would feel a deeper interest in the education of our children and youth; but those matters that we are least familiar with have least of our regard or our attention. The teachers complain that none come to look or listen, and thereby encourage both the teacher and the scholar.

Our school houses are all comfortable. In one district they have built a new house, which, when finished according to design, will be an ornament, and I hope a pattern for others to follow. There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the school law. There is no doubt room for improvement, in what particular it would not become me to say; but I hope that those authorized to amend and revise will so amend as to make the means of education accessible to all, and thereby leave no excuse for remaining ignorant. We have three male

and two female teachers, varying in age from eighteen to fifty years; they are generally qualified for their stations.

RALPH V. QUICK.

#### PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

In addition to my statistical report, I deem it necessary to say but little. You will be pleased to learn that the cause of education seems to be growing more and more important in the estimation of the inhabitants of Princeton township. At the last annual town meeting, a sum of money, equal to one dollar for every child capable of attending school, was voted to be raised by tax. I have no reason to believe that our people will not do all that the cause demands, so far as raising money is concerned. The principal number of children, and the principal amount of money raised and distributed, are embraced within one district (number 6) of the township. That district embraces the greater part of the borough of Princeton.

A very small portion of the children of this district attend the public district school. There are many other schools—some for girls, some for boys, some mixed. Some of these schools are under the control of religious denominations, and are generally called parochial schools.

When I assumed the office of town superintendent, I found that my predecessors, who were educated and highly respectable men, had been in the habit of distributing the public money among these church schools proportionably with the public schools, and that such distribution appeared to be not only acquiesced in, but preferred by the inhabitants. The friends and patrons of the several parochial schools united in voting a tax at the town meeting, as before mentioned, with the expectation, as I am assured and believe, that those schools should receive their proportion of the school money, according to the mode of distribution hitherto adopted.

I have been somewhat embarrassed in ascertaining my duty in distributing the public money. The construction



given to the 12th section of the school law, by the Attorney General and by the State Superintendent, restricting the provisions of that section to the society of Friends and to those schools which were organized prior to the passage of the act of 1846, seems not to be acquiesced in by the friends of parochial schools.

As the number of those friendly to such schools within district number 6 is large, and as they, by reason of their number, as well as their influence, are entitled to a respectful consideration, I feel it to be my duty to make mention of them in this report, hoping that the legislature will do what you have heretofore asked to be done, namely, declare definitely what is the meaning of the said 12th section, so as to save the expense and avoid the evils of resorting to courts of law to attain that object, and relieve town superintendents from this source of embarrassment.

I do not know that I can better present the points of difference growing out of the 12th section of the school law, than by stating the several positions assumed by the friends and patrons of parochial schools, when urging their claim to a share of the school money, which are briefly the following :

1. That the society of Friends is not the only religious denomination whose church discipline provides for the establishment of schools and election of trustees.
2. Such being the case, it is both unequal and unjust to deny the benefits of the 12th section to other denominations, while they are granted to the society of Friends.
3. That it is contrary to the spirit and reason of the law to limit the provisions of said section to those schools that were organized prior to the act of 1846 ; and that the principle of construction, as laid down by our supreme court in parallel cases, as found in *The State v. Stites*, 1 *Green* 176, and *Perrine v. Farr*, 1 *Zabriskie* 364, if applied to this section, will not favour, but forbid such restriction.
4. That our legislature, in inserting this 12th section in the law of 1837, and again in the law of 1846, have manifested a favorable consideration for schools organized under

the supervision of religious denominations ; and that, without some such provision in favor of church schools, the present system of common schools would probably never have been adopted.

5. That when, in furtherance of the cause of education, a community, or a portion of a community, prefer to send their children to those primary schools which are under the supervision of their church, the patrons of such schools ought not to be denied their just quota of public school money ; on the contrary, such denial, especially to citizens who are taxed to raise such school money, is a flagrant act of injustice, and manifestly tends to hinder the permanent prosperity of the present school system.

6. That while the patrons of parochial schools claim their proportion of the public money, and prefer such schools for the sake of religious instruction, which in some cases are excluded from the state schools, they do not desire to wage war against the schools under the control of the state ; on the contrary, they would leave the people free to send their children to schools organized by the church or by the state, as circumstances might render advisable, so that both the friends of parochial and of common schools may help forward the cause of education without conflict, both contributing and both receiving their just proportion of the public school money.

7. That the legislature ought to remove from the statute any indefinite or ambiguous terms which lead to different constructions and ministrations of the law in different places, and ought to enlarge, rather than restrict the rights of conscience in promoting the cause of education.

8. That the foregoing view of the subject is not sectarian ; on the contrary, the law, as restricted to the single denomination of the Friends, becomes sectarian, partial, and unequal. We claim equality among all denominations. The Methodists, the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Catholics, and all other religious denominations, are entitled to equal privileges and equal rights of conscience with the Friends ; and the latter sect do not desire to have it otherwise.

9, That there is no incompatibility between these two classes of schools, *viz.* those organized under churches and those organized as common schools. Both may flourish together in the same neighborhood, or in different neighborhoods. The whole population will enter upon the cause of education; some under the one form, and some under the other, and thereby more money will be contributed, more children will be at school, and a more cordial support will be insured to the system of primary education throughout our state.

I desire to add only one word more to this report. In section 7th of the act of 1851, the schools in the several districts are required to be maintained as free schools. Some doubts are entertained whether the schools of religious denominations, established under the 12th section of the act of 1846, are not also required to be free. I think this matter should be cleared of all doubt.

O. H. BARTINE.

#### TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

From the statement herewith sent, it will be perceived that less than one-third of the children of this city have attended the public schools; nearly as many again would attend, but for the want of room. We have two academies, both constructed of brick, one containing eight rooms and the other four rooms; they were built expressly for public schools. We rent two other rooms, which are intended for primary rooms, and have one other room for the colored children; each room will average about sixty-five scholars. Great care has been taken for the selection of proper locations and other conveniences. We have two male, and thirteen female teachers, all every way competent, and manifest by their strict attention a great degree of interest in behalf of the pupils under their charge. We have recently been deprived of a very estimable teacher (Miss Mitchell) who was removed by death, after a short illness; with that exception, a good degree of health has prevailed throughout. The aca-

deputy, in first ward, has received a valuable present, during the past summer, from our late worthy town superintendent (Doctor Skelton) of a well selected library of 200 volumes of choice works, which is highly appreciated. Additions are continually being made thereto by the pupils, and no doubt ere long it will prove a great benefit to the schools. Great care has been taken for the comfort and convenience of the schools; frequent visits have proven beneficial. A small addition to our funds would afford ample means to school all those who might apply for admission; and I would suggest the propriety of your recommending the legislature to have the law amended in such a manner that every tax payer shall contribute something towards the support of the schools; by which means, in order to make them free, they may be carried on without resorting to a levy, which I very much fear will have to be made, and without which many children will be deprived of admission.

I would here state, that I think the ages for admission should be changed, so as to read from 6 or 7 to 18, instead of 5 to 18 years. Several years' experience with the government of public schools leads me to believe, as it must every candid mind, that five years of age is too young. Another amendment I would suggest, namely, that the several town superintendents make out and transmit, semi-annually, on the first of April and October, to the State Superintendent a report. By having their accounts balanced at such periods, it will prove very beneficial, and enable their successors (who are almost annually being changed) to make up their reports without any difficulty. I mention the above dates because, on or about the first of April, the town superintendents and teachers are to report and have their accounts settled with the several township committees, and by the first of October they will either have or know the receipts for the year. Much improvement yet remains to be made in our public schools; and it is to be hoped, that through the multiplicity of suggestions offered, that some simple mode may be discovered that will remedy the evils that now exist in many of them.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

## NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

The statement sent fails entirely to exhibit the real amount of moneys that will be raised and applied to school purposes this year in the township of North Brunswick. Nor does the statement for last year (1850), in your annual report, exhibit the truth in this respect. There was \$1307.82 applied last year, instead of "\$653.91." Not less than \$6000 will be devoted to the great and good cause this year in this township. At our last town meeting (April 1851), a tax of \$3 for every scholar reported in 1850 was ordered, which, if collected, would amount to \$7920. The allotment to this township for 1851, from the state fund, is \$1409.38; so that if there was no loss upon the township tax, the whole available amount would be \$8729.38. By this you will observe that I make a large allowance for loss when I speak of \$6000.

Here is a difficulty. You are misled, and if it occurs generally throughout the state, the legislature has but slim knowledge of the condition of its school finances. The cause seems this—the township tax is not fully due, and therefore not collected before the 20th or 22d of December, while the town superintendent's report must be made by the 15th of December. The law requires that he shall read his report to the State Superintendent at the "next annual town meeting." But, to give a fair and true account of school affairs, he must then (under present circumstances) read a very different report. Again, his four visits to the districts are now made within eight months, to meet the demand of the law on the 15th of December. How, then, does he represent in his report the remaining four months, save by anticipation? To remove these difficulties, it seems to me that a year should intervene. The report I now make should be made December 15, 1852. I act upon precedents. There may be others

elsewhere; I do not see how ours can be exactly right. The 1st district (North Brunswick) has become incorporated under the law of last winter, under the name "the North Brunswick Public School." At a district meeting, duly called and numerously attended, the trustees were ordered to appropriate the whole apportionment that would fall to us to the erection of a building for a public free school (reserving a sufficient amount for the immediate need of a school near the steamboat landing), and authorized them also to borrow \$2000, should it be necessary. As usual, the brunt of work has fallen upon me. However, we have secured a good plan, completed the drawings and specifications, and made contracts for a building 40 by 80, and three stories high, to be finished by the 1st of July next. This, when in operation, will materially affect the school statistics of North Brunswick. That point of the law which requires moneys to be paid "to free schools in which scholars are taught free of charge" has been insisted upon, and I am happy to say carefully obeyed. The result is an addition already of nearly 300 scholars to the list of those who have been taught. In some cases among the country schools the number of scholars has nearly doubled. The perfect result will only be seen when the school in this city shall have been fully organized. The experiment of a free school law is not yet complete in New Jersey; its workings, so far as can be seen yet in this township, seem to point to the fact that \$9 per scholar is a sufficient township *township* tax, and if the state fund could by any means be made to equal it, or even to approach it, the success of a free school system in our state would be complete. The amount of \$344,166 for a state to appropriate to schools, will hardly be considered at this day extravagant; yet, if our legislators had the funds, I doubt whether they would dare to make such an appropriation. I would, in conclusion, respectfully call your attention to the difficulty first referred to, arising from the fact, that the school year and the *financial* year do not correspond in this township, and probably in many other townships throughout the state. I find, upon looking back for three or four years, that the same mis-

representation (certainly no fault of yours) has occurred as regards the amount of money raised and applied. Only the apportionment to this township of the state fund is exhibited. If this is all that is required, the present arrangement is good enough. Is this sufficient?

DAVID BISHOP.

**PERTH AMBOY TOWNSHIP.**

It would afford me much pleasure to enter into the question of general education in New Jersey, to show the advantages of her free schools, and mark their direct influence upon the happiness and prosperity of succeeding generations. But this course, generally adopted by town superintendents, would not only be an unmerciful tax upon your time and patience, but tend to swell your state report to an immense size. As the official guardian of the state schools, it will be your especial care, doubtless, to direct attention to a higher standard of mental culture, and to assist in maturing, by every prudent and lawful means, the system of free schools, so recently commenced among us. In the prosecution of this noble object, permit me to wish you the greatest success, that it may be said that our schools are equal, if not superior to any in the Union.

It becomes my duty to confine my remarks in this annual exhibit to the condition and wants of the school under my supervision. This school, I am happy to say, presents a gradual increase of attendance during the past year, but still it is not as great as could be desired; for out of five hundred and sixty-five, between the age of 5 and 18, there are only two hundred and thirty in average per quarter. This number ought to be greatly augmented, as there are multitudes of children in our midst attending no schools but those of vice, living in habitual idleness, and growing up in almost profound ignorance. The number just entering upon the duties of practical life who can scarcely read or write, I am not prepared to report; but I am satisfied, from observation, that

the number is very considerable. The responsibility of this state of things must rest somewhere. While it is the natural right of every child to be educated, and the right of every citizen to see that it is accomplished, and while the means of acquiring knowledge are within the reach of all, no parent or guardian can legitimately deprive his child of this inheritance. The natural talent or capacity to acquire the elements of education is not confined to any class in society, Providence has diffused this gift with unsparing hand among all; and there is no doubt but that many who habitually absent themselves from the school, for various causes, might be eminently successful in life, and raised to honor, respectability, and reward. It is a sin of no small magnitude for parents and guardians to keep their children from the school for trivial causes; to allow them to remain at home to earn a few shillings; to run the streets and frequent shops and oyster houses; to congregate on the docks and open fields, and to indulge in loose habits, ending in profligacy and ruin.

Some internal improvements were made last spring in the old court house for the comfort and convenience of the younger portion of the school. An effort was made at the last township meeting to divide the district, but it failed. The intention was to have built or purchased a house on the newly formed district. As the township is quite small, I would not advocate the division at present, but would take this occasion to recommend the erection of a new building in the most central part of the city, of sufficient dimensions and convenience for the accommodation of the whole district. The present house is entirely too antiquated and inconvenient for the times. I would suggest that this new edifice contain three sections, primary, middle, and academic. Let each division be subdivided into two grades, according to the advancement of the pupils, and all under the eye and instruction of the appropriate teacher. Such an arrangement would have the advantages of a more thorough classification of study, and more strict attention to the mental and moral discipline of the school. Let unity of feeling and harmony of action prevail, and such an enterprise might soon be accomplished.



The teachers of the school, four in number, as far as I have been able to discover, have faithfully attended to the instruction of the children committed to their charge. The pupils have been publicly examined, in the presence of the superintendent and visitors, in the several departments of study with great satisfaction. The blackboard exercises are freely used, and every branch of education taught is illustrated, and every scholar made to demonstrate knowledge as it is acquired. A new set of maps are much needed for the benefit of those whose attention is turned to the study of geography.

There are some fifteen or twenty children of color in this district. An effort was made, but without success, to benefit them by our free school system. Part of the public money of right belongs to them, and they should not in justice be deprived of it. I trust in future some means will be devised to extend to them the advantages of a common school education. I am happy to add, that while they are not found in our free school, some attention is given to their education on the sabbath day. A sunday school has been established at Combination Hall, where an average number of 35 colored children are regularly taught.

JACOB P. FORT.

#### PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP.

I herein forward to you the returns of the schools in Piscataway township for the present year. There are in this township twelve districts and two parts of districts. Returns were punctually made by the trustees from all of them; and in the most of them schools have been taught by competent teachers during the year, and in two of them they have had school best part of the year. They are building new school houses, under the late statute, that will be an honor to the district; they are to cost five hundred dollars each, built of wood, in the Gothic style of architecture, and finished in a workmanlike manner. Although some complain of the heavy taxes, yet it will add to the value of their property all it will

cost them, besides the convenience of having a good and respectable school house. It is true that in some places there are school houses that the farmers would not use for stables; and yet, with all their wealth, they are willing to send their children there to obtain an education, exposed to the dampness of the storm and the severity of the cold.

The most of the school houses in this township (when those two are complete) are respectable and comfortable. In the village of Newmarket, for eight months in the year, we have two schools, one male, and one female, the house having two apartments for that purpose. Since April last, eleven teachers have been examined; they are all of them yet teaching the same schools, except two. The schools at present are well attended, and all in operation but one, where they are building a new house. It is my universal practice to visit each school at least once each quarter, to examine the school, and deliver at the close a short lecture. I find it to be beneficial, both to the teacher and the pupils.

There ought to be some means devised by which more of our own citizens might be induced to prepare for school teaching. Those who come among us from a distance may be well qualified; but they are not initiated into our habits and customs, and some of them come but for a season, so that by the time they get adapted to the people they leave; those who stay make the best of teachers. If some measures could be devised to encourage those of our own citizens, I think it would be for the good of education among us and throughout the state.

WALTER B. GILLETT.

#### SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

In relation to our public schools, I would state that great improvement is being made. Since the establishing the present law, parents, teachers and children, and philanthropists, all, with a few exceptions, feel encouraged, that under the present law much good will be promoted. From my own ob-

servation, a new aspect of things has already taken place. Competent teachers are obtained, new school houses have been erected, old ones repaired, proper books are selected for the wants of the schools, and every thing bids fair for New Jersey's schools to rise to the elevation of those in the eastern states. Had I time to spare, I would enter more largely into the subject of our public schools, but the afflictions of my family are such as to forbid my spending only a few moments more.

I look upon the education of the rising generation as one of the most important concerns of the republic; and as the public schools of the United States are at this time giving a greater influence than the pulpit and press, I would recommend that our legislators continue to think and act upon this all important subject till every parent be compelled to think more of the cultivation of the minds of their children than upon matter. It is by public schools that the blessings of those who struggled in the cause of our country's independence have been transmitted; to them, and them alone. In them our Washington, Franklin, and Sherman received their wisdom, knowledge, and judgment.

I am sorry to say we have those around us that do not feel friendly to these institutions. They are denominated parochial men, who want to submerge our public institutions under their control, or take away, if possible, the means of their prosperity, and apply it to their selfish purposes. But Heaven forbid it; the legislators of New Jersey forbid such a scheme; when church and state unite, desolation and destruction will inevitably follow, if history be true.

They have already gotten up a petition, to go before the legislature, praying that the law be repealed in relation to the appointment of superintendents of each township, so that they can become accessible to the money that supports these schools, and appropriate it to an unlawful purpose, as thousands of dollars were under the old law. But such schemes must be vetoed in the bud. Please see to this important matter.

I. I. BULKLEY.

## WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP.

There were originally eighteen districts in this township; 5 and 6 have been united, also 11 and 12, and a school for colored children formed in Rahway, receiving by law the public money in proportion to the number of children.

In answering how many children have attended school a less time than four months, eight months, &c., I remark, that as two quarters only have been taught, the number in attendance averaged 620 for each quarter; which number, taken from the whole number in the township, would leave 1062 as the number not attending school. But there are three private schools in the township, which take a number not less than seventy-five children, residents of the township. There is also now a much larger number attending school than in the summer, at least one-third more. Our township voted to raise by tax two dollars per name, according to the enumeration of last year, which will be \$2846, which has not yet been received.

Eight of the teachers through the summer were females, of ages from eighteen to twenty-five, whose qualifications and capacity for teaching were equal, as a whole, to the male teachers, two of them having taught the same school four and five years, summer and winter, and a third the same school three successive summers. There will be but one school under the direction of a female during the winter, although two of the schools, *viz.* Rahway and Woodbridge, have female assistants. Several of the male teachers are experienced, as such, having made teaching a profession from choice, one of them having taught the same school more than thirty years.

Compensation to teachers varies from \$40 to \$100 per quarter, paid by the public money, as far as it goes, and then made up by the parents, at the rate of \$2 per quarter.

Course and extent of study.—Under this head is included all the studies usually taught in schools, from the alphabet to English grammar, geography, history, surveying, book-keeping, and in one school a class of Latin scholars. The school

houses are all in good repair; their internal arrangement however, with two exceptions, being the same as they have been for ages.

ELLIS B. FREEMAN.

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## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

### ATLANTIC TOWNSHIP.

District number 4 includes only the domain of an industrial association, the North American Phalanx. The school is free to its members, and the expense thereof is paid out of the common funds of the institution. No record of daily attendance at the school is kept, therefore the average attendance is not known.

The amount of school money received by this township from the board of chosen freeholders for the current year, and paid over to the late superintendent and myself, is \$494.61, being \$31.54 less than was received from that source last year. The amount voted at the last town meeting for the support of schools is \$500, making altogether \$994.61.

Male teachers are at present exclusively employed; and the schools have been kept open during the year, except in one instance, where a teacher unexpectedly left his school, and some weeks elapsed before the trustees were able to supply his place.

There seems to be an increasing interest manifested in the cause of popular education; efficient and thorough teachers are in most cases employed, and I trust a marked improvement will soon be perceptible in our schools. Considerable attention is given in this vicinity to the subject of free schools, and the friends of that measure are evidently increasing in number and influence.

The North American Phalanx is a joint stock concern,

possessing a large amount of taxable property in this township, with numerous stockholders, resident in various parts of the county. This institution, as before stated, sustains a free school for its own members, and it is believed that the officers and resident members thereof would support any well considered plan for making all our public schools entirely free. I know of one other free school, in a neighboring township, where the inhabitants of the district have raised, by voluntary subscription, an amount of money sufficient to make their school free.

N. R. FRENCH.

#### HOWELL TOWNSHIP.

Our township, in 1847, comprised twenty-one schools; in 1850, by the creation of a new township, the number was reduced to fourteen whole, and two parts of districts; in 1851, by a further subdivision, our number dwindled to nine whole, and one part.

At the solicitation of several residents of the western section of Lower Squankum, made in 1849, and reported at intervals, we hesitatingly consented to form a new district last spring, in a thinly settled country, numbering but 31 children, the trustees of which have no house, but promise soon to build. As a consequence, the children of that district have not attended schools this year. All the other schools have been open—three the whole year, two three quarters, the rest shorter terms. Four of our schools have been very well taught, the teachers being greatly attached to their profession. Our teachers are all of a superior stamp, compared with those of former years. Not designing to reflect upon, but stimulate others, in justice to merit, I again make special allusion to the school of Upper Squankum, taught by a native of this place with persevering and judicious industry, producing some excellent and critical scholars. May I particularize? Here are two dictionary classes, containing in all 36 pupils, each critical in orthography, accent, and defini-

tion, so far as they have studied, giving the definitions *verbatim*.

The reading exercises comprise clearness, distinctness, and audibleness, properties seldom found, and most difficult to produce, as all teachers know. In brief, every "branch is taught in a finished manner, affording great pleasure to the superintendent and other visitors, who sometimes amount to twenty. The school at Lower Squankum is also, through the diligence and faithfulness of the teacher, who is also a native of the place, fast growing into excellence. Two others are entitled to high commendation. There have been five teachers licensed during the year. Although our teachers are competent persons, yet there is a deficiency in their number. I am impressed with the belief that well instructed influential teachers would do much to promote the advancement of common school education by enlisting the attention of parents, and securing their visits to the schools, and thus making them acquainted with the state of education in their districts.

By the assistance of some of my young friends, the teachers, who have willingly coöperated with us in making preparations for interesting visits, and inviting the inhabitants, we have succeeded in a few, alas! too few of the schools, in getting up an interest sufficient to induce parents to attend; but unfortunately, though personally and solicitously invited, many appear to find business better adapted to their taste than this—this which has done more in a few schools to advance education than all other appliances. Too much cannot be said in favor of such visits, but our limits require us to leave the subject.

A few of our schools have been taught free part of the time; none have been incorporated. We have raised for school purposes, by township tax, five hundred dollars, without opposition, all appearing pleased with the sum.

It is possible that some of the districts may incorporate next year, as schools entirely free are demanded. The impression here is, that the state should take the matter in hand, and raise a fund sufficient for the purpose, rather than

leave the subject to the uncertainties incident to the action of a town meeting.

It is seen that there are various influences brought to bear unfavorably upon that part of the law authorizing the incorporation of districts, all of which might be avoided by the state performing its own legitimate business, and providing the long clamored for desideratum, "a system of free education."

JOHN B. WILLIAMS.

#### MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP.

In general the schools are in a prosperous condition. Two or three districts, rather given to change, have gone through their usual mutations, and have suffered, at least, some of the evils incident to "heaping to themselves teachers." The summer and winter sliding-scale arrangement, of male teachers for the latter, and female teachers for the former season, has been adopted by some of our schools; a custom which, though sanctioned by New England usage, must ever oppose a formidable barrier to the high attainment and standing of the schools adopting it. No school changing its teacher every few months has ever yet come to be much distinguished for scholarship. Schools unstable as water can no more excel than individuals.

As far as my observation extends, our schools have but little difficulty in obtaining good teachers. The difficulty lies not so much in the disposition of the teacher to change, as in the indisposition of the employer to pay. In several cases, of recent occurrence, schools in full tide of prosperity have been left vacant because a demand for a small and reasonable advance on salary has been refused. There are still a few of the influential among us, who hold that the compensation of a well qualified instructor and of an ordinary laborer should be the same; that mind and muscle, brain and bone, should bring the same price in market. The only conceivable remedy for this evil is the free school system, sup-



ported by a fund created by a general tax or by the entire revenues of the state. The existing law, leaving it optional with townships and districts to make their schools free or not, must, so long as men love money, be the occasion of much local strife and division. Could the voice of this township be heard by our legislature, it would be not for a law less liberal in its provision for education, but for one which, in its operation, would be less liable to produce parties and party strife.

A. C. MILLSPAUGH.

#### MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP.

The return of the number of scholars is agreeable to the return of the trustees of the several school districts in April, as the number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 18 years. From the returns of teachers, an accurate statement could not be made of the number of children who attended school less than four, eight, or twelve months. But, as all the schools have been frequently visited, an estimate is made, in addition to the correct returns received and entered as above, and the whole report is made to correspond with the opening of the schools in the spring, and ending the 20th December, instant. There is a manifest increasing interest awakened in this township, in relation to a more thorough mode of educating the children. In one district a new school house has been built in a neat and suitable manner, with much credit to the inhabitants of the district. A teachers' association has been formed in the township, for mutual improvement in a systematic and thorough mode of teaching, as well as for the free discussion of various subjects upon education, and to increase an interest in the minds of parents, teachers, and children of the importance of these indispensable subjects. And it is hoped that the legislature of this state will mature and take effective measures to provide, and more thoroughly to establish and promote the free school system; and also to introduce and encourage a good

system of normal schools, so that efficient and capable teachers may be trained and prepared to take the place of unqualified teachers, and supply our districts with professional men capable of answering the wants of the community in this respect.

With few exceptions the teachers have been successful in their profession, by a thorough and careful attention to the primary studies, as well as in the more advanced studies of their pupils, besides applying the rules and principles of the several branches of study to common use, and in some instances by following up with suitable illustrations and familiar inquiries their course of study, so as to awaken interest, secure a love of study, and establish a permanent habit of thought, and hence suitably to discipline the minds of the pupils for future usefulness. In district 3, three different teachers have been employed. The opening of the school in the spring was by Mr. Gubby, and the term closed at the end of two months. Mr. Nathaniel Cothren succeeded him by a very successful term of eight weeks, and the school was continued, and is still in operation, about four months in addition by Mr. Charles Cothren, with great and persevering labor, and with corresponding success, together with the entire satisfaction of the trustees and parents, being assisted by monitors. The school house is a beautiful two story building, suitably furnished, in addition to the things for comfort and convenience, with a full set of outline, Bidwell's hemisphere, and other maps and globes, and is situated, remote from noise, business, or bustle, directly by a delightful grove, furnishing ample play ground, near the Presbyterian church and out buildings, both for school and other purposes, being a place calculated to inspire sensations of delight and pleasure, which are most desirable to make a school prosperous and happy. Other districts have good school houses, suitably furnished and pleasantly situated, and the inhabitants are reaping rich rewards for their interest and expense, while some other houses are bad; and we confidently hope the rising views of general education and improvement will reach and remedy the present lamentable evils.

## RARITAN TOWNSHIP.

In connection with the statistical report, permit me to submit the following remarks:

The schools in this township (with some few exceptions) have had efficient teachers during the time they have been kept open. In some instances we have been under the necessity of licensing teachers of limited acquirements, to accommodate districts that thought they had not the ability to employ a well qualified teacher (for good teachers always demand, and command good salaries). The books used are the same as last year, with some few exceptions. In the examination of teachers, I have generally preferred the school room for the place of examination, as experience has taught me that a man or woman may be possessed of good literary attainments, and yet not well qualified to govern and impart. Several of the schools in this township are in a flourishing condition; in these the progress of the pupils is perceptible; others are in a low state, owing, in a great measure, to a lack of educational zeal on the part of the people of the district in which they are located. There is evidently a necessity of holding out greater pecuniary rewards, in order to induce teachers of genius and talent to enter the field of common school labor; but it is feared that such inducements will never be held out till the community are aroused on this important subject, and so interested as to demand the very best instructions for their children, whatever may be the cost. There has, as you are aware, been a very unpleasant state of affairs in some of the school districts in this township, growing out of the workings of the present school law. I forbear comment, knowing that you are acquainted with nearly all the circumstances.

GEO. W. BELL.

## SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.

As I have just received your instructions in regard to superintendents' reports concerning schools, I was unable heretofore to conform to your request in relation to said schools. Before sending my former report to you, I inquired of our county collector for your instructions. He said that he had received none from you. I have just received one accidentally.

The schools in this township I consider in a good and healthy condition. Teachers of sufficient qualifications have been employed, and their mode of teaching, as adopted, I consider well calculated to advance the pupils therein, and to fasten on them an earnest for improvement; and the method of government and discipline I consider, from my observation, as well calculated for the interest of the schools. The school houses are all in good condition, being all frame buildings except one, which is kept in the basement of a brick building. All have but one room, except one building at Shrewsbury town, which has two rooms, but only one thereof is occupied. All the school houses however, except one at Red Bank, have an outside recess, wherein to place the hats, and caps, and coats of the pupils. No school house, as I observed, is in a bad or decaying condition; each one has a play ground attached thereto. All, however, are not enclosed by a fence. I have made at least thirty visits to the schools, and examined them during my term of office. No one of the trustees, as I am aware of, has visited the schools.

The interest manifested generally by the inhabitants is now much greater than formerly. The state money or town tax money will reduce their liability for paying for their children's tuition.

R. ALLEN.

## WALL TOWNSHIP.

I have given 'you as correct a report as circumstances would permit. I have found some difficulty in procuring competent teachers, and still more difficulty to get the parents to appreciate the necessity of good schools.

I have examined nine teachers, three females and six males, and given certificates of license to eight teachers. At present all our schools are open, and are in a healthy and progressive state. We also have a parochial school at Squan village, under the supervision of the Presbyterian denomination of christians. This district, comprising 153 scholars, about 40 of which are desirous of attending the select, or parochial school, the parents have petitioned me for their portion of the public funds. I have declined paying them any portion, not feeling myself justifiable according to law. If they can draw their school funds, which is just and right, the State Superintendent will so inform me.

I have issued a proclamation to all the schools in this township, and requested them to assemble in the church at Squan village on the 1st day of January, 1852, at which time and place the State Superintendent is respectfully solicited to attend, and examine our schools *en masse*.

R. LAIRD.

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MORRIS COUNTY.

## CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

I regret the necessity that compels me to leave some blanks in the above report, but I have found it impracticable to give the necessary information with any degree of accuracy, and do not feel justified in reporting on conjecture.

As to the application of the school money to the maintenance of free schools, according to section 7th of the supplement to the school law, with others, we had our fears as to its results, presuming that it might greatly increase our schools during its application, but afterwards be unable to sustain them; but the result has been otherwise, as far as the law has been carried out, trustees differing in opinion as to the construction of the law. My directions were to apply one half on the summer, the other on the winter, to the support of free schools.

All of our schools have been open the whole year, with two exceptions, those nine months each. For the most we have been able to secure competent teachers, all of whom on examination received license—twelve males and two females.

There is manifestly an increasing interest in the subject of education in our township. At our last town meeting, \$1.50 per scholar was voted to be raised by taxation for our schools, amounting to \$969, being an increase of \$480 over any previous year. The trustees of some of the districts have met with me on my quarterly visits; but I regret to say there is a very great neglect of this imperative duty of every trustee, and more particularly of parents, visiting their schools. We have more uniformity of books than formerly, and the selection better.

District number 3 (Madison Academy).—This school is divided into a male and female department, both of which have a large attendance and are under competent teachers. There is also a Catholic school taught in the basement of their church, of some forty or fifty scholars, which considerably lessens our report of the number taught. On the whole, we have reasons for encouragement, and trust the time is not far distant when we shall enjoy the blessings of free schools.

BENJAMIN M. FELCH.

#### HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

At our last town meeting, one dollar for every child between the legitimate ages was ordered to be raised by tax

for the support of schools. This we thought was a sum sufficiently large to begin with, and which will amount to more than one thousand dollars. It was also thought more politic to commence with an amount that might hereafter be increased, than with one that might create dissatisfaction, and thereby render it liable to a decrease. By this means I am in hopes we will approximate gradually to that state of things when knowledge will be dispensed gratuitously throughout the land.

I have long been fully convinced that a general diffusion of proper information among the people can be accomplished only through the instrumentality of free schools; and I am sustained in this conviction by my experience during the past season.

Although the old system of applying the public money to the partial discharge of school bills, in many instances could not be avoided, inasmuch as the money was insufficient in such cases to maintain a school entirely free, except during a small portion of the year, yet in some few populous districts, where they could keep a school free for six or eight months of the year, the advantages of the free system were plainly to be perceived. Under these circumstances, a greater number of pupils presented themselves; their attendance was more regular, and their deportment more deserving of commendation. I have also observed, when no payment is exacted for tuition, that, whenever the school shall have been closed for a time, the children are always particularly prompt in their attendance upon the reöpening of the school. On the other hand, when some payment is required, however small it may be, a very slender attendance of scholars is at first seen; and this attendance shows hardly a perceptible increase, sometimes for weeks.

Children are not sent to school upon the first opportunity, because parents procrastinate: and though by that means they knowingly waste the precious time of their children, yet they console themselves with the idea that they are at least saving some money by the operation. When no money,

however, shall be required for education, they will be influenced by this consolation no longer.

JOHN A. BLEECKER.

MENDHAM TOWNSHIP.

In sending the above report, I am sorry that I am obliged to state that it cannot be relied on as an exact statement as far as regards the attendance, as from some districts I have received no reports, and from others only a part of the year. To obviate this difficulty, I would recommend to the trustees of the several districts to require of their teachers a statement of the names of the scholars and the average attendance before giving them an order for the school fund: this would enable the superintendent to make out a reliable statement. The interest in the cause of education, I may safely say, is on the increase, if an improvement in public opinion respecting the condition of our school rooms may be taken as a criterion, as most of them have been remodeled, and our district has succeeded in erecting a school house worthy of the name, in which neatness, comfort, and convenience have received proper attention (pleasantly contrasting with some of the relics of by-gone days, in the building of which economy appears to have been the leading idea,) and which does credit to the enterprise and liberality of the district and an honor to the township, and which we hope is but the harbinger of what may be expected in relation to our schools, when there shall be a laudable emulation among our different districts, not only who shall have the model school room, but the model school.

We have still to complain of a scarcity of teachers, but are gratified that the demand generally is for good competent teachers; but are sorry that in some instances strangers have been permitted to take charge of schools for some length of time previous to examination, in which cases the object of a license, it would appear, would be to receive the benefit of the school fund, and not to ascertain the qualifications of the



teacher, (which fault may possibly originate from the construction put on the present law, that the trustees have power to license). The principal object of a license, if we rightly understand, being to prevent, as far as possible, the public from being imposed upon by strangers coming among us in search of schools, who are themselves ignorant of the first principles of an English education.

MELANCTON THOMPSON.

#### MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

I can with pleasure report that we are making some progress in the cause of education. The interior of four of our school houses has been essentially improved, either by the substitution of convenient benches for the old ones, by better ventilation, or by the enlargement of the room for study. Two entirely new buildings have been erected on the site of old ones; in one case a brick house, with cast iron supports for the seats, much to the credit of the district erecting it, and in the other a fine edifice, at the cost of \$1000, furnished with suitable seats, with several blackboards and sundry conveniences, and intending to secure apparatus and teachers worthy of its name, "the Franklin Institution."

Notwithstanding all the inducements yet offered by our public schools, it appears that only forty per cent. of the children residing within the districts attend. At this I am surprised, as the schools were a part of the time entirely free. It proves one of two things, either that all the poor children do not go when they might, or the schools are so poorly taught that the rich will not send to them, both of which should be corrected; the first, by making them wholly free, and then affixing a tax or penalty on those who do not avail themselves of the advantages so generously offered, thus compelling every child to go to some school; and the second, by so improving the schools that the rich shall be induced to patronise them in preference to select ones. But it need not be concealed that before this last is attained a mighty stride

must be taken; a spirit of liberality on the part of the trustees must be awakened, and teachers far superior to those generally employed must be secured.

We need only visit the public schools of other places, to see that ours are far behind the age. In one, in the city of Philadelphia, 500 lads are taught, and in a manner so superior that many of the richest parents are glad to have their children members of so good a school. Anatomy, to mention one branch only, is taught by one of the best professors, and anatomical preparations and transparencies are at hand to explain the subject in the best mode possible.

If our schools could be put on a similar footing, they would attract both the poor and the rich, and then we should not see sixty per cent. absenting themselves from the school, or patronising select ones, where, in addition to the regular civil tax, they voluntarily tax themselves for the benefit of their children. The truth is, sensible parents are quick to see that true economy consists in having the best of teachers and the best of schools.

The teachers employed here are generally well qualified for their stations; but the changes are too frequent for the good of the schools, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons creates the necessity of closing the schools too great a portion of each year. This demand suggests the propriety of establishing a normal school, in which teachers may be thoroughly trained. It would be, if properly managed, an unspeakable blessing to the state. What greater boon could be given to the youth of this sovereign state than one for each school, who is really capable of training them in the best way, and who is worthy of the honorable name of teacher?

There is, indeed, but one alternative, either let the schools be furnished with well qualified and suitable teachers, or let them be annihilated.

ALFRED CHESTER.

## RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

The recent supplement to the school laws gave quite an impulse to the cause of education in our township. The people, at the town meeting, voted, almost unanimously, to raise by tax the whole amount authorized by the law. This enabled us at once to make a fair experiment of the free school system.

The result, thus far, has been very flattering. In several districts the attendance has been double of what it formerly was, and many children have been regular at school who never before attended, thus demonstrating that the price of tuition, though very low, was the cause of their previous absence; and showing further, that the poorest are not wholly indifferent to the value of education, when within their reach. If the present system can be continued for a sufficient length of time, no doubt the cause of education will begin to be appreciated. Since last spring several of our school houses have been repaired, some of them reseated, and globes and large maps have been introduced into them; but in this respect much still remains to be done in every district.

We think we already understand the importance of education; but, doubtless, there is no one thing so little understood. What is education? Education is wealth, power, influence, civilization, rational enjoyment, and whatever adds to the real value of human existence. Education changes the forest to the farm, the wigwam to the cottage and the villa, the canoe to the gallant ship and the splendid steamer, the footpath to the railroad, and the post to the telegraph. There are no limits to the progress of education. Industry can do much, but educated industry will in the course of a single generation change the whole face of society.

Should the free school system be continued in our township, without doubt a decided and gratifying improvement will be evident in every district.

B. C. MEGIE.

## ROXBURY TOWNSHIP.

In submitting the above report for your examination, and comparing it with my reports of former years, you may observe that we are on the gaining hand in this township, in our financial matters as well as in some other respects. The extending of greater privileges to townships, in regard to the amount of moneys to be raised therein for school purposes, was responded to at our last town meeting by a vote of \$1500 for school purposes, rather than the sums of three and five hundred dollars, as in former years. Notwithstanding the advantages in this respect guarantied by the late school law, I consider it far from perfect. One imperfection I will name: districts embracing one hundred scholars and upwards, by their proportion of moneys from the state and township funds, are enabled to keep a free school throughout the year; whereas those numbering twenty-five scholars, and a less number than that, cannot maintain a free school during the whole year without paying an additional sum. In this case the popular law of equal taxation does not operate equally, but the inhabitants or supporters of the schools in the smaller districts must be (as they say) reassessed if the school is continued after the public fund is exhausted.

The most popular remedy will be for the legislature, at its approaching session, to pass a free school law that will be equal in its provisions, that all may enjoy equal advantages, and no excuse be hereafter rendered for ignorance. The result of the present unequal provision is this, as soon as the public fund is exhausted the schools are vacated. This custom is general, and much to be deplored. Notwithstanding this and other imperfections in the late school law, our schools are increasing in interest, and we have some districts at present wherein many branches are taught that five years since were entirely neglected. In connection with the ordinary elementary branches, we have philosophy, chemistry, geometry, and algebra, and an increased interest is manifest among employers, trustees, and teachers, the latter being

better qualified, and performing their duties with more assiduity and faithfulness.

Books of a proper character and Mitchell's outline maps have been introduced in most of the schools, and the reports of trustees and teachers, as well as my own observation, convince me that we are making good progress in the work of educational reform; and, with the aid of equal and liberal laws, we will soon be able to stand where some of our sister states now stand in the cause of education.

WILLIAM M. FORCE.

#### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Every school in the township is open at this time except one, which is closed for the want of a suitable building in which to keep a school. With regret, I must state the neglect of cleanliness in many of our school rooms; the walls want whitewashing and the floors scrubbing: I have urged it upon the attention of the trustees and teachers of those schools in which a regard for cleanliness has been neglected. I think, if the legislature would authorize the trustees of unincorporated districts to expend a small amount of the public money yearly, say two or three dollars for repairs, and cleaning school houses, it would be attended with good results for the health and comfort of the children. It appears to be asking too much of the trustees, who receive no compensation, to repair and clean school rooms, and then have to raise the money by voluntary subscription to pay some trifling expenses.

FREDERICK DELICKER.

## OCEAN COUNTY.

## PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP.

I am obliged to report, as I have on former occasions, as it regards the number taught, as our year ends in March. I therefore have to take last year's returns. There is no doubt the present returns will fall short of the real numbers. I doubt whether there has any over sixteen attended school as yet; the older ones will attend during the winter. As it regards how many have been to school four or eight months, I cannot say. Five districts have kept their schools open all the year; four schools are taught by males, and one by a female teacher, all well qualified. We are in difficulty on account of one district becoming incorporated, and refusing the employers any benefit from the fund, unless they come in their own district; and so long as districts persist in such a restriction, I can say, from experience, it will not work well in our section. I would therefore request that there should be something done that would give the employers the privilege of sending where it is most convenient, as it is impossible, under present circumstances, to make districts so that the employers will be equi-distant; besides, people do not all think alike as it regards teachers. On that account, I think it would be better that the employers should have the freedom of choice, and it would be the means of each district being careful in regard to the selection of teachers. While on the subject of teachers, I would make some remarks upon the license question. If it is necessary that teachers should have a license, I think it would be much better that the legislature should appoint such a person in each county who is qualified. The 3d section of the supplement to the act to establish public schools says, in case the freeholders neglect to appoint a board of examiners, then it shall be the duty of the town superintendent; which is nothing short of

making the appointment. If they can make the appointment in that way, why not make one for each county that is in every way qualified, and let the person wishing to become a teacher apply to such officer and get his license, and let that license pass at least for such county, if not for the state? This continual granting of licenses I think is useless, and so think a majority that pay any attention to the matter, at least in this section of country. If it is necessary that a teacher should be examined, it is equally necessary that the person to examine should be qualified for the office, which is not the case where the town superintendent has it to do; at least I speak for myself and my knowledge of others. I do not pretend to say that there is no exception. In conclusion, I think the trustees ought to be their own judges in regard to the qualification of their teachers; they are the ones that are personally interested. It is possible you may think what I have written useless, but I feel myself interested, and have a desire there might be something done to improve and give satisfaction to the people.

JAMES COWPERTHWAIT.

#### UNION TOWNSHIP.

The accompanying statistics present the statements required of me, as far as I have been able to collect them.

The condition of our schools is slowly but decidedly improving. The people manifest an increasing interest in their welfare, and could good public schools be established by a general state law, they would receive the assent of at least three-fourths of this community. The old school law met with little, if any approval, and the present, though deemed good in many particulars, is yet not what the majority of the people demand. There may be some here, as in other places, who are opposed to progress in education, who, though they profess to be friends to it in the abstract, yet oppose all practical measures for its general diffusion, and, in the general demand for free schools, deem we are going too fast and too

far ; yet I have sufficient reasons for believing, from town meeting votes upon the subject of schools, and from public opinion otherwise expressed, that three-fourths, or more, of the people of this township are in favor of public free schools. In cities, good schools may sometimes be supported by individual effort, but in the "rural districts" it seems to require the helping hand of legislative authority to insure.

The present system is decidedly defective, we have found by long experience, as regards teachers. Many of them come into the schools, and their capabilities and character are only to be judged fairly by trial. If unsuitable, they are discharged to make room for another stranger, perhaps equally incompetent. On the other hand, when a good teacher is procured, he finds the schools pay him not more than three months in a year, and he leaves because they cannot afford him a living. On the one hand, the people are not suited with the teacher, and on the other, the teacher is not suited with the people, at least as far as support goes. A good teacher cannot afford to labor in his avocation at the remuneration many of the schools furnish, and people begin to find that one cannot be had at half pay any sooner than can a proficient in any mechanical art be had at apprentice's wages. Hence it is sheer folly to expect capable men to take charge of our schools under the present system, where too often nothing like a fair living is afforded; and it must reasonably be expected that, until the laws are amended, incompetent men will continue to abound. In a teacher, perfection at fifteen or twenty dollars a month is hard to be had.

Furthermore, if teachers received their license and pay independent of those who send, it would frequently render them more free to act with justice at school with reference to discipline and attention to all placed under their charge. It is now frequently charged upon them that, from selfish motives, they favor some few under their charge, for fear of a withdrawal of patronage; and that in cases where a teacher, in dealing with children, finds it "justice *versus* bread and butter," he too often decides in favor of the latter. Doubtless a teacher has too often such temptation to show



partiality, and such temptations by the law proposed would be removed. His salary should so be paid as to present no inducement to deviate from strict justice to all.

My own desire with reference to school laws is, to have state or county examiners to license teachers; to have them paid a fixed living salary out of public funds; to have the schools free to all between the ages of five and eighteen; and to compel the attendance, at least four months in a year, of all children between five and sixteen years of age; and in default, where such children are kept away from school more than eight months in a year, the parents or guardians to pay to the trustees at least as much for every day's absence as is now charged for every day's attendance, with power in the trustees to remit such fines in cases of sickness of children, &c.

It would be of vast benefit to our state, generally, if some stringent law could be enacted compelling parents or guardians to have all children confided to their care at least taught to read and write at home or at school—a law somewhat after the manner of some of the New England school laws upon this point.

The schools in this township have been visited the past year as often as thought advisable. The teachers have been found to be competent, with one or two exceptions; but the schools do not prosper as well as they should, from the fact that scarcely any of them stop more than a quarter or two, at most, in a place. The school houses in four districts are passable, as regards ventilation, light, and heat, but all are rather deficient in arrangement of desks and seats. In many cases old fashioned instruments of torture for children, in the way of benches, are yet to be found. But these defects, I trust, will soon be remedied. In one district there is no public school house, but measures are about being taken to have a convenient one built.

From visiting the schools the past year, I am convinced that, wherever it can be done, two teachers ought to be employed in each district—one to take charge of young children, and the other of children somewhat advanced; for, as

far as my knowledge goes, it is rare that a man who is indisputably a good teacher in the higher branches possesses also the necessary patience and tact of getting along well with young children. Competent female teachers for young scholars are preferable.

I find that much difficulty exists in all our schools, on account of the multiplicity of kinds of books used by the scholars. This matter is a source of much annoyance to both teacher and parent. If power existed with the trustees, or other suitable persons, to select such books as they deemed best, and purchase them at wholesale prices, and then let them either remain the property of the school or be sold to the scholars at cost, it would save much difficulty that now exists on account of the want of uniform text books, and be more likely to insure good ones at a much less cost than at present furnished to scholars.

EDWIN SALTERS.

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## PASSAIC COUNTY.

### MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Our statistics will show an increased attendance at our public school during the past year. The year preceding only about one-third of the children in the township were found in our public schools; now it will be seen that near one half of them attend. This, we think, is owing to the operation of the new law. The amount of money received from the state and raised by tax in the township is fourfold more than last year, and this has contributed to render the schooling so low that the attendance in most of the schools is large. Only one of the districts raised an amount additional to that apportioned to their use to render their school free. This is the

largest district in the township, and though two teachers have been employed occupying separate apartments, and the school has been so crowded during part of the season as to render it quite impossible for the children to make that improvement which we find in other districts where the numbers in attendance are less. The remedy for this seems to be a division of the district, especially if the school is to be continued free. There has been some dissatisfaction among the tax paying inhabitants, in consequence of the increase of tax arising from the school assessments. The burthen amongst us came upon a few. If we are to have free schools, let them be general throughout the state; nothing short of this will meet the general approbation of the people.

The schools, with one exception, have been kept open during the whole year. They have been regularly visited, and I have been pleased to see an evident improvement.

One new district has been formed, and a neat and convenient school house erected during the last year. Upon the whole, we think, the cause of education is advancing amongst us.

J. H. DURYEA.

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## SALEM COUNTY.

### SALEM TOWNSHIP.

The public schools of this township are now believed to be in successful operation. Many children, who have heretofore been denied the benefits of a common education, are now enjoying the advantages of a system of instruction which its friends think will result in the mental and moral improvement of every town and neighborhood in which it is established. At the last report, the schools had been opened

only about three months. Since that time they have been in constant operation and well attended, upwards of six hundred children having been received. They are classified into primary, secondary, and grammar. During the summer vacation, the building occupied by the grammar and secondary school was enlarged and refitted in a substantial and convenient manner, and is now capable of accommodating about four hundred scholars.

The amount of money received by me since the beginning of the present fiscal year is \$1726; expended \$1500. A part of this includes some of the appropriation of last year. It is feared that the operations of the schools may be somewhat embarrassed the coming year for want of funds. The sum raised by the township is hardly sufficient to carry them on with that efficiency which is desirable, and it is hoped that something may soon be done by the inhabitants to remedy the matter, and place the schools on a secure foundation. In this place the public school system is decidedly growing in favor with the people, and it is trusted that they will resolve to sustain them, notwithstanding it may involve a trifling additional tax.

WILLIAM B. OTIS.

#### UPPER PITTSBORO TOWNSHIP.

To this report I add, that during the past year a considerable improvement in the character and condition of our schools generally, throughout the township, has been made; the interest manifested to procure teachers of good moral character and better qualified to impart instruction is beginning to occupy the minds of our people. It affords me much satisfaction that there is an increasing interest in the subject of education. I am happy to say that in some parts of our township the people are awaking up on this all important subject. It would give me much satisfaction if I could see the trustees and parents visit the schools quarterly, and exert a controlling influence over them; this, I am sorry to say,

is not attended to, except in two or three districts. The schools have all been frequently visited. I have endeavored to impart what information I could obtain, as to the best mode of instruction, by visiting some of the well regulated schools in an adjoining county. I hope the time will soon come when we shall see a great improvement in the schools throughout our township.

N. G. SWING.

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

### *Report of County Examiner.*

The undersigned, as one of the county examiners, respectfully reports to the State Superintendent of public schools in New Jersey the following statement of his labor. Up to the meeting of the board of freeholders, in May last, he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Messler in these duties; and since that time he has had no official assistance, but has been accompanied and aided by the Rev. R. K. Rodgers, of Boundbrook. Each township was visited in June, for the purpose of affording teachers a convenient opportunity of examination, and regular meetings have been held on the last Saturday in every month at Somerville. Since our last report, there have been examined and licensed for one year 56 male and 18 female teachers, one male for three months. Of these, 42 were relicensed; and of these it affords me great pleasure to say, that I have observed an increased degree of interest in their work, and of fitness for it. Of those who have been licensed for the first time, the majority were found better prepared than those of a similar class in former years. Some of the town superintendents have not attended upon the examinations, either in their own townships or at the monthly meetings.

I have forwarded to you a printed report of the proceed-

ings of a teachers' institute, held in Somerville during the week beginning November 3d. A good degree of interest was excited by the exercises of the institute, as was shown by the large number of spectators; and I am fully convinced they will make a lasting impression on the teachers present, and that our common schools will reap a rich reward. Every teacher went away highly gratified; and I doubt not, that if another institute is appointed for the county, it will be attended by a larger number.

In accordance with what I believe to be your wish, I submit to your consideration such views of school matters as have been suggested to my mind during the past year. The cause of common schools meets with increasing favor in Somerset county. I think this is evident from the number of new and greatly improved school houses which will be reported to you by the town superintendents, as well as from the increased demand for teachers of a higher grade, and a willingness to pay a larger compensation to those who are good. I count it one of the favorable omens that our teachers are becoming more permanent in their location. Reference to the eleventh page of the report, above referred to, will show this. The aggregate amount of money appropriated by the towns is largely increased over last year; but I greatly fear that the general apathy which has prevailed on this subject continues to a very great degree.

In relation to the examination of teachers, I would remark, that the necessity for such a measure is unquestioned in all those states where the cause of education has made any considerable progress; and it is one of the evils of our system, that it does not seem to take that question as settled: hence, in the law, county examiners may be appointed or not, and in many adjoining counties in the state they are not, and the examinations devolve upon the town superintendents. I would have this amended; let the statute prescribe one or the other, but let the same rule prevail in all. Much inconvenience results from the fact, that in adjoining townships of different counties different modes prevail, and of course as many different standards of qualification prevail as there happen to be townships: a county board would be likely to

secure a greater degree of uniformity in this respect. The small experience which has fallen to me, as town superintendent, strongly favors a county board; but let all the state be subjected to the same order in this respect.

A fruitful source of difficulty lies in the ambiguity of the law, which does not expressly say that the teacher must have a certificate before he enters the school. In a large proportion of cases the candidates have entered upon the duties of the school—some for a week, a month—two, and even five months, before any application was made for a licensure. In some cases the examination proved the candidate worthy of license; but was the license sought now to teach a school, or to entitle to public money? In one instance a teacher was examined and licensed for one year, and a second elapsed, and part of the third, before an application was made for a renewal. I could have had no hesitation in granting a license at the expiration of the first, for the teacher has really improved; but the license was now evidently sought only to entitle him to the public money, which by-the-bye he had been drawing during the second year upon the faith of the first year's license; and, as I supposed he could draw the balance in the same way, I declined to sign a license to teach.

In another case, a gentleman who seemed well qualified to be licensed, was licensed for one year. Before the year expired he went into an adjoining county, and taught three years; then returned to this county, and took a school. When questioned by the trustees, he said he had a license from this board, and supposed he could have it renewed upon application. Meantime authentic information was conveyed to us that he had fallen into very gross habits of profanity. He finished his term, and probably endorsed his order upon the town superintendent for the public money, and went into a school in another township, where he taught a term, and endorsed an order, which was paid by a town superintendent acquainted with the facts of the case.

Another case. A teacher sustained his examination well, and when inquired of concerning his moral character, being a total stranger, produced certificates of its correctness; and

said he was in the habit of attending church on the sabbath. When his first term was nearly expired, we learned by accident that he had not been within any church or worshipping assembly in the time. A message to him, intended to be civil and polite, to the effect that his conduct was not according to his representations, drew from him a letter, from which the following elegant extract is made: "Without advancing an apology, or deeming any requisite, I must confess I am astonished that you threw out such absurd insinuations, or made an attempt at such fallacious logic; by so doing you aimed a deadly blow at the foundation of genuine religion, and charged me with a lack of moral duty for not performing a mere ceremony of church attendance, which is not a criterion of morality. It may not be amiss to mention, at this time, one inconsistency of many bigoted attendants at church; for instance, they may pray for "thy kingdom to come, thy will to be done," and the very next day vote that the devil's will be done (unconsciously), by supporting men who would tear innocent persons from their families and bind to eternal bondage." This case is under advisement.

I mention these merely to show you what difficulties present themselves; and will now merely add, that the reflection upon the subject of the examination of teachers establishes my conviction that some liberal system of measures should be adopted by the state to provide or train a supply of well qualified teachers, and to exclude from the common schools all persons who do not possess the requisite moral character, aptness to teach and govern children, literary attainments, and professional experience. I accord most fully to the suggestion of Mr. Barnard, of Connecticut, that a scale of examination, and certificates based upon the same, should be established, consisting of at least three grades. The first and lowest should entitle the holder to teach in a certain specified school or district for one year. The second should be available throughout the schools of a county for two years, and should be given only to those who, in addition to the specified examination, have had at least one year of successful experience. The third should be good throughout the



state, and for at least three years, and should constitute the highest evidence that the holders possess the right spirit, character, attainments, and practical skill for the highest grade of school. The compensation of teachers should be based somewhat upon the grade of certificate held by them. Connected with the plan of examination and certificates, there should be a county system of school inspection, by which incompetent and unworthy members shall be excluded from the profession.

C. C. HOAGLAND.

#### BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP.

It affords me pleasure to report that the people of Bedminster are evidently becoming more interested in the cause of education. They have manifested their increased interest by their building, enlarging, and repairing of school houses, and in giving a more liberal compensation to those who have the charge of instructing their children. They have built, during the past year, no less than three new and commodious houses, *viz.* in numbers 2, 5, and 7, enlarged one, number 8, and repaired number 6, thereby affording additional comfort to the occupants and greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

Our schools have all been open some six, nine, or twelve months, with the exception of number 5, Peapack, where they have built upon the former site, and the school consequently has been suspended for seven or eight months. Your official visit to Peapack, in 1850, has produced a beneficial influence upon every part of our township that was represented in that meeting.

By an inadvertence, I last year reported all the children who attended our schools, instead of those only that belong to Bedminster. Our column of statistics would appear better, if it were not for the long suspension of the school in our most populous district, number 5.

As to money, our people were disappointed in the amount

realized from the state fund this year. Nor did the surplus revenue, which they have now voted for schools, equal their expectations; so they perceive that if they would have their schools well provided for, they must vote a handsome appropriation from their own property; and this I confidently expect will be done at the ensuing town meeting.

Our teachers who attended the institute at Somerville, were delighted with the exercises, and have returned to their labors with increased zeal and devotion.

ROBERT J. BLAIR.

#### BERNARDS TOWNSHIP.

There have been two new school houses built in this township this year. In my report of last year, it was mentioned that the first and seventh districts had been united together under the name of "the Bernardsville District, No. 1," and intended building a new school house. They have erected a substantial building of stone, 24. by 34 feet, which, after taking off a convenient hall, lathing and plastering, leaves a school room about 20 by 30 feet in the clear, with 10 feet ceiling. The seats are not yet placed in it; they are to be arranged after the modern style, with cast ends.

The building of their house has necessarily interrupted the school; but they expect to have it completed ready for company in a week or two, and, if they are as successful in procuring a good teacher as they have been in building their house, we will have reason to hope for a flourishing school. The whole has been accomplished by the voluntary exertions of the district, without resorting to the incorporation act, by which they could have collected the necessary funds by tax.

In school district number 8, *viz.* the Franklin district, (the boundaries of which extend a short distance in Morris county) they have erected what may be termed, when speaking of school houses, a splendid building. By those familiar with school houses in the state, it is said to be at least equal to

the best in good taste. Its dimensions are 24 by 40 feet, with height in proportion; the hall is entered by two doors, and is eight feet wide, leaving a spacious school room, entered by two doors, opposite those in the hall; it is neatly furnished with suitable blackboards set in the wall; the windows are in proportion to the height of the ceiling, which is 18 feet in the clear. The seats are neatly constructed with cast ends; which, with the neat platform and desk for the teacher, give the room a beautiful and useful appearance. They have named their house "the Franklin Institute." This has also been completed by the voluntary exertions of the district. They were able to keep their school eight months of the year by means of sliding their old house off the foundation, on a temporary one, while the new one was building.

District number 2 has become incorporated. It is the largest district in the township, and has had a flourishing school all the year, being fortunate in securing the services of an able teacher, who has had many years' experience in the business.

All the districts manifest a commendable spirit on the subject of education; but it is hoped many of them will follow the good example of the first and eighth districts, in providing themselves with suitable school rooms.

From the small amount of school fund, it has not been found practicable to follow to the letter the clause concerning free schools in the late act, as the amount of public fund would support the schools so short a time; therefore it has for the most part been thought advisable to divide, as in former years, equally on all parts of the year.

WATERS B. ALWARD.

#### BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP.

The condition of the schools in this township has not changed much for the last year; the school houses are all new and in good order; the teachers are capable men, and do their duty, as far as I am able to judge. The two princi-

pal faults are—first, we want more money, and, secondly, more interest felt by the parents of this township. As for the supplement to the school law passed last winter, which orders that all moneys raised for school purposes shall be free, I do not think it as good as the old law; so long as we have not money enough to keep our schools free for the whole year, I think it would be much better to be paid in equal payments to each quarter. I hope the present legislature will apply the revenues of the state to the school fund, and support the government by a direct tax. We receive from the township \$200, state appropriation \$179.30, and interest of surplus revenue \$161.72, making \$541.02.

GEORGE W. VROOM.

#### BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP.

The township of Bridgewater contains eleven districts and four parts of districts, making in all thirteen. Some of the whole districts have portions of other townships annexed. I have enumerated as whole districts all in which the school house is, in this township. Of these districts but five have kept a school open the whole time, and in these five, numbering nine hundred and twenty-two scholars, the average attendance has been about three hundred and seventy-five. In the remaining six whole districts the schools have been kept open about one half the time, and while open about one half the children between the ages of five and eighteen have attended. No regular reports have been received from any of the districts, and this omission arises from the fact that we have not been furnished with the necessary blanks.

The township of Bridgewater, at the last town meeting, voted to raise by tax for school purposes the sum of \$2000. They also appropriated the interest of the surplus revenue, amounting to \$310.11, to the same purpose. One portion of the state fund amounted to the sum of \$642.15, making altogether the sum of \$2962.67; this sum includes a small balance of \$9.41, which remained undivided of last year's moneys. The quota per scholar amounts to \$2.38.

A good deal of embarrassment has been experienced in most of the districts by the trustees, from the course they felt it their duty to pursue, under the opinion of the Attorney General, upon the supplement to the school law passed last winter. In some of the districts the schools were opened as free schools so long as their whole quota of money would defray the expense; and in others, for so long a time as would consume one half of the money. As the moneys raised by the township are not received till spring, and as one half of the state funds were retained six months beyond the time limited by law for their payment, but a very small portion of the orders drawn upon the superintendent could be paid when presented, which has caused a good deal of embarrassment in most of the districts.

I think, upon the whole, the interest in public school education in this township is increasing. During the fall a teachers' institute was held in this place. It lasted one week, and was attended by seventy teachers. The exercises were conducted by Professor Fowle, of Massachusetts, and Camp, of Connecticut. It was got up entirely by the teachers of the county themselves for their own improvement, and all the teachers who attended it appeared to manifest a deep interest in the exercises. During the day the teachers were exercised in the most approved methods of governing and conducting their schools, and of imparting instruction in the various branches taught in our public schools. The evenings were occupied in discussing various topics connected with instruction and government, and in listening to lectures upon the subject of education. This institute has, I doubt not, produced a good effect here. It has awakened in the community a deeper interest in the cause of public schools; and every teacher who attended it, I have no doubt went back to his school with an enlarged capacity for his labor, and an increased zeal for his profession.

I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to suggest that, in my opinion, more good could be accomplished by an appropriation of, say \$100 to each county, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a teachers' institute,

than by the expenditure of an equal amount in any other way. The expenses of our institute were \$95; but this amount would not have been sufficient to defray the expenses of the instructors had lecturers charged for their services. Understanding that the institute was got up and sustained by the teachers themselves, they very kindly gave their services gratuitously, which could not be expected should the state make an appropriation; yet \$100 to a county would, by two counties uniting, which could easily be done, defray the necessary expense, and bring home to the great body of teachers in the state the benefits to be derived from such an institution.

I herewith send you a report of the proceedings of our institute, from which you will be able to gather a pretty correct idea of all the exercises.

This report should have been forwarded to you long ago, and indeed arrangements were made by the institute, before its adjournment, to have some copies forwarded to you when printed, and I supposed it had been done. But it seems it has been neglected; you will therefore, I hope, excuse my apparent negligence in not forwarding you a copy sooner.

S. B. RANSOM.

#### MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP.

In my visits to the schools and intercourse with the teachers, I have been gratified to find them so much interested in their important work. The teachers appear to realize the high responsibility that rests upon them, in moulding the youthful mind for future usefulness: the spirit with which they engage in their duties; the anxious observance of every means by which they may acquire all that will best aid them to prosecute their efforts with the best success; the kind feelings they manifest towards the children, and that feeling reciprocated by the children to them, assures me that the cause of education is fast on the advance to what it should be.

I wish it was my privilege to add, the same spirit and interest was manifested by parents and employers. While all admit the great importance of education, it appears to me this interested class do not put forth their efforts in visiting their schools, encouraging thereby both teacher and children, and giving that countenance the best interest of the cause deserves so much from them; if they knew how much the teachers need and feel they require this, I am sure they could not keep away from the school room. I have been gratified with the kind reception from both teachers and children, and am more persuaded than ever of the important duties that really devolve upon a town superintendent.

The monthly meeting of the teachers for mutual improvement I have considered of great importance; it not only serves to encourage them in their work, creating the kindest feeling, but it affords that mutual aid by comparing their mode of imparting instruction, and the best means of attracting the youthful mind, and applying it in that way which will produce the best and most lasting results.

An invitation was given the schools to meet in the church at Neshanic on the 1st of November (circumstances prevented me from calling it earlier), which was well attended. A short exercise in reading, mental arithmetic, and geography, appeared to be well received by the audience, and two appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Cooke, of Bloomfield, and the Rev. Mr. Goodenow, of Newark, and I cannot but believe an influence for good was produced.

As to the teachers' institute held at our county seat, I am pleased to say *thirteen* of our teachers were in attendance; one school was vacant, one teacher was from home, another did not expect to continue teaching, and but one school was continued through the week. In a recent visit to each school in that township, I have been gratified to find suggestions there made in successful operation, and others will be taken up as soon as circumstances will admit.

Respecting our districts, I am fully persuaded we have about one-third too many; but here a difficulty arises which is not easy to overcome. In a desire to have our school

houses easy of access for the children, the number has become too great for the profit of the employers and advantage to the children. On this subject, my own views have been materially changed the past year; observation has fully satisfied me that a school of from forty to sixty children is of far more advantage and real profit to the children than one of twenty; and if employers could look at this subject in its true light, there would not only be a willingness, but a determination much to reduce the number of our districts.

P. N. BEEKMAN.

#### MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

You will perceive, by the above report, that a much larger number of children have attended school in the township the present, than the previous year, and the average number of months the schools have been in operation is also increased. One great difficulty in keeping the schools open the whole year arises from the scarcity of teachers. In many instances the teachers leave the schools, without making their intention known to the trustees in time for them to procure another at the expiration of the term, and a long time would often elapse before a competent teacher could be employed. I am, however, happy to state that our schools at this time are all open, and are taught by teachers who appear fully competent to discharge the duties committed to them. I should feel gratified if teachers could be procured from our own state to supply all our common schools; we are often under the necessity of waiting a long time for a teacher, in consequence of being obliged to send to some of the eastern states for one.

I should like to see young men educated among us for the purpose of becoming teachers, and of making teaching a permanent business; and I should be in favor of having the salaries of teachers increased, so that an inducement would be held out to men of making teaching a permanent business. One great difficulty has heretofore been in procuring good teachers; the pay has been insufficient, and worthy teachers



have in consequence abandoned the profession, and gone at some business that has proved more lucrative. A frequent change of teachers I consider as operating much to the disadvantage of our schools. Let a fair compensation be paid, and we will then have good teachers, and the cry will not be heard so frequently that our schools are vacant—a teacher cannot be employed.

If the legislature of our state should pass a law authorizing the trustees of a school district to build a house suitable for a school room, and have a tax assessed upon the taxable property in the district for the payment thereof, the complaint would not so often arise from the teacher, that the house is altogether unfit for the purposes of a school.

The great difficulty in our present system of building school houses, is that the expense falls heavily upon a few individuals, who are willing to contribute to that purpose; whereas if a tax was laid equally upon all persons in the district, according to their property, such a law would be equitable and just, and we would soon have our school houses in a proper condition for our children.

At our last annual town meeting, an additional sum of one hundred dollars, above the amount raised last year, was voted to be raised by taxation for school purposes the present year, which shows an increasing interest manifested by our citizens in the cause of education.

I confidently hope the time is not distant when the state of New Jersey will make her schools free; when every child within her borders may have the privilege of receiving an education; when learning, the former of the common mind, shall be accessible to the poor as well as to the rich.

P. V. D. VANDERVEER.

#### WARREN TOWNSHIP.

The time has arrived when it becomes the urgent and important duty of every town superintendent in the state of New Jersey to lay before you a statistical account of the

state and progress of the schools in their townships, with their views and experience on the great and momentous subject relative to the education and instruction of our children, into whose hands shall be committed the destinies of this great and mighty republic, whose institutions, political, social, and religious, have a controlling influence on the nations of the earth and give an impetus to the world. At this moment thousands of manacled hands are imploringly extended to us for aid to strike off the fetters that tyranny and despotism have forged. The illustrious "Kossuth" is upon our shores, pleading in strains of matchless eloquence for the cause of downtrodden, oppressed, and suffering humanity. By the intervention and assistance of the autocrat of Russia, the sworn enemy of human rights and human freedom, the heel of the treacherous imbecile tyrant of Austria is planted upon the neck of his beloved Hungary, trampling in the dust the sacred privileges and inalienable rights of ten millions of brave, patriotic, and noble people.

The closing scenes of suffering and horror visited upon them are revolting to the feelings of humanity and an outrage upon human nature, which calls loudly for immediate redress and protection in the future from such cruel brutal treatment inflicted by foreign intervention. This government is no longer a doubtful experiment, a shadowy form rising out of the mist, the scoff of tyrants and ridicule of kings; but is blazoned forth in its beautiful symmetry, gigantic proportions, and colossal stature, as a beacon light to the world, a model of human governments, a monument of the wisdom, intelligence, and patriotism of its immortal founders, a tocsin of alarm to tyrants, the trepidation of kings, a harbinger of terror to despots, a practical illustration of the science of free government, the praise and admiration of every true lover of liberty, a clear and positive demonstration of the right of the people to govern themselves, a precious light shining upon mankind, causing the absurd and ridiculous notion of the divine right of kings and princes to reign to vanish as the feeble rays of the glimmering star melts away in the glorious light of the luminary of day. Let us throw our memories

back to the time when our pilgrim fathers fled from tyranny and oppression, and landed on the barren rock of Plymouth, and contemplate the scenes then presented to the view, and contrast it with the present, and propound the question, what has effected the mighty change? How came the vast interminable wilderness, inhabited by a few wandering savages, one of the most powerful, free, and enlightened nations of the earth in such a brief period, unparalleled in the annals of history? The answer to this question is positive and certain. It was the early attention of the first settlers of this country to the subject of common school education. It was among the first provisions, that every district containing (within convenient limits) a sufficient number of children, shall maintain a common school a certain number of months in each year, and every child be obliged to attend. This liberal and enlightened policy was pursued by several of the states, as they sprang into existence. Common schools and academies were established, and colleges endowed, and we are realizing the glorious results of the wisdom of their policy. Search the records of history, and you will find the system of policy adopted by monarchies has been to accommodate a few with the most liberal course of instruction and highest degree of education, while the masses were kept in ignorance, knowing, if they had the benefit of a common school education, it would enable them to discover the rottenness of the foundation on which hereditary monarchy rests, and would induce them to begin with reform, which would end in revolution. This fact has been clearly demonstrated in several nations, where a more liberal system of late has prevailed, the spirit of reform keeping pace with the improvement of common education until it ended in revolution, overthrowing monarchies and establishing republics. If the basis on which our government and free institutions rest, and we owe our present prosperity and greatness to the information, intelligence, and virtue of the people, it should be considered an object of the first importance of every state in this Union to give the whole population at least a common school education. It is evident that a large portion of the best talents and many of the brightest

gems of intellect, which would be an honor to our country and pillars in our government, are never developed for the want of early instruction.

New Jersey is in the rear of some of her sister states on this important subject; but I feel an assurance that her present enlightened legislature will perfect her common school system, increase its fund, and place her immediately in the front rank in the march of intelligence. The day is not far distant, I hope, when our school fund will be sufficient to establish academies in every township, and a college in every county in the state. The capacity of the human mind to receive instruction and knowledge, elevating man from the lowest state of savage degradation to the highest degree of intellectual refinement, should operate as a powerful incentive, urging our legislature, securing the aid and cooperation of every citizen to provide amply for this great popular and important object. We are a plain practical people, and should be careful in the selection of teachers for the training and instruction of the youthful mind. They should possess a happy and pleasing faculty of imparting instruction, correct moral deportment, enlightened liberal principles, plain common sense practical views, free from bigotry, speculative theories, and sickly sentimental "isms," for it is

"Education forms the youthful mind,  
Just as the bough is bent the tree 's inclined."

The schools in this township have been well attended during the past year, and considerable interest manifested on the subject of education. Still there is not that active energetic operative interest felt by parents, trustees, and the community, that is desirable on this subject. Seven hundred dollars was raised again last spring by tax for our schools, making the schools free in the largest districts. The teachers of this township are principally young men of good abilities, and are well qualified for their occupation. Our schools are well governed, the rod is seldom used, and they are in a highly flourishing condition compared with what they were a few years ago. Who would not be proud to see every son and daughter of New Jersey and of this Union enjoying the

benefit of a good education, and every countenance radiant with intelligence and virtue? Let the friends of this sacred cause redouble their energies, unite their efforts, and exert their influence until this great and glorious object shall be accomplished. Then shall we stand prëeminent in the family of nations; then shall our march to greatness, glory, and grandeur be realized; then shall we be able clearly to distinguish what is our duty to each other as states, and to those nations who are imploring our protection from the cruelty and oppression of foreign despots; then shall our glorious inheritance, bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers, be preserved and perpetuated to that period when the angelic messenger shall declare to the astonished nations of the earth that time shall be no longer.

DANIEL CORY.

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## SUSSEX COUNTY.

### BYRAM TOWNSHIP.

We have raised by tax \$1284; only part of this sum has as yet been received. Schools have not been maintained so well during the past year, as the one that preceded it. The large fund raised did not have the effect to excite an increase of interest in the schools. It has, however, had one good effect in my township, that is, it has induced the erection of three new and convenient school houses, and determined the citizens of one other district to do likewise. The tax payers encouraged the appropriation of the fund raised by tax to this use, and, so far as we are concerned, a better use could not have been made of that fund.

The mass of our people are not ripe for free schools; with the present feeling of interest in the subject, they would be plundered of the fund, and receive less advantage from the

means of education than under the old system. A small sum of money appropriated annually is of good service, and it should be increasing every year; and efforts should be made to increase interest with the increase of money applied to this use, until the people's wants be in a fit condition to avail themselves of the full advantage of free schools—then make them free.

The present law is defective in giving power to the trustees to license teachers. They will overrule the superintendent, and very incompetent teachers are selected. Their selection, in some instances, is not so much influenced by the qualifications of the teacher as by his family relations and other matters, which ought not to enter into the subject. This would be a very great evil where there is a large fund. Trustees would be found in most districts to absorb the fund, whether qualified or not for their responsible office.

Our schools have not been kept open as long as usual this year, because of the pulling down of old, and building new school houses; and in some districts the inhabitants waited the payment of the taxes, so that when they had a school, it should be entirely free.

C. A. LEPORT.

#### HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP.

The schools in this township are annually improving. During the present year we have had full schools, and some of them have been very good. Parents appear to be far more engaged than formerly respecting the education of their children. They are more particular respecting the qualifications of the teacher and more willing to procure suitable books, &c., for the schools.

Some think the present system of free schools bears rather hard upon those who have no children to send, but probably it is about as good and wise as they could make it, and it may bewell to give it a thorough trial before any important change be made.

JOEL CAMPBELL.

## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

In making my report, I can only speak of the schools since the first of April, the time when I came into office. The schools have been kept open, with the exception of one or two, for a few weeks during the summer, and are all now in operation and supplied with teachers.

I have visited the schools as often, or oftener, than once a quarter, and have been highly pleased with the order, discipline, and progress of the children. Most of the teachers have been well qualified, and have discharged their duty towards their pupils in a manner worthy of their profession. There are, however, exceptions to this general remark. Some one or two, while they were tolerable scholars, were destitute of other important qualifications. Such teachers, however, could not long find employment in this community.

In my visits to the schools, I have endeavored to secure the attendance of the trustees and parents, and have been successful in most cases with the trustees, and in some cases the parents have attended. This has had a happy effect, both upon the schools and the employers. The people are beginning in some measure to appreciate well qualified teachers and good schools.

We have in this township ten school houses; one is a stone building, the others are wooden, only one of which has two rooms. Some have an entry or hall, others have none. But one can be said to be in good repair, and properly and comfortably seated. Some are hardly passable, while one or two are in a dilapidated condition. Three of these have play grounds, the others are without any convenient place for the children but the street or highway, destitute of shade, and mostly without those external conveniences which decency so urgently demands. I hope the time will soon come when the trustees and parents will consider this matter, and supply these things, so desirable for the comfort and convenience of their children.

ALFRED KETCHAM.

## NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

It is very difficult to procure proper *data* for the amount of education, as several of our teachers are paid by the month, and they will not keep a daily record. The registers we furnished for the districts are not attended to, and some have been taken off by the teachers, &c.

In the above table I have given the best assumption I could collect. Had I been town superintendent last year, it would be more correct. The wages, by the month, varies from \$20 to \$35.

In regard to the workings of the school law and last year's supplement, I think it has given as much satisfaction as we could expect under the circumstances. Many changes could be made in it, which would probably give more efficiency, and would be submitted to with a better grace. These I will notice in order:

**Funds.**—The state to appropriate all her available funds for education, and supply their place by a direct tax for the support of the government. To the amounts received, the townships to add all their available funds, and every district to have power to add any amount which would be necessary to make the school or schools free during the year, or as many months as they could. But when the amount in a district is not enough to make the school free for the year, the amount available should be divided on the quarters taught, and the balance paid by rates, as formerly; for at present, when the schools are free, a flood pours in upon the teacher, almost impossible to class or attend to, and when the free quarter is out, there is such an ebb that the school cannot be maintained. Examinations should be had in each county by districts; in each district by one county examiner with the town superintendent. Though there has been no trouble in this township, there has in others, from the acts of trustees favoring some friend.

**Umpires.**—Where districts are formed from parts of townships or counties, there should be some umpire appointed to settle mooted questions,



Much difficulty arises from the cutting up of the districts; might not some regulation be adopted limiting both the extent and diminution of districts, unless in particular cases of real necessity?

FRANCIS MORAN.

#### SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP.

The school houses in this township are all comfortable buildings, with play grounds attached, belonging to the inhabitants of the several districts. Six of them are stone houses, three frame, and one log. Seven of our school houses have blackboards, and are well seated for the convenience of teachers and pupils. I believe the majority of the inhabitants of this township are in favour of establishing free schools by the appropriation of the state revenue, and defraying the expenses of the state government by a direct tax on the people. There was no money raised in this township for school purposes, town meeting being held in March, and the late act concerning schools not being then known. There are seven teachers engaged in teaching at present in this township, five males and two females, all well qualified and licensed.

J. FLEMING.

#### STILLWATER TOWNSHIP.

It may not be out of place for me to give you my opinion with regard to the working of the supplement to the school law, passed at the last session of the legislature. This township, at the last annual town meeting, voted to raise by tax three dollars per scholar. The immediate effect created by the majority vote of the township, in raising that amount of school money, was attended with much dissatisfaction among the wealthy class of people, especially those who have no children to send to school, as well as those whose children

have passed the age of attending school ; even in some cases they have thrown obstacles in the way of a class of people who would be more especially benefited by persuasion or otherwise, and have prevented them from giving their children an opportunity of participating in the benefits of a free school. Doubtless the motive is for the purpose of having an argument, that will have its weight in preventing the township in raising a like amount in future. From the continued feeling manifested, even to this time, I should judge that the township will fail in raising any money at the next town meeting. I know not what effects have followed the raising the full amount allowed by levy in other townships in various parts of the state ; but my impression at present is, that to have the full benefits of a free school, or one nearly approximating, as has been the case in this township the present year, the fund appropriated should be uniform—not have a free school one year, and probably the next only what is appropriated by the legislature, together with the interest of the surplus revenue, which is barely sufficient for one quarter's schooling. One township raises a large amount, a township adjoining perhaps none ; the same township one year raising sufficient to make the schools free, the next perhaps none, alternating as the friends or enemies of free schools shall happen to be present and in the majority, resulting, as a natural consequence, in ill feeling, arraigning one portion of the inhabitants against the other.

It would unquestionably be better that the legislature should pass an enactment (submit the same to the popular vote of the people of the state, to be rejected or adopted at the will of the majority,) appropriating a sufficient amount to make the schools free, and then levy a direct state tax to meet the appropriation, thereby making the burthen equal, proportionate to each individual's wealth ; consequently closing the door to recrimination, ill feeling, and contention with regard to the matter, and thereby giving the inhabitants, trustees, and others interested more time for reflection in looking for better qualified teachers, better provided school rooms, &c., in their respective districts.

During the past year a marked improvement has been exhibited in securing well qualified teachers, in keeping our school rooms in better order, and in selecting approved modern school books. The Sussex County Educational Society have taken a commendable step in recommending a uniform standard of school books for the county; the plan is being carried into effect—thus preventing a change of school books upon the advent of every new teacher in the district, thereby saving much expense to parents and guardians, also assisting the teacher materially in advancing his school by having the scholars well classified in large classes, saving much time and trouble.

I have been gratified with the change that has been made by associating the trustees with the superintendent in the examination of teachers. In more than one instance, I can call to mind where we have examined the teacher—the trustees were prompt in refusing the teacher a license; whereas I am certain if I had examined the teacher alone, and refused the license, the trustees would have been extremely dissatisfied. The trustees have been more interested in having well qualified teachers, and also in looking after the interests of the school.

During the past summer session in this township the schools have been unusually small, owing to the general prevailing epidemics of measles and whooping cough. At the present time, the winter session, the schools are unusually full.

C. V. MOORE.

#### VERNON TOWNSHIP.

In addition to the above statistics, the superintendent of the township of Vernon begs leave to submit the following remarks:

The law establishing free schools, as approved March 14th, 1851, seems not to have met with very general favor or support among the inhabitants of this township. It was

generally believed that to make the schools free till the public money was expended, would have a tendency to greatly increase the attendance for that time, and render it difficult, and perhaps impossible, to support school for the remainder of the year.

Accordingly, at the annual district meetings, a majority of the districts instructed their trustees to apply the public funds, as before practised, equally upon the summer and winter terms, thus making no part of the school free to all. When this was done, and an order sent by the trustees for the public fund for the payment of teachers' wages, the superintendent has not thought proper to withhold their dividend, though manifestly expended contrary to the provisions of the law.

Seven of the nineteen districts made their schools free till the public money was expended. The attendance, where satisfactory teachers were employed, was considerably increased during the time, though not to an unusual extent; and but two of the seven seem likely to discontinue their school on account of the entire expenditure of the public money. Three districts that have become incorporated, and one part of a district, support a free school the entire year by tax on the property of the inhabitants.

The idea of schools free to all seems to meet with general favor in this township; but it is believed that a much larger appropriation should be made by the state, leaving a less amount to be made up by the townships and districts.

The law, as regards licensing teachers, seems to need no amendment, unless a thorough acquaintance with certain specified branches be fixed as a standard for the qualifications of any teacher, so that none could be licensed if found deficient in the studies enumerated.

Several teachers have been licensed for particular districts, whose qualifications would not have entitled them to a general license for the township, and three applicants have been refused license in consequence of a lack of proper qualifications.

The schools have been visited by the superintendent, at least once each quarter, either alone or in connection with

the trustees, and it is believed that the condition of schools and the cause of education is steadily advancing.

Two new and improved school houses were erected last year, as many this year, and it is believed that as many more will be built during the next.

It is believed that the central district of Vernon can boast a school house which, for convenience and elegance, is not surpassed by any in the county.

There is an increasing demand for well qualified teachers, and your reporter believes that a state normal school, or teachers' institute for each county, is needed to supply this demand from among the youth of our own state, without being obliged to employ so many teachers from abroad.

R. C. BROWNING.

#### WANTAGE TOWNSHIP.

There has been during a few years past in this township a great change, favorable to the education of the children of poor parents. No person, at all acquainted with this township, can for a moment question the ability of the people to carry out this noble enterprise, which contemplates the intellectual culture of the whole mass of our rising population.

In the examination of teachers, I have endeavored to comply with the requisitions of the law. Aided by the trustees of the different districts where the teachers have been employed, I have examined 31 teachers; males 25, females 6. The ages of the males have varied from 18 to 40 years; females from 18 to 30. As we believed it to be a duty incumbent upon us, we have endeavored to make our examinations thorough. Nearly all whom we have examined, we have found very well qualified to teach our schools. In three instances, we confined our licenses to summer schools for the term of three months.

I have visited all the schools once, and ten of them twice. In most instances one or more of the trustees have visited the schools in company with me, and frequently parents and

others, who were not trustees. The examinations of both teachers and schools have excited a very commendable degree of interest among the people, and I hope will promote the intellectual and moral welfare of our children.

As I am very fond of children, I find it pleasant to visit the school room, and have labored earnestly to benefit the schools. I love to find teachers qualified for the work, possessing a faculty for it, and industriously engaged in the business.

I have found in our school rooms a number of excellent school books. I am anxious to have introduced into our schools a complete system of good school books, and believe that the cause of education will be best promoted in our common schools by a uniformity of books adapted to the capacities of our children.

A spirit of enterprise is very much needed with reference to our school houses, as a number of them are in a very dilapidated condition.

JOHN B. CASE.

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## WARREN COUNTY.

### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The schools of this township have been visited by me according to law, and from careful observation I have noticed a decided improvement. Licensed teachers only have been employed, all of whom were well qualified to teach. The system of common school education would be greatly advanced by a general recommendation of school books from the State Superintendent, to be used in all the schools, so that the course of studies would not be materially altered by a change of teachers.

The raising of money by townships is a source of much dissatisfaction; would it not be better for the state to raise the money necessary for schools?

ALFRED GALE.

#### HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

All the schools of this township, with the exception of one, are in successful operation at the present time, and are doing as well as can be expected, from the meagre compensation allowed their teachers. We have not, as yet, derived any benefit from the recent improvement in the school law, but have hopes that we shall soon. But, notwithstanding this favorable report of the schools under my charge, there is room for improvement still; I should like to see our school houses have suitable locations, properly ventilated, with play grounds attached, and in all respects adapted to the business for which they are designed. I should like to see our teachers well provided for, never less than three hundred dollars a year, as a just equivalent for the services of a competent man, and ready for him when his work is done. There may be a normal school established in every county in this state, and yet if there is not a sufficient compensation held out to induce educated young men to engage in the business of teaching, it will not go on successfully. I should like to have this truth brought home to the mind of every citizen of this township, that the wealthy amongst them are morally bound to educate the children of the poor.

But when the public mind becomes sufficiently enlightened on the subject of education, and convinced of the utility of these radical changes, then we shall see these old buildings that are now used as school houses torn down, and suitable ones erected in their stead, not so remarkable for expense as adaptedness in all respects to the wants of those for whom they were designed.

JNO. B. WELDON.

## KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP.

The above statement approximates as near the truth as it is possible for me to arrive, as some of our teachers keep very imperfect registers of their children.

The condition of our schools, you will perceive, remains nearly the same as in my last report. We still are destitute of well qualified teachers, having in some instances to accept of those of the very poorest kind, or suffer our schools to remain vacant. We have some teachers, however, who are an honor to their profession. Our people, generally, manifest too little interest in the cause of education, being willing to accept of the services of almost any kind of a teacher long enough to consume the public money allotted to their district, provided he will work cheap.

We have had some two or three female teachers during the summer, whose qualifications were superior, as a general thing, to our male teachers. There is, among the people of the township, a disposition to divide our districts, so as to render it impossible to secure the services of competent teachers. We have more school houses than we can fill with children and suitable teachers. To avert this, some of the districts have availed themselves of the provisions of our supplement to the school law, and got their districts incorporated.

Notwithstanding our want of competent teachers and the backward state of our schools generally, yet I think that I may safely affirm that they have advanced considerably for the last five years, and that if our legislatures continue to improve and liberalize our laws, we shall, in a few years, be able to boast of as good a system of schools as our sister states.

JEHIEL Y. KERN.

M\*



## OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

The time has arrived in which it becomes my duty to report to you the condition of the schools in the township of Oxford. Our schools are about as they formerly were, excepting one—in that there is a great improvement, owing to the zeal and perseverance of Mr. James Heiles in the cause of education. A spacious and well arranged house has been erected and furnished with well selected books, maps, &c., for the convenience of the teacher and the advantage of the pupils, who are well instructed by Mr. St. John, a well qualified and efficient teacher. It would afford me much pleasure to see all our schools elevated to the same position of improvement, but this I do not expect to see with our present means. I think we have now had time and experience enough to see that something more must be done before there will be that improvement made in our schools that the friends of education desire to see. It is hoped that the legislature of New Jersey will not delay to adopt the course of the legislatures of other states, and pass an act to establish free schools: then, I have no doubt, our school houses would be filled with children, and the hearts of the teachers cheered and gladdened, and the pupils make greater proficiency in the sciences.

HENRY C. MAJOR.

## PHILLIPSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

By way of general remark, permit me to say that from a careful observation made during my visits to the schools in the township, since my election to the office of town superintendent, I am led to the conclusion that at no former period in the history of our common school system, has there been manifested a more decided interest in favor of popular education than at the present time. The late supplement to our school law contemplates a more elevated standard of

education, and is better adapted to the progress of the arts and sciences in this age of improvement, and holds out greater inducements to parents in every condition of life to continue their children in the common schools. The friends of education cannot but hail it as the harbinger of a brighter day, soon to break upon the darkness and gloom that once enshrouded so many minds in mental obscurity. The spirit of progression has commenced in good earnest. This is inspiring to the feelings, and animating to the hopes of the friends of this noble cause, to see and feel that popular opinion is fast turning in favor of the diffusion of universal education. The present law contemplates this noble work, inasmuch as it gives the privilege to the several townships, by the voice of the people, to keep the schools free throughout the year, thereby giving an equal privilege to the poor, as well as the affluent, of receiving an education, with all its accompanying benefits. The subject is one in which we are all more or less interested; as the object of education is, or ought to be, the amelioration of the condition of man, physically, morally, and intellectually, thereby securing his happiness, and rendering him useful as a citizen, elevating his character, and exerting a salutary influence on mankind, in all the social relations of life.

It is believed that the law, if fully carried into effect, will meet the demands of the warmest advocates of the cause of education. And shall there be any want of cöoperation among the friends of so noble a cause? Shall we hear the cry of retrenchment at this important crisis, when the cause has just received so favorable an impetus at the hands of a liberal legislature? Even should there be a plausibility for retrenchment, it would be unwise to commence at our common school fund. Would it not be better to travel over rougher roads for a year or two, than to cripple the advancement of so worthy and noble a cause? The effects that would follow such a course would be merely physical, while the latter would throw a blight and mildew over minds destined to immortality! But money alone, however liberally bestowed, will not accomplish the great work of education.

Well qualified teachers are requisite—men who are not only competent to teach the different branches of science, but who are qualified in natural disposition to form and mould the tender mind, and direct it to noble and high attainments—men who understand human nature in all its phases of character, by which they are enabled to govern mind—not by the rod and the ferrule, those relics of atrocious barbarity—but by prompting the mind to a noble ambition, and impressing it with a sense of the interest and value of the acquisition of knowledge.

Frequent complaints are made relative to well qualified teachers. It is my opinion, that wherever sufficient pecuniary inducements are held out, competent teachers can almost invariably be obtained. There is no excuse for a district being without a public school, if the people desire one. If the district is small, let a female be employed, as their services can generally be had for a less sum, though many of them are worthy of being equally rewarded with male teachers. There are many female teachers whose natural amiableness renders them peculiarly qualified to train the minds of children, and cultivating refined sentiments and feelings, which greatly contribute to the formation of habits of virtue and morality in after life.

But I must close, hoping that every succeeding year shall bear witness to the further advancement of the cause of education, until every child in the state shall be brought under the influence, and receive the benefits, of a liberal system of common schools.

J. R. LOVELL.

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(8.)

THE  
ANNUAL STATEMENTS

OF

THE SEVERAL BANKS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

.....  
Read, February 20, 1852, and ordered to be printed.  
.....

TRENTON:  
PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.  
1852.





## JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Assembly on the treasurer's accounts, in the discharge of the duty assigned to them by the 32d section of the act entitled "an act to authorize the business of banking," approved February 27th, 1850, report that upon examination of the books and papers in the treasurer's office, relating to the business of banking under the said act, they find that during the year ending December 31st, 1851, fifteen banking associations have been established under said act, based, in all cases, upon securities of public stocks only, and such as are authorized by said act, and the supplement thereto, approved March 14th, 1851. These securities the committee have found all deposited in the treasurer's hands as is more particularly set forth in the schedule accompanying this report, and they have examined them all in detail. Their aggregate amount is \$774,145.28, less \$149,209 returned by the treasurer for the like amount of bills withdrawn from circulation. The gross amount of bills issued is \$916,811. The total amount of bills in present circulation is \$767,602. Circulating bills to the amount of \$149,209 have been returned to the treasurer by certain of said associations, as will more fully appear by said schedule, which bills the committee have counted, cancelled and destroyed, and have given a certificate thereof to the treasurer, pursuant to the directions contained in the 32d section of said act.

The committee take great pleasure in saying that they have

found the books and accounts accurately and neatly arranged and kept, and have thereby been greatly facilitated in the discharge of this branch of their investigations, and have caused a schedule to be prepared therefrom as in their opinion the simplest and most intelligible mode of exhibiting "the true state and condition" of the said banking associations so far as the same can be ascertained, which schedule accompanies and forms part of this their report, and to which they pray leave to refer.

JOSEPH GREER, } *Committee of*  
E. Y. ROGERS, { *Senate.*

ANDREW VANSICKLE, } *Committee*  
J. VAN VORST, } *of*  
JOHN J. LAROE, } *Assembly.*

THOMAS S. ALLISON, *Auditor.*

*Showing the condition of the several Banks established by virtue of the "Act to authorize up to and including the 31st day of Decr*

| NAME OF BANK.                              | LOCATION:                             |
|--|---------------------------------------|
|  | City or Village.                      |
| Ocean Bank,                                | Bergen Iron Works,                    |
| Delaware and Hudson,                       | Toms River.                           |
| Merchants Bank,<br>Atlantic Bank,          | Mays Landing,<br>Cape May Court House |
| Atlantic Bank                              | Mays Landing.                         |
| Farmers Bank.                              | Freehold,                             |
| Hudson County Bank,                        | Jersey City.                          |
| Bank of America,<br>Newark City Bank,      | Cape May Court House<br>Newark,       |
| Bordentown Banking Co.,                    | Bordentown,                           |
| City Bank,                                 | Cape Island,                          |
| Tradesmen's Bank,<br>Public Stock Bank,    | Flemington,<br>Belvidere,             |
| American Exchange Bank,<br>Merchants Bank, | Cape May Court House<br>Bridgeton,    |

TREASURER'S OFFICE, February, 1852.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Hon. JOHN HUYLER,

*Speaker of the House of Assembly :*

SIR—By the thirtieth section of the act entitled “An Act to punish frauds committed on the incorporated banks of this state, and for the better regulation of said banks,” approved April 15, 1846, it is made the duty of the several banks or banking companies, on the first day of January in each and every year, to forward to the treasurer a statement of its affairs and condition, and the duty of the said treasurer, as soon as possible thereafter, to lay such statements before the legislature.

In obedience to the above requirements, I have the honor to lay before the legislature the annual statements of twenty-four of the incorporated banks of this state, (no report having been received from the Commercial Bank at Perth Amboy, or People's Bank, at Paterson.)

Accompanying these statements, in several instances, I have received letters from officers of banks, expressing an opinion that the act entitled “A Supplement to the Act concerning Taxes,” approved March 14, 1851, exempts the said banks from the payment of the state tax of one-half of one per cent. on so much of their capital stock as is taxed in the hands of their stockholders in the several townships of this state, and an intimation, in one or two instances, that the said tax would not be paid.

These facts are respectfully submitted for such action as the legislature may deem requisite.

I have prepared and herewith transmit a tabular statement (marked A,) showing the condition of each of the above mentioned banks or banking companies.

|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Their aggregate capital is          | \$3,800,667 50 |
| Circulation,                        | 2,359,012 68   |
| Deposits,                           | 2,359,462 18   |
| Discounts and bills receivable,     | 6,765,772 18   |
| Specie,                             | 664,454 37     |
| Real estate and fixtures,           | 249,903 92     |
| Stocks and bonds and mortgages,     | 218,098 75     |
| State tax for 1850, (paid in 1851,) | \$18,700 96    |

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State tax due 1st January, 1852, \$19,003 34

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Sixteen banking associations have filed certificates of organization in the office of the secretary of state, pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of banking," approved February 27th, 1850, and the act supplemental thereto, approved March 14, 1851, fifteen of which have gone into operation.

The thirtieth section of said act provides "that every such association shall, on the first day of January in every year, after having commenced the business of banking under the provisions of this act, make out and transmit to the treasurer, in the form to be provided by him, a full statement of the affairs of the association up to and including the last day of December in every year, verified by the oaths or affirmations of the president and cashier, which statement shall be filed by the treasurer in his office, and as soon as possible thereafter shall be laid before the legislature."

In conformity to the above cited requirements, I herewith lay before the legislature the statements received from said banking associations, with a statement (marked B,) showing the name and location of each banking association, the amount of stocks assigned to the treasurer, the market value of said stocks, amount of registered notes received from treasurer, amount of registered notes in circulation, amount of real estate owned and

occupied by each association, amount of loans and discounts, amount of capital stock, amount of specie on hand, amount of profits, amount of loss of capital or profits, amount of debts owing by each association, and amount due depositors, &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. M. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 18th, 1852.



## STATE BANK AT ELIZABETH,

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Bills discounted,                         | \$311,955 45 |
| Bonds and mortgages,                      | 4,868 00     |
| Real estate taken in payment of debts,    | 13,436 10    |
| “ “ banking house,                        | 14,513 50    |
| Due from Merchants' Bank, New York,       | 43,783 82    |
| “ other Banks,                            | \$2,624 54   |
| Bank notes and checks on other banks      | 11,282 81    |
| Specie on hand, the property of the bank, | 26,663 93    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | 40,571 28    |
| Expense account,                          | 940 00       |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$430,068 15 |
|   | <hr/>        |

Sworn and subscribed by

## MECHANICS' BANK,

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Bills discounted,                        | \$707,995 50   |
| “ “ doubtful,                            | 27,380 91      |
|  | <hr/>          |
|  | \$735,376 41   |
| Bonds and mortgages,                     | 17,274 96      |
| Real estate (at cost.)                   | 28,719 30      |
| On deposit in Mechanics' Bank, New York, | \$134,240 97   |
| Due from other banks,                    | 18,460 08      |
| Notes and checks of other banks,         | 32,960 21      |
| Specie on hand, property of the bank,    | 61,904 95      |
|  | <hr/>          |
|  | 247,566 21     |
|  | <hr/>          |
|  | \$1,028,936 88 |
|  | <hr/>          |

Sworn and subscribed by

## ELIZABETHTOWN, January 1, 1852.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Capital stock,   | \$200,000 00 |
| Profit and loss, including discount received, interest and exchange account to this day, | 19,853 90    |
| Dividends unpaid,  | 468 21       |
| Due to other banks,  | 11,018 55    |
| Notes in circulation,  | 113,489 00   |
| Due depositors,  | 85,238 49    |

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\$430,068 15

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KEEN PRUDEN, Pres't., A. S. WOODRUFF, Cash.

## NEWARK, December 31, 1851.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Capital Stock,   | \$500,000 00 |
| Profit and loss, including discount, exchange and interest to this date, | 36,341 97    |
| Dividends unpaid,  | 340 50       |
| Notes in circulation,  | 128,220 00   |
| Due to sundry banks,   | 63,328 03    |
| Due to depositors,   | 300,706 38   |

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\$1,028,936 88

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JOSEPH A. HALSEY, Pres't., MATTH'S W. DAY, Cash.

Dr. **BELVIDERE BANK,**

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| To bills discounted, all considered good,          | \$276,442 80 |
| " Banking house and lot at cost,                   | 4,130 61     |
| " Current expenses since last dividend, 1st Oct'r, | 360 83       |
| " Amount deposited in specie paying banks,         | 32,778 49    |
| " Notes on hand of other specie paying banks,      | 9,081 00     |
| " Specie on hand, the property of this bank,       | 32,507 40    |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$355,301 13 |

Sworn and subscribed by

Dr. **TRENTON BANKING COMPANY,**

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| To capital stock,   | 210 000   |
| " Bank notes in circulation,                                    | 194,984   |
| " Due to other banks,   | 24,270    |
| " Profit and loss, including discounts received to<br>this day, | 67,645    |
| " Amount due state treasurer tax, 1850,                         | 1,073     |
| " Due depositors, including 563 dollars unclaimed<br>dividends, | 197,525   |
|   | <hr/>     |
|   | \$695,497 |

Sworn and subscribed by

BELVIDERE, January 1, 1852.

CR.

|                                      |                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| By capital stock paid in,            | 148,125 00          |
| “ Undivided profits,                 | 56,270 04           |
| “ Dividends unclaimed,               | 663 50              |
| “ Due other banks,                   | 5,651 63            |
| “ Notes of this bank in circulation, | 128,660 00          |
| “ Individual deposits,               | 15,930 96           |
|                                      | <u>\$355,301 13</u> |

J. I. BLAIR, Pres't.

JNO. STUART, Cash.

TRENTON, January 1, 1852.

CR.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| By bills discounted, supposed good,     | 489,715          |
| “ “ “ “ doubtful,                       | <u>1,200</u>     |
|   | 490,915          |
| “ Mortgages,                            | 40,391           |
| “ Real estate,                          | 19,490           |
| “ Stocks,                               | 4,942            |
| “ Special loan,                         | 10,000           |
| “ Due from other banks,                 | 78,423           |
| “ Bank notes and checks of other banks, | 11,331           |
| “ Specie,                               | <u>40,005</u>    |
|   | <u>\$695,497</u> |

PHIL. DICKINSON, Pres't. THOS. J. STRYKER, Cash.

**BURLINGTON COUNTY BANK,**

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted, outstanding, | \$138,702 00 |
| Specie on hand,                | 17,544 04    |
| Foreign notes, checks, &c.,    | 6,428 69     |
| Due from other banks,          | 25,045 59    |
| Plates, fixtures, &c.,         | 1,730 77     |
| Real estate,                   | 11,192 13    |

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**\$200,643 22**

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Affirmed and subscribed by

**NEWARK BANKING AND INSURANCE CO.,**

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted, loans, &c., good, | \$924,910 10 |
| Bonds and mortgages,                | 11,981 87    |
| Stocks,                             | 2,859 34     |
| Banking house and lot, cost,        | \$15,500 00  |
| Real estate taken to secure debt,   | 230 00       |
|                                     | <hr/>        |
|                                     | 15,730 00    |

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Deposit in Merchants' Bank, N. Y.,           | \$97,933 03           |
| Due from other banks, good,                  | 33,493 30             |
| Notes & checks of other banks, good,         | 29,892 51             |
| Specie on hand, the property of the<br>bank, | 54,257 75             |
|  | <hr/>                 |
|  | 215,576 59            |
|  | <hr/>                 |
|  | <b>\$1,171,057 90</b> |

The company own forty-five shares of its capital stock

Sworn and subscribed by

## MEDFORD, January 1, 1852.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in (none of this owned by the bank,) | \$70,000 00  |
| Notes of the bank in circulation,                       | 66,309 00    |
| Profit and loss (or surplus fund,)                      | 18,567 51    |
| Due a bank,   | 570 67       |
| “ dividends,  | 945 00       |
| “ depositors,   | 44,251 04    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$200,643 22 |

WM. IRICK, Pres't.

J. OLIPHANT, Cash.

## NEWARK, January 1, 1852.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Capital stock,                            | \$508,650 00   |
| Dividends unpaid,                         | 2,406 38       |
| Ninety-fourth dividend, payable this day, | \$20,346 00    |
|   | <hr/>          |
|   | 22,752 38      |
| State tax on capital                      | 2,543 25       |
| Due other banks,                          | 72,623 98      |
| “ depositors,                             | 259,161 53     |
|   | <hr/>          |
|   | 331,785 51     |
| Circulation,                              | 213,326 00     |
| Surplus,                                  | 92,000 76      |
|   | <hr/>          |
|   | \$1,171,057 90 |

amounting to \$2,250,; and the amount held as collateral is \$21,650, upon which \$15,305 has been loaned.

JOHN TAYLOR, Pres't. JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cash.

## STATE BANK,

|   |           |              |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| Loans on notes and bills,                 | \$552,698 | 57           |
| “ stock of this bank,                     | 700       | 00           |
| “ bonds and mortgages,                    | 14,550    |              |
|   |           | <hr/>        |
|   |           | 567,948 57   |
| Gold and silver,                          | 46,905    | 43           |
| Notes and checks of other banks,          | 29,794    | 28           |
| Due from other banks,                     | 40,469    | 19           |
|   |           | <hr/>        |
|   |           | 117,168 90   |
| Stock of this bank purchased, 209 shares, | 10,450    | 00           |
| Real estate,                              | 10,644    | 72           |
| Banking house and lot,                    | 12        | 300 00       |
| Suspended debt, good,                     | 4,404     | 62           |
| “ “ doubtful,                             | 2,000     | 00           |
|   |           | <hr/>        |
|   |           | 6,404 62     |
| Expenses,                                 | 2,156     | 41           |
|   |           | <hr/>        |
|   |           | \$727,073 22 |

Affirmed and subscribed by JOHN GILL, Pres't.

## ORANGE BANK,

*Liabilities.*

|                                    |           |              |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                     | \$102,500 | 00           |
| Notes of this bank in circulation, | 69,002    | 00           |
| Due depositors,                    | 28,588    | 84           |
| Due other banks,                   | 2,799     | 86           |
| Dividends unclaimed,               | 468       | 22           |
| State tax,                         | 512       | 50           |
| Profit and loss,                   | 12,802    | 96           |
|                                    |           | <hr/>        |
|                                    |           | \$216,674 38 |

Sworn and subscribed by

## CAMDEN, January 1, 1852.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                  | \$260,000 00 |
| Circulation,                    | 173,318 00   |
| Profit and loss,                | 55,033 88    |
| Discount and interest received, | 8,907 03     |
| Dividends unclaimed,            | 1,920 50     |
| Due to other banks,             | 15,189 42    |
| Due to depositors,              | 212,704 39   |

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\$727,073 22

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Sworn and subscribed by AULEY McCALLA, Cash.

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ORANGE, January 1, 1852.

*Assets.*

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Bills discounted, loans, &c.                  | \$155,990 47 |
| Due from other banks,                         | 27,959 74    |
| Notes and checks of other banks,              | 1,165 00     |
| Specie, the property of this bank,            | 10,483 00    |
| Morris and Essex Railroad stock and dividend, | 10,764 00    |
| Real estate, banking house,                   | 4,758 60     |
| Suspense account,                             | 3,138 80     |
| Protest account,                              | 14 77        |
| Stock of this bank,                           | 2,400 00     |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$216,674 38 |

STEPHEN D. DAY, Prest.    W. H. VERMILYE, Cash.



## UNION BANK,

*Liabilities.*

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in,               | \$100,000 00 |
| Balance of profit and loss,          | 10,807 97    |
| Tax due treasurer of state,          | 500 00       |
| Balance due Sussex Bank,             | 6,835 20     |
| “ “ individual depositors,           | 45,902 22    |
| Amount of bank notes in circulation, | 70,756 00    |

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**\$234,801 39**

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Sworn and subscribed by

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## PRINCETON BANK,

*Liabilities.*

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock,    | \$90,000 00 |
| Circulation,      | 50,696 00   |
| Dividends,        | 859 40      |
| Interest account, | 426 27      |
| Due other banks,  | 1,034 36    |
| Depositors,       | 240,869 12  |

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**\$383,885 15**

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Sworn and subscribed by

DOVER, January 1, 1852.

*Assets.*

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| By notes discounted, good,               | \$152,367 40 |
| “ balance due on ledger, good,           | 572 99       |
| “ banking house, lot, &c., at cost,      | 10,220 30    |
| “ personal property, plates, bills, &c., | 1,250 00     |

*Specie Funds.*

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| In Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,         |              |
| New York,                                | \$24,439 70  |
| In hands of agents in New York,          | 17,305 75    |
| In Morris County Bank,                   | 105 40       |
| In Mechanics' Bank, Newark,              | 4,435 13     |
| In gold and silver, the property of the  |              |
| bank,                                    | 12,264 95    |
| In notes of specie paying banks, in bank | 10,978 00    |
| In cash checks in bank,                  | 861 77       |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | 70,390 70    |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$234,801 39 |

G. M. HINCHMAN, Pres't.      THO'S B. SEGUR, Cash.

PRINCETON, January 1, 1852.

*Assets.*

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Loans on bills, &c.,                           | \$155,427 70 |
| Bonds and mortgages,                           | 11,122 73    |
| Real estate,                                   | 10,537 89    |
| Plates and furniture,                          | 2,000 00     |
| Profit and loss account,                       | 2,464 46     |
| Due from other banks,                          | 40,916 76    |
| Notes of other banks, canal drafts and checks, | 146,720 25   |
| Specie on hand,                                | 14,695 36    |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$383,885 15 |

R. S. FIELD, Pres't.

GEO. T. OLMSTED, Cash.

**SUSSEX BANK,***Assets.*

|  |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Bills and notes discounted,                                  | \$208,220 49 |              |
| Loans secured by bond and mortgage,                          | 7,278 58     |              |
| Special loan, payable on call,                               | 10,000 00    |              |
|  | <hr/>        | \$225,499 07 |
| Specie on hand at the bank,                                  | 20,178 01    |              |
| Bank notes and checks on other banks,                        | 16,588 00    |              |
| Due from other banks,  | 66,235 59    |              |
|  | <hr/>        | 103,001 60   |
| Notes of suspended banks, of which<br>\$407 are Paterson,    |              | 555 00       |
| Real estate, consisting of banking<br>house and lot at cost, |              | 7,558 30     |
|  |              | <hr/>        |
| Whole amount of assets,                                      |              | \$336,613 97 |
| <hr/>  |              |              |
| Affirmed and subscribed by DAVID RYERSON, Pres't.            |              |              |

**MECHANICS' BANK OF BURLINGTON,**

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| To capital paid in,             | \$50,000 00  |
| " surplus fund,                 | 20,223 27    |
| " discounts, interest received, | 5,171 73     |
| " bank notes in circulation,    | 56,506 50    |
| " due to other banks,           | 2,492 13     |
| " dividends unpaid,             | 307 91       |
| " balance due depositors,       | 59,151 21    |
|                                 | <hr/>        |
|                                 | \$193,852 75 |

Affirmed and subscribed by WM. R. ALLEN, Pres't.

NEWTON, January 1, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|  |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| To the public, for notes of the bank<br>in circulation,                        | \$131,493 00 |              |
| Ledger balances, due depositors and<br>others,                                 | 48,191 93    |              |
|  | <hr/>        | \$179,684 93 |
| And the liabilities to the stockholders<br>are, for the capital stock paid in, | \$134,480 00 |              |
| And the undivided profits,   | 22,449 04    |              |
|  | <hr/>        | 156,929 04   |
|  |              | <hr/>        |
|  |              | \$336,613 97 |

Sworn and subscribed by S. D. MORFORD, Cash.

BURLINGTON, January 1, 1852.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| By bills discounted,                     | \$122,154 06 |
| “ real estate, banking house,            | 3,932 62     |
| “ due by other banks,                    | 37,910 88    |
| “ fixtures of banking house, plates, &c. | 1,820 84     |
| “ expenses,                              | 999 46       |
| “ notes of other banks,                  | 4,497 00     |
| “ specie on hand,                        | 22,537 89    |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$193,852 75 |

Sworn and subscribed by JAMES STERLING, Cash.

**Dr. SALEM BANKING COMPANY,**

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,              | \$75,000 00  |
| Notes in circulation,       | 61,730 00    |
| Discounts received,         | 4,691 08     |
| Dividends unpaid,           | 3,412 50     |
| Profit and loss,            | 9,000 00     |
| Due state treasurer, (tax,) | 375 00       |
| Due depositors,             | 21,968 05    |
|                             | <hr/>        |
|                             | \$176,176 63 |

Sworn and subscribed by CALVIN BELDEN, Pres't.

**FARMERS' BANK OF NEW JERSEY,**

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted, outstanding,   | \$176,818 35 |
| Specie on hand,                  | 29,483 81    |
| Notes and checks on other banks, | 9,210 81     |
| Due from other banks,            | 16,137 80    |
| Bonds and notes,                 | 3,302 78     |
| Stocks,                          | 6,660 49     |
| Real estate,                     | 22,425 98    |
| Salaries and expenses paid,      | 742 02       |
| Due from sundry persons,         | 363 97       |
|                                  | <hr/>        |
|                                  | \$265,146 01 |

Affirmed and subscribed by JOHN BLACK, Pres't.

## SALEM, January 1, 1852.

Cr.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills receivable,                | \$90,415 47  |
| Bonds and mortgages,             | 9,215 00     |
| Real estate,                     | 2,525 00     |
| Amount due from other banks,     | 10,588 97    |
| Stock of this bank,              | 13,777 00    |
| Protest account,                 | 19 16        |
| Specie,                          | 28,776 37    |
| Notes and checks of other banks, | 20,859 66    |
|                                  | <hr/>        |
|                                  | \$176,176 63 |

Affirmed and subscribed by H. B. WARE, Cash.

## MOUNT HOLLY, January 1, 1852.

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Stock, for capital paid, | \$100,000 00 |
| Notes in circulation,    | 42,534 18    |
| Discounts received,      | 2,682 53     |
| Dividends unpaid,        | 675 50       |
| Profit and loss,         | 37,121 37    |
| Due to banks,            | 2,867 67     |
| Suspense account,        | 103 92       |
| Due to depositors,       | 79,160 84    |
|                          | <hr/>        |
|                          | \$265,146 01 |

Sworn and subscribed by J. BEATTY, Cash.

Dr. CUMBERLAND BANK,

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Capital stock,          | \$52,050  |
| Profit and loss,        | 42,188    |
| Exchange,               | 428       |
| Certificate of deposit, | 500       |
| Notes in circulation,   | 65,870    |
| Due for state tax,      | 260       |
| Deposits,               | 34,725    |
|                         | <hr/>     |
|                         | \$196,021 |

Sworn and subscribed by

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FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| To bills discounted,                                  | \$270,859 64 |
| “ bonds and mortgages, real estate<br>and judgments,  | 18,203 15    |
| “ balances due from banks in the city<br>of New York, | \$40,412 25  |
| “ bank notes of other banks, and<br>checks,           | 3,503 09     |
| “ specie,   | 27,054 22    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | 70,969 56    |
| “ cash items,   | 1,744 16     |
| “ expense account,                                    | 881 45       |
| “ bank stock,   | 11,000 00    |
| “ bank furniture, plates, &c.,                        | 2,578 62     |
| “ suspense and protest account,                       | 196 44       |
| “ due from sundry persons, (ledger<br>balances,)      | 258 31       |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$376,691 33 |

On the above assets there may be a loss of about eleven hundred dollars—some items of exchange, interest due on suspended paper and other securities, and the amount due the state for tax on the capital stock, not included in the above, and some small accounts not yet presented and paid.

## BRIDGETON, January 1, 1852.

CR.

|                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Bills discounted,                | \$119,074        |
| Bonds and mortgages,             | 2,000            |
| Real estate,                     | 1,268            |
| Due from other banks,            | 17,771           |
| Bills receivable,                | 19,300           |
| Notes and checks of other banks, | 7,007            |
| Specie,                          | 29,601           |
|                                  | <u>\$196,021</u> |

J. B. POTTER, Pres't.

W. G. NIXON, Cash.

## RAHWAY, January 1, 1852.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Capital stock,                                   | \$200,000 00 |
| Profit and loss, exchange and discount received, | 22,818 98    |
| Dividends unpaid,                                | 1,645 12     |
| Certified checks out,                            | 2,220 55     |
| Bank notes in circulation,                       | 79,642 00    |
| Due other banks,                                 | 8,371 46     |
| Balance, (depositors,)                           | 61,993 22    |

\$376,691 33

Affirmed and subscribed by JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, Pres't.  
 Sworn and subscribed by F. KING, Cashier.



**MECHANICS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,**

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Discounted bills,                                   | \$218,623 59 |
| Bonds and mortgages,                                | 2,500 00     |
| Real estate, at a fair valuation,                   | 9,417 33     |
| Plates and furniture,                               | 1,113 75     |
| Notes of other banks and checks,                    | 7,992 13     |
| Gold and silver on hand, the property of this bank, | 31,491 45    |
| Due from other banks,                               | 44,105 36    |
| Other items,  | 39 15        |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$315,282 76 |

Sworn and subscribed by GEO. DILL, Pres't.

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**MORRIS COUNTY BANK,**

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Bills discounted,                               | \$132,407 40           |
| Loans payable on demand, secured by bank stock  |                        |
| New York city and railroad bonds,               | 13,500 00              |
| Bills receivable,                               | 8,150 <sup>00</sup> 06 |
| Balances due on notes and other cash papers,    | 3,659 00               |
| Due from banks, good specie funds,              | 40,309 17              |
| Due from our agents in New York,                | 5,412 33               |
| United States six per cent stock, of 1867 cost, | 11,221 00              |
| Bank notes and checks on other banks, good,     | 3,018 00               |
| Specie, gold and silver coin on hand,           | 13,709 00              |
| Balance suspense account,                       | 1,344 17               |
|   | <hr/>                  |
|   | \$232,730 13           |

Sworn and subscribed by

## TRENTON, January 1, 1852.

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,            | \$124,475 00 |
| Dividends unpaid,         | 105 60       |
| Own notes in circulation, | 104,417 00   |
| Due depositors,           | 50,595 34    |
| Due other banks,          | 25,051 39    |
| Profit and loss,          | 10,638 43    |

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\$315,282 76

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Affirmed and subscribed by T. ABBOTT, Cash.

## MORRISTOWN, January 1, 1852.

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock,                    | \$50,000 00 |
| Due banks,                        | 7,164 73    |
| Bank notes in circulation,        | 84,835 00   |
| Reserve fund,                     | 10,000 00   |
| Balance of interest account,      | 618 78      |
| Profit and loss,                  | 10,242 29   |
| Resulting balance due depositors, | 69,869 33   |

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\$232,730 13

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HENRY A. FORD, Pres't.    THEO. T. WOOD, Cash.

## SOMERSET COUNTY BANK,

*Liabilities.*

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in,  | \$50,000 00  |
| Circulation,  | 93,869 00    |
| Profit and loss, including interest and exchange<br>account to this date, | 2,168 42     |
| Dividends unpaid,   | 351 00       |
| Reserved fund,  | 7,422 16     |
| Due to other banks,   | 1,278 34     |
| Protest account,  | 96           |
| Balance due depositors,   | 17,562 75    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$172,652 63 |

Sworn and subscribed by

## DR. FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| For capital paid,                        | \$60,000 00 |
| “ Notes of this bank now in circulation, | 64,174 00   |
| “ Certified checks out,                  | \$324 50    |
| “ Due to depositors,                     | 55,820 67   |
|  | <hr/>       |
| “ Due to other banks,                    | 56,145 17   |
| “ Surplus fund,                          | 15,176 27   |
| “ Discount and interest received,        | \$5,911 40  |
|  | 3,874 67    |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | 9,786 07    |

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\$205,281 51

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Sworn and subscribed by

SOMERVILLE, January 1, 1852.

*Assets.*

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Bills receivable,     | \$106,077 04 |
| Expense account,      | 138 21       |
| Due from other banks, | 684 77       |

*Specie Fund.*

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Deposited in American Exchange Bank, |              |
| New York,                            | \$35,235 05  |
| Notes of and checks on other banks,  | 11,764 89    |
| Specie on hand,                      | 18,752 67    |
|                                      | <hr/>        |
|                                      | 65,752 61    |
|                                      | <hr/>        |
|                                      | \$172,652 63 |

JOSHUA DOUGHTY, Pres't. WM. G. STEELE, Cash.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, January 3, 1852. Cr.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| By bills discounted, considered all good, | \$143,600 54 |
| " Specie coin in vault,                   | \$12,926 74  |
| " Notes of and checks on other specie     |              |
| paying banks,                             | 6,904 05     |
| " Notes of suspended banks, New           |              |
| York and New Jersey,                      | 399 00       |
| " By counterfeit, altered and hope-       |              |
| lessly broken,                            | 36 00        |
| " Due from other banks, (specie           |              |
| paying,)                                  | 36,122 46    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | 56,388 25    |
| " Real estate, banking house and lot,     | 4,860 78     |
| " Incidental expenses paid,               | 431 99       |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$205,281 56 |

ASBURY FOUNTAIN, Pres't. ELIHU BAKER, Cash.

## FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| To capital stock paid,  | 50,740 00    |
| “ bank notes in circulation,  | 42,665 00    |
| “ due depositors,   | 26,329 42    |
| “ “ other banks,  | 409 00       |
| “ “ as pro rata to old stockholders, under act<br>of February 22, 1849, | 552 60       |
| “ profit and loss,  | 5,193 26     |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$125,889 28 |

Sworn and subscribed by

## STATE BANK AT NEWARK,

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Bills discounted, deemed good,  | \$682,953 36 |
| “ “ doubtful,   | 636 20       |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$683,589 56 |
| Real estate, banking house and lot, at cost,                                  | 11,007 50    |
| Stock of Newark Mutual Insurance Company, good<br>for about eighty per cent., | 240 00       |
| Specie on hand, the property of the bank,                                     | 45,083 71    |
| Bank notes and checks of other banks,<br>good,                                | \$11,682 03  |
| Due from other banks, good,   | 20,076 38    |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | 31,758 41    |
| Balance in Manhattan Company, New York,<br>good,                              | 62,935 05    |
| Expense account,  | 1,305 70     |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$835,919 93 |

Sworn and subscribed by

New Brunswick, January 1, 1852.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| <b>By</b> bills discounted and receivable,  | \$91,696 37        |
| “ due from old assets, good,                | 3,981 22           |
| “ plates, furniture and fixtures,           | 1,900 00           |
| “ ledger balances, due from sundry persons, | 460 74             |
| “ due from other banks,                     | 15,171 96          |
| “ bills of other banks on hand,             | 3,761 00           |
| “ checks on other banks, on hand,           | 1,197 17           |
| “ specie on hand, belonging to the bank,    | 7,720 82           |
|   | <hr/> \$125,889 28 |

JOHN VAN DYKE, Pres't.

M. F. WEBB, Cash.

January 1, 1852.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Capital stock,</b>  | \$400,000 00 |
| Of which 190 shares of fifty dollars each are<br>pledged for the payment of \$6,500; no other<br>shares are owned by the bank. |              |
| <b>Profit and loss, including discount received, in-<br/>terest and exchange account,</b>                                      | 34,054 75    |
| <b>Dividends unpaid,</b>   | 21,797 00    |
| <b>Bank notes in circulation,</b>  | 105,824 00   |
| <b>Due to other banks,</b>   | 44,780 59    |
| <b>Due depositors,</b>   | 229,463 59   |

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\$335,919 13

E. VAN ARSDALE, Pres't.

JAMES D. ORTON, Cash.

## STATE BANK AT NEW BRUNSWICK,

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| To capital stock,     | \$199,647 50 |
| “ Profit and loss,    | 13,748 64    |
| “ Discount received,  | 6,245 89     |
| “ Dividends unpaid,   | 900 17       |
| “ Due to other banks, | 37,137 10    |
| “ Circulation,        | 172,154 00   |
| “ Deposits,           | 151,828 15   |

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\$581,661 45

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Sworn and subscribed by

## FARMERS' BANK OF WANTAGE,

*Liabilities.*

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Due individual depositors,       | \$9,666 04  |
| Due the public for circulation,  | 69,539 00   |
| Total liabilities to the public, | \$79,205 04 |
| Profits undivided,               | 3,824 44    |
| Capital stock,                   | 65,000 00   |

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\$148,029 48

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Sworn and subscribed by

## NEW BRUNSWICK, January 1, 1852.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| By Specie,              | \$33,762 73  |
| “ Notes of other banks, | 9,622 00     |
| “ Due from other banks, | 121,946 63   |
| “ Unavailable items,    | 7,235 01     |
| “ Bills discounted,     | 385,046 97   |
| “ Notes receivable,     | 3,105 33     |
| “ Real estate,          | 13,841 28    |
| “ Contingent expenses,  | 1,101 50     |
| “ Bonds and mortgages,  | 6,000 00     |
|                         | <hr/>        |
|                         | \$581,661 45 |

F. R. SMITH, Pres't.

JOHN B. HILL, Cash.

## WANTAGE, January 1, 1852.

*Resources.*

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Notes and checks of other banks,             | \$1,681 00   |
| Specie on hand,                              | 12,237 48    |
| Due from Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York, | 32,622 73    |
| Due from Morford & Vermilye, New York,       | 4,344 00     |
| Due from other banks,                        | 296 32       |
|  | <hr/>        |
| Total specie funds,                          | \$51,181 53  |
| Real estate banking house,                   | 5,000 00     |
| Notes discounted, good,                      | 91,847 95    |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$148,029 48 |

JAMES C. HAVENS Pres't.

T. D. ARMSTRONG, Cash.





# Statistics of incorporated Ba

| No. | Names of Banks.                                       | Capita   |
|-----|---|----------|
| 1   | Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, Trenton, -        | \$124,47 |
| 2   | Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, -----                    | 100,00   |
| 3   | Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Rahway, -----           | 200,00   |
| 4   | Burlington County Bank, Medford, -----                | 70,00    |
| 5   | Farmers' Bank, Wantage, -----                         | 65,00    |
| 6   | State Bank at Camden, -----                           | 260,00   |
| 7   | Princeton Bank, -----                                 | 90,00    |
| 8   | Morris County Bank, -----                             | 50,00    |
| 9   | Newark Banking and Insurance Company, -----           | 508,65   |
| 10  | Trenton Banking Company, -----                        | 210,00   |
| 11  | Mechanics' Bank, Burlington, -----                    | 50,00    |
| 12  | Mechanics' Bank, Newark, -----                        | 500,00   |
| 13  | Belvidere Bank, -----                                 | 148,12   |
| 14  | State Bank at Elizabeth, -----                        | 200,00   |
| 15  | State Bank at New Brunswick, -----                    | 199,64   |
| 16  | Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Middletown Point, ----- | 60,00    |
| 17  | Somerset County Bank, -----                           | 50,00    |
| 18  | Salem Banking Company, -----                          | 75,00    |
| 19  | Cumberland Bank, -----                                | 52,05    |
| 20  | Union Bank, Dover, -----                              | 100,00   |
| 21  | Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, New Brunswick, -----    | 50,74    |
| 22  | Sussex Bank, -----                                    | 134,48   |
| 23  | State Bank, Newark, -----                             | 400,00   |
|     |   | 3,698,16 |
| 24  | Orange Bank, -----                                    | 102,50   |
|     |   | 3,800,66 |





# STATEMENT A.

*banks in the State of New Jersey, up to and including the thirty-first*

| 1.   | Notes in circulation. | Deposits and dividends unpaid. | Due other banks. | Profit and loss, discount rec'd and exchanges | Discounts and bills receivable |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 5 00 | \$104,417 00          | \$104,522 60                   | \$25,051 39      | \$10,638 43                                   | \$218,623 5                    |
| 0 00 | 42,534 18             | 79,836 34                      | 2,867 67         | 39,803 90                                     | 176,818 3                      |
| 0 00 | 79,642 00             | 63,638 34                      | 8,371 46         | 22,818 98                                     | 270,859 6                      |
| 0 00 | 66,309 00             | 45,196 04                      | 570 67           | 18,567 51                                     | 138,702 0                      |
| 0 00 | 69,539 00             | 9,666 04                       |                  | 3,824 44                                      | 91,847 9                       |
| 0 00 | 173,318 00            | 214,624 89                     | 15,189 42        | 63,940 91                                     | 552,698 5                      |
| 0 00 | 50,696 00             | 241,728 52                     | 1,034 36         | 2,464 46                                      | 155,427 7                      |
| 0 00 | 84,835 00             | 69,869 33                      | 7,164 73         | 10,242 29                                     | 149,557 4                      |
| 0 00 | 213,326 00            | 281,913 91                     | 72,623 98        | 92,000 76                                     | 924,910 1                      |
| 0 00 | 194,984 00            | 197,525 00                     | 24,270 00        | 67,615 00                                     | 490,915 0                      |
| 0 00 | 56,506 50             | 59,459 12                      | 2,492 13         | 20,223 27                                     | 122,154 0                      |
| 0 00 | 128,220 00            | 301,046 88                     | 63,328 03        | 36,341 97                                     | 735,376 4                      |
| 0 00 | 128,660 00            | 16,594 46                      | 5,651 63         | 56,270 04                                     | 276,442 8                      |
| 0 00 | 113,489 00            | 85,706 70                      | 11,018 55        | 19,853 90                                     | 311,955 4                      |
| 7 50 | 172,154 00            | 152,728 32                     | 37,137 10        | 19,994 53                                     | 388,152 3                      |
| 0 00 | 64,174 00             | 56,145 17                      | 15,176 27        | 9,786 07                                      | 143,600 0                      |
| 0 00 | 93,869 00             | 17,913 75                      | 1,278 34         | 2,168 42                                      | 106,077 0                      |
| 0 00 | 61,730 00             | 25,380 55                      |                  | 13,691 08                                     | 90,415 1                       |
| 0 00 | 65,870 00             | 35,225 00                      |                  | 42,188 00                                     | 138,374 0                      |
| 0 00 | 70,756 00             | 45,902 22                      | 6,835 20         | 10,807 97                                     | 152,367 4                      |
| 0 00 | 42,665 00             | 26,329 42                      | 499 00           | 5,193 26                                      | 91,696 5                       |
| 0 00 | 131,493 00            | 48,191 93                      |                  | 22,449 04                                     | 208,220 4                      |
| 0 00 | 105,824 00            | 251,260 59                     | 44,780 59        | 34,054 75                                     | 683,589 5                      |
| 7 50 | 2,315,010 68          | 2,330,405 12                   | 345,250 52       | 624,968 95                                    | 6,609,781 7                    |
| 0 00 | 69,002 00             | 29,057 06                      | 2,799 86         | 12,802 96                                     | 155,990 4                      |
| 7 50 | 2,359,012 68          | 2,359,462 18                   | 348,050 38       | 637,771 94                                    | 6,765,772 1                    |

ember, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

| Due from other<br>banks. | Specie.     | Real estate and<br>fixtures. | Suspended<br>account. | State tax. | Stocks and<br>bonds<br>and mortgages |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| \$52,097 49              | \$31,491 45 | \$10,531 08                  | \$                    | \$500 00   | \$ 2,500 00                          |
| 39,803 90                | 29,483 81   | 22,425 98                    | 103 92                | 500 00     | 9,963 27                             |
| 43,915 34                | 27,054 22   | 2,578 62                     | 196 44                | 650 00     | 11,000 00                            |
| 31,474 28                | 17,544 04   | 12,922 90                    |                       | 350 00     |                                      |
| 38,944 05                | 12,237 48   | 5,000 00                     |                       | 250 00     |                                      |
| 70,263 47                | 46,905 43   | 22,944 72                    | 6,404 62              | 1,300 00   | 25,700 00                            |
| 187,637 01               | 14,695 36   | 12,537 89                    |                       | 450 00     | 11,122 73                            |
| 48,739 50                | 13,709 00   |                              | 1,344 17              | 250 00     | 24,721 00                            |
| 161,318 84               | 54,257 75   | 15,730 00                    |                       | 2,543 25   | 14,841 21                            |
| 89,754 00                | 40,005 00   | 19,490 00                    |                       | 1,073 00   | 55,333 00                            |
| 42,407 88                | 22,537 89   | 5,753 46                     |                       | 2,250 00   |                                      |
| 185,661 26               | 61,904 26   | 28,719 30                    |                       | 2,500 00   | 17,274 96                            |
| 41,859 41                | 32,507 40   | 4,130 61                     |                       | 734 40     |                                      |
| 57,691 17                | 40,571 28   | 27,949 60                    |                       | 1,000 00   | 4,868 00                             |
| 131,568 63               | 33,762 73   | 13,841 28                    |                       | 700 00     | 6,000 00                             |
| 43,461 51                | 12,926 74   | 4,860 78                     |                       | 250 00     |                                      |
| 47,138 15                | 18,752 67   |                              |                       | 250 00     |                                      |
| 31,448 63                | 28,776 37   | 2,525 00                     |                       | 375 00     | 23,092 00                            |
| 24,778 00                | 29,601 00   | 1,268 00                     |                       | 260 25     | 2,000 00                             |
| 58,125 75                | 12,264 95   | 11,470 30                    |                       | 500 00     |                                      |
| 20,130 13                | 7,720 82    | 1,900 00                     |                       | 154 46     |                                      |
| 82,823 59                | 20,178 01   | 7,558 30                     |                       | 672 40     | 17,278 58                            |
| 94,693 45                | 45,083 71   | 11,007 50                    |                       | 2,600 00   | 240 00                               |
| 1,625,735 45             | 653,971 37  | 245,145 32                   | 8,049 15              | 18,188 46  | 204,934 75                           |
| 29,124 74                | 10,483 00   | 4,758 60                     | 3,138 80              | 512 50     | 13,164 00                            |
| 1,654,860 19             | 664,454 37  | 249,903 92                   | 11,187 95             | 18,700 96  | 218,098 75                           |



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**STATEMENT**  
**OF**  
**THE SEVERAL BANKS**  
**OPERATING UNDER**  
**THE GENERAL LAW.**

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## BANK OF AMERICA,

*Resources.*

Amount of stock assigned to treasurer, \$43,900 00  
 Value " at time of assignment, \$46,534 00

*Description and value of assigned stocks :*

\*\$43,900 United States six per cents., 1856, at  
 \$105½, \$46,095 00

Amount of notes on specie paying banks, 314 00  
 " loans and discounts, 20,263 45  
 " specie on hand, 1,580 40  
 " registered bills on hand, 237 00  
 " loss of capital since last statement,† 619 27  
\$69,548 12

Sworn and subscribed by

\*Six months' interest due, but uncollected for want of power of attorney from treasurer.

† This loss is about the amount expended for engraving and printing bank notes.

## ATLANTIC BANK,

*Resources.*

Amount of stocks assigned to treas'r, \$103,500 00  
 " premiums when purchased, 8,264 26  
\$111,764 26

*Description and value of assigned stocks :*

\$24,000 K'tucky 6 per cts., at \$107, \$25,680 00  
 2,000 U. S. 6 per cts., 1856, at 106, 2,120 00  
 20,000 Penna. 5 per cents, at 92, 18,400 00  
 24,000 Ohio 6 per cts., 1860, at 111, 26,640 00  
 7,500 Ohio 7 per cts., 1852, at 100, 7,500 00  
 19,000 N. Y. 6 per cts., 1852, at 100½, 19,047 50  
 7,000 N. Y. 6 per cts., 1862, at 111, 7,770 00  
\$107,157 50

Amount of loans and discounts, 71,780 00  
 " specie on hand, 13,528 28  
 " registered bills on hand, 1,422 00  
 " notes of other banks on hand, 10,572 00  
\$209,066 54

Sworn and subscribed by

CAPE MAY, C. H., January 23, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|                                       |             |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed,   | \$50,000 00 |             |
| “ capital stock paid in,              |             | \$25,000 00 |
| “ debts owing to private individuals, |             | 648 12      |
| “ notes received from treasurer,      |             | 43,900 00   |
| “ notes in circulation,               | \$43,663 00 |             |

\$69,548 12

CHAS. COLGATE, Vice Pres't.

MAY'S LANDING, January 7, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|   |              |            |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in, | \$100,000 00 |            |
| “ debts owing to private individuals,           |              | 8,572 00   |
| “ notes received from treasurer,                |              | 100,100 00 |
| “ profits since last statement,                 |              | 394 54     |

\$209,066 54

GEORGE E. HOWES, Vice Pres't.

## ATLANTIC BANK,

*Resources.*

Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer, \$78,400

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| \$10,000 United States 6 per cts., 1856,    | \$10,000 |
| 21,600 Kentucky 6 per cts., '68 to '73, .   | 20,000   |
| 8,280 Pennsylvania 5 per cts.               | 9,000    |
| 19,982 Pennsylvania 6 per cts., '46 to '55, | 19,400   |
| 21,100 Pennsylvania 6 per cts., '79 to '80, | 20,000   |
|   | \$78,400 |

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount of plates and engravings, | 525       |
| “ bills receivable,              | 20,948    |
| “ bills of other banks,          | 1,598     |
| “ specie on hand,                | 2,729     |
|                                  | \$104,200 |

Sworn and subscribed by

## MERCHANTS' BANK,

*Resources.*

Amount of stock assigned to treasurer, \$7,000

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| \$5,000 United States, 6 per cents., 1856, | \$5,350 |
| 2,000 New York, 6 per cents.,              | 2,110   |
|  | \$7,460 |

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Amount of specie available, | \$2,500 |
|                             | \$9,500 |

Sworn and subscribed by

## CAPE MAY COURT-HOUSE, January 13, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in, | \$80,000 |
| “ due depositors,                               | 200      |
| “ of notes in circulation,                      | 76,900   |
| “ of expenses of association,                   | 2,100    |

\$159,200

JOHN WILEY, Pres't.

## BRIDGETON, February 4, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed, | \$50,000 |
| “ capital stock paid in,            | \$7,000  |
| “ notes received from treasurer,    | 6,993    |
| “ notes in circulation,             | 6,993    |

\$7,000

FRANCIS BRADT, Pres't.

**DELAWARE AND HUDSON BANK,***Resources.*

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer | \$196,685 29        |
| “ premium when purchased,              | 5,364 63            |
|  | <u>\$202,049 92</u> |

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| \$37,000 U. S. 6 per cts., 1856, at \$106, | \$39,240 00         |
| 31,000 Kentucky 6 per cts., at 107,        | 33,170 00           |
| 40,000 Penna. 5 per cts., at 92,           | 36,800 00           |
| 22,335.29 Ohio 6 per cts., 1860, at 111,   | 24,893 29           |
| 5,300 Ohio 6 per cts., 1853, 105,          | 5,565 00            |
| 61,050 Ohio 7 per cts., 1852, 100,         | 61,050 00           |
|  | <u>\$200,718 29</u> |
| Amount of Specie on hand,                  | 12,333 00           |
| “ registered bills on hand,                | 10,647 00           |
|  | <u>\$225,029 92</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

**AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,***Resources.*

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer, | \$4,000 00 |
|---|------------|

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| \$4,000 U. S. 5 per cents. (valuation) | \$4,100 00        |
| Amount of loans and discounts,         | 3,960 00          |
|  | <u>\$7,960 00</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

**TOM'S RIVER, January 7, 1852.**

*Liabilities.*

This bank has given notice to wind up its business. The capital stock has been paid over to the stockholders with the exception of the amount reported as due to private individuals which is subject to draft. The bills will be sent in for the stocks as soon as possible.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of debts owing to private individuals, | \$33,756 33 |
| “ notes received from treasurer,              | 189,992 00  |
| “ “ in circulation,                           | 1,281 59    |

\$225,029 92

**JESSE COWDRICK, Prest.**

**CAPE MAY COURT-HOUSE, February 4, 1852.**

*Liabilities.*

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Amount of Capital stock subscribed, \$50,000 00 |            |
| “ “ paid in,                                    | \$4,000 00 |
| “ notes in circulation,                         | 3,960 00   |

\$7,960 00

**EDWARD COOKE, Pres't.**

## OCEAN BANK.

*Resources.*

Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer, \$114,200 00

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

\$26,000 K'y 6 per cts., 6 per ct. prm. \$26,000 00

5,700 O'o 6 per cts., 6 per ct. prm. 5,700 00

10,000 P'a 6 per cts., 6 per ct. prm. 10,000 00

72,500 U.S. 6 per cts., 6 per ct. prm. 72,500 00

---

114,200 00

Amount of loans and discounts, 42,194 36

" specie on hand, 4,526 00

" registered bills on hand, 73 00

" premiums on stocks and expenses for  
plates and bills, 12,234 25

---

\$173,227 61

Sworn and subscribed by

## TRADESMAN BANK.

*Resources.*

Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer, \$15,000 00

" premiums when purchased, 787 50

---

15,787 50

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

\$15,000 U. S. 6 per cts., 1856, \$15,000 00

Amount of loans and discounts, 10,044 00

" specie on hand, 2,000 00

" registered bills on hand, 2,900 00

---

\$30,731 50

Sworn and subscribed by

OCEAN COUNTY, January 14, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in, | \$55,000 00 |
| “ debts owing to private individuals,           | 4,027 61    |
| “ notes in circulation,                         | 114,200 00  |

---

\$173,227 61

BENJAMIN SNYDER, Pres't.

---

FLEMINGTON, January 22, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed, | \$50,000 00 |
| “ “ paid in,                        | \$15,737 50 |
| “ notes received from treasurer,    | 14,994 00   |
| “ “ in circulation,                 | 12,094 00   |

---

\$30,731 50

BENJ. WOOD, Pres't. BENNET VANSYCKLE, Cash.



## PUBLIC STOCK BANK,

*Resources.*

|                                       |             |                    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Amt. of stocks assigned to treasurer, | \$17,200 00 |                    |
| “ premium when purchased,             | 698 00      |                    |
|                                       |             | <u>\$17,898 00</u> |

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| \$2,500 N. Y. 6 per cts., 1854, at 103½, | 2,587 50           |
| 4,500 N. Y. 6 per cts., 1855, at 104½,   | 4,702 50           |
| 10,200 Penna. 6 per cts. past due, 104,  | 10,608 00          |
|  | <u>\$17,898 00</u> |

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Amount of loans and discounts,          | 15,571 39          |
| “ specie on hand,                       | 1,225 61           |
| “ registered bills on hand,             | 201 00             |
| “ loss of profits since last statement, | 105 00             |
|   | <u>\$35,001 00</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

## FARMERS' BANK,

*Resources.*

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer, | \$67,000 00 |
|---|-------------|

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| \$60,000 U. S. 6 per cts., 1856, at \$105, | \$60,000        |
| 6,000 N. Y. 6 per cts., 1855, at 105,      | 6,000           |
| 1,000 N. Y. 6 per cts., 1860, at 110,      | 1,000           |
|  | <u>\$67,000</u> |

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Amount of loans and discounts,          | \$49,995 00         |
| “ specie on hand,                       | 6,199 94            |
| “ loss of profits since last statement, | 1,237 34            |
|   | <u>\$124,432 28</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

BELVIDERE, January 13, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|   |          |             |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed,     | \$50,000 |             |
| “ “ paid in,                            |          | \$17,898 00 |
| “ notes received from treasurer, 17,199 |          |             |
| “ “ in circulation,                     |          | 16,998 00   |
| “ profits since last statement,         |          | 105 00      |

---

\$35,001 00

JAMES S. COMBS, Pres't.

FREEHOLD, January 1, 1852.

*Liabilities..*

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in, | \$50,000 00 |
| “ debts owing to private individuals,           | 7,437 28    |
| “ notes received from treasurer, \$66,995       |             |
| “ “ in circulation,                             | 66,995 00   |

---

\$124,432 28

W. J. CHRISTOPHER, Pres't.

## CITY BANK.

*Resources.*

|   |             |                    |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer, | \$19,400 00 |                    |
| “ premiums when purchased,              | 1,171 50    |                    |
|   |             | <u>\$20,571 50</u> |

*Description and value of assigned stocks.*

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| \$1,000 Ohio Canal, 7 per cents., 1852,    | \$1,000 00         |
| Premium paid,                              | 25,00              |
| \$2,000 New York, 6 per cents., 1860,      | 2,000 00           |
| Premium paid,                              | 100 00             |
| \$7,000 United States, 6 per cents., 1862, | 7,000 00           |
| Premium paid,                              | 717 50             |
| \$9,400 New York, 6 per cents., 1854,      | 9,400 00           |
| Premium paid,                              | 329 00             |
|  | <u>\$20,571 50</u> |

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Amount of loans and discounts,          | 16,950 00          |
| “ specie on hand,                       | 2,450 00           |
| “ loss of profits since last statement, | 210 00             |
|   | <u>\$40,181 50</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

## MERCHANTS' BANK.

*Resources.*

|   |             |                  |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer, | \$48,990 00 |                  |
| “ premiums when purchased,              | 1,315 70    |                  |
|   |             | <u>50,305 70</u> |

*Description and value of assigned goods.*

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| \$10,000 Pa. 6 per cents., 1879, \$106, | \$10,600 00        |
| 38,990 “ “ short stock,                 |                    |
| at \$102½,                              | 39,973 75          |
|   | <u>\$50,573 75</u> |

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Notes of specie paying banks mostly notes, secured<br>by public stocks on other banks, | 2,681 00           |
| Amount of loans and discounts,   | 18,968 81          |
| “ specie on hand,  | 2,080 00           |
| “ registered bills on hand,  | 116 00             |
|  | <u>\$74,151 51</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

CAPE ISLAND, January 20, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|                                     |             |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed, | \$50,000 00 |             |
| “ “ paid in,                        |             | \$20,571 50 |
| “ notes received from treasurer,    |             | 19,398 00   |
| “ “ in circulation,                 | 19,398 00   |             |
| “ profits since last statement,     |             | 212 00      |

\$40,181 50

THOMAS W. KELLY, Pres't.

MAY'S LANDING, January 8, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|                                       |             |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock subscribed,   | \$50,000 00 |             |
| “ “ paid in                           |             | \$25,000 00 |
| “ debts owing to private individuals, |             | 200 51      |
| “ notes received from treasurer,      |             | 48,951 00   |
| “ “ in circulation,                   | 48,835 00   |             |

\$74,151 51

WILLIAM H. MARSTON, Pres't and Cash.

## HUDSON COUNTY BANK,

*Resources.*

|  |             |              |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Kentucky 6 per ct. stocks,                                   | \$15,825 00 |              |
| Pennsylvania 5 per ct. "                                     | 19,963 75   |              |
|  | <hr/>       | \$35,788 75  |
| Discounted notes,  |             | 80,815 90    |
| Assets, bank safe, &c.,                                      | 1,532 50    |              |
| Current expenses, rent, salaries, station-<br>ery, &c.,      | 1,061 87    |              |
|  | <hr/>       | 2,594 37     |
| Specie deposit in the Merchants' Exchange Bank,<br>New York, |             | 10,768 97    |
| Due from banks,  |             | 75           |
| Office bills in vault,                                       | \$2,528 00  |              |
| Specie " "   | 8,758 79    |              |
| Bills of other banks and checks on ditto,                    | 4,807 97    |              |
|  | <hr/>       | 16,094 76    |
|  |             | <hr/>        |
|  |             | \$146,063 50 |

Sworn and subscribed by

---

## BORDENTOWN BANKING COMPANY,

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| To capital paid in,            | \$50,000 00 |
| Bank notes in circulation,     | 29,074 00   |
| Due to other banks,            | 2,211 81    |
| Discounts, interests received, | 441 98      |
| Balance due depositors,        | 23,672 51   |

---

---

\$105,400 30

Sworn and subscribed by

## JERSEY CITY, January 1, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|  |                   |             |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| Paid up capital,   |                   | \$63,850 00 |
| Interest received on special deposit, &c.,                       | \$609 25          |             |
| Discount on discounted notes,                                    | 1,690 94          |             |
|  |                   | 2,300 19    |
| Estimated interest on stocks, up to Jan.<br>first, not yet paid, | 929 16            |             |
|  | <u>\$3,229 35</u> |             |
| Notes on hand and in vault,                                      | 2,528 00          |             |
| Notes in circulation,  | 27,467 00         |             |
|  | <u>          </u> | 29,995 00   |
| Due to depositors,   |                   | 48,276 65   |
| Due to banks,  |                   | 1,641 66    |

\$146,063 50

ALBERT T. SMITH, Cash. JOHN CASSIDY, Pres't.

## BORDENTOWN, January 1, 1852.

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| By Kentucky 6 per ct. state loans,                        | \$43,497 50         |
| Pennsylvania 5 per cts. "                                 | 2,737 50            |
| • United States 6 per cts., "                             | 2,185 00            |
| Bills discounted,   | 31,693 21           |
| Real estate (banking house),                              | 3,687 84            |
| Fixtures of banking house, including bank note<br>plates, | 1,017 88            |
| Salaries,   | 229 02              |
| Due by other banks,                                       | 6,756 79            |
| Notes of other banks,                                     | 7,353 00            |
| Specie,   | 6,242 56            |
|   | <u>\$105,400 30</u> |

GEO. GASKILL, Cash.

J. L. McKnight, Pres't.

## NEWARK CITY BANK,

*Resources.*

Amount of stocks assigned to treasurer,  
par value, \$27,000

*Description and value of assigned stocks.\**

|   |            |             |
|---|------------|-------------|
| \$18,000 K'y 6 per cts. 1870, { market }                              |            |             |
| 5,000 " " 1868, { value, }  | \$24,150   |             |
| Interest due January 5, 1852,   | 690        |             |
| Cost of the above stocks,   |            | \$24,227 50 |
| \$6,000 U. S. 6 per cts., market value,                               | 6,300      |             |
| Interest due January 5, 1852,   | 180        |             |
| Cost of the above stock,  |            | 6,315 00    |
| Due from Metropolitan Bank, New York,                                 |            | 7,306 14    |
| " Bank of North America, Philadelphia,                                |            | 188 43      |
| " State Bank at Elizabeth,  |            | 1,127 57    |
| " " New Brunswick,  |            | 904 85      |
| " Trenton Banking Company,  |            | 163 99      |
| " Orange Bank,  |            | 113 50      |
| " Morris County Bank,   |            | 800 23      |
| " Belvidere Bank,   |            | 271 71      |
| " Hudson County Bank,   |            | 411 20      |
| " Newark Banking and Insurance Company,                               |            | 93 65       |
| " State Bank at Newark,   |            | 259 79      |
| Amount of loans and discounts,  |            | 30,377 67   |
| " Specie on hand,   |            | 7,154 25    |
| " Registered bills on hand,   |            | 330 00      |
| " Notes of other specie paying banks and<br>checks payable on demand, |            | 3,728 40    |
| " Contingent expenses,  |            | 1,854 99    |
| " Cost of office furniture & plates                                   | \$1,578 25 |             |

---

\$85,628 87

---

Sworn and subscribed by

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\* These stocks have all been purchased since the last payment of interest. \$2,000 of the above stated Kentucky bonds have not yet been deposited with the treasurer.

NEWARK, January 1, 1852.

*Liabilities.*

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of capital stock paid in, Nov. 24, 1851, | \$50,000 00 |
| “ due Mechanics’ Bank at Newark,                | 45 11       |
| “ “ depositors,                                 | 20,428 62   |
| “ of notes rec’d from treasurer, \$27,000       |             |
| “ “ in circulation and on hand,                 | 14,370 00   |
| “ profits since last statement,                 | 330 00      |
| “ discount and exchange received,               | 455 14      |

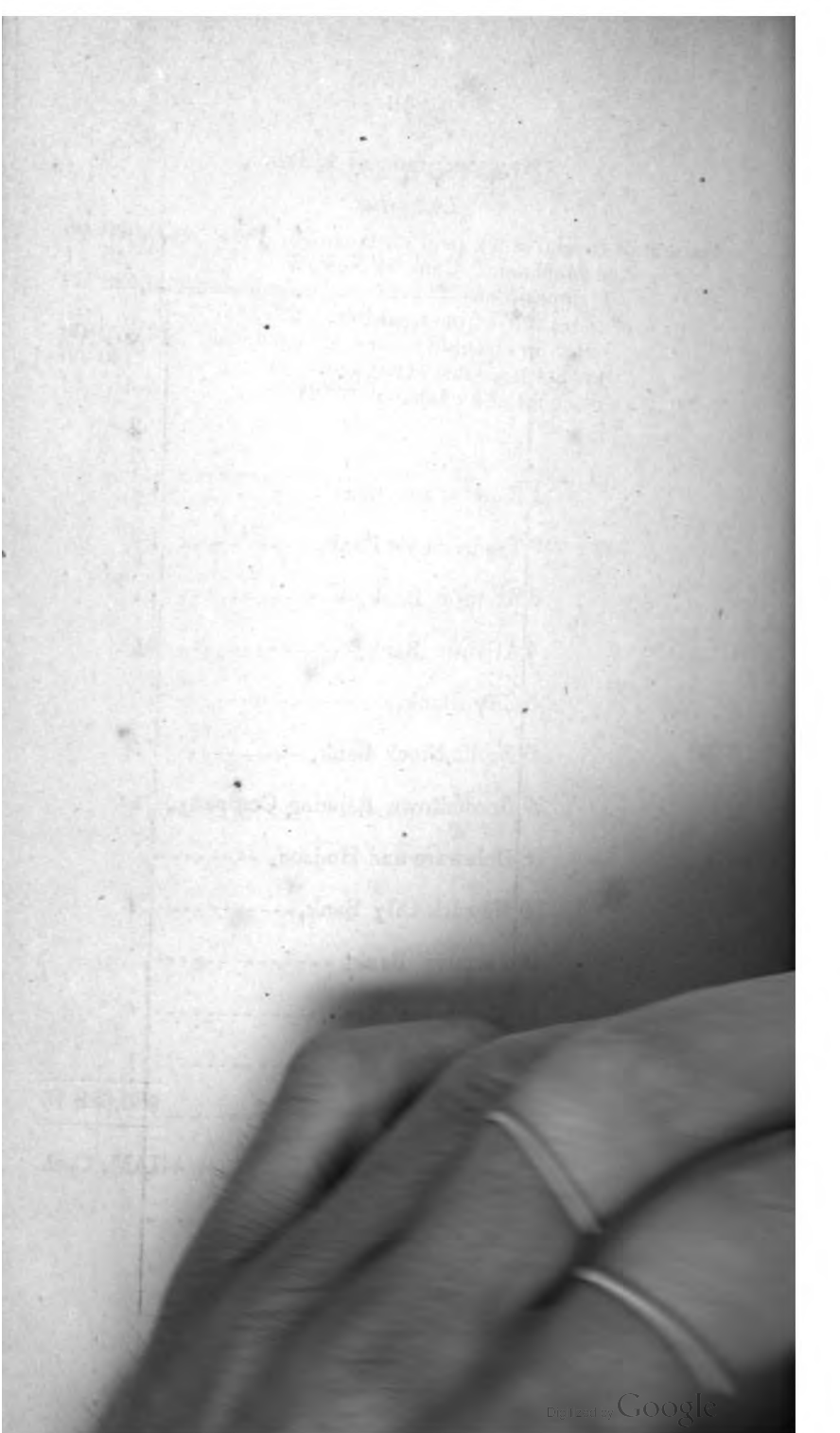
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\$85,628 87

---

S. H. PENNINGTON, Pres’t. CHAS. S. GRAHAM, Cash.





No.

Banks.

1 Bank of America,-----C

2 Tradesmen's Bank, -----F

3 Atlantic Bank,-----C

4 Atlantic Bank,-----M

5 City Bank,-----C

6 Public Stock Bank, -----E

7 Bordentown Banking Company, -E

8 Delaware and Hudson, -----I

9 Newark City Bank,-----C

0 Farmers' Bank, -----I

Merchants' Bank,-----C

Bank,-----C

County Bank, -----C

s' Bank,-----C

n Exchange Bank.-----C







9.  
ANNUAL

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLI.

TRENTON:  
PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.  
1852.



## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

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### MANAGERS:

HON. JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy, *President.*  
THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary.*  
LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS, Esq., Lawrence.  
REV. E. F. COOLEY, Trenton.  
STACY G. POTTS, Esq., Trenton.  
CHARLES RIDGWAY, M. D., Jacksonville.  
JOSEPH FITHIAN, M. D., Woodbury.  
JAMES S. GREEN, Esq., Princeton.  
B. WILLIAMSON, Esq., Elizabethtown.  
ALEXANDER WURTS, Esq., Flemington.

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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#### SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN:

H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

#### MATRON:

---

#### ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN:

Dr. J. B. ELLIOTT.

#### STEWARD:

CALEB SAGER.

#### TREASURER:

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.





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REPORT  
OF THE  
MANAGERS OF THE  
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

---

*To His Excellency, GEORGE F. FORT,*  
*Governor of the state of New Jersey:*

By the 11th section of the act entitled, "An Act to Provide for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, and for the Care and Maintenance of the Insane," it is made the duty of the managers to maintain an effective inspection of the asylum ; for which purpose one of them, or more, shall visit it at least once in every week, two or more at least once in every month, a majority at least once in every three months, and the whole board once a year, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the by-laws. "In a book to be kept for that purpose, the visiting manager or managers shall note the date of each visit, the condition of the patient, with remarks of commendation or censure, and all the managers present shall sign the same," and "the general result of these inspections, with suitable hints, shall be inserted in an annual report, detailing the last year's operations and actual state of the asylum ; which the managers shall make to the governor, on or before the fifth day of January in each year, to be by him presented

to the legislature, accompanied with an annual report of the superintendent and treasurer."

In submitting to your Excellency, in obedience to this requirement, their FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, the managers are happy to have it in their power to say that the affairs of the institution committed to their supervision have been highly prosperous during the past year.

The system of visitation prescribed by law has been maintained, and its results exhibit the most satisfactory evidence, not only of the skill and continued fidelity of the superintendent and other resident officers of the institution and their subordinates, but of the excellence of the general arrangements and the success of the management and professional treatment adopted.

During the year eighteen hundred and fifty, the whole number of patients under treatment was two hundred and twenty, of which number forty-four were discharged cured or improved. The number during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one has been two hundred and sixty-four, of which number one hundred and two were received in the course of the year. The total number discharged is ninety-three, of which number seventy-six were either cured or improved, being an excess over the last year of thirty-two. This excess, it is proper to say, was chiefly made up of patients improved, and who were removed by the counties after three years' residence, in conformity with the provisions of the twenty-first section of the act.

The whole number of patients which had been received in the asylum at the date of the last report was two hundred and ninety-two, and the whole number which had, up to this time, been discharged cured or improved was one hundred and five. The total number of patients received, from the organization of the institution (15th of May, 1848,) to the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, is three hundred and ninety-four, and the total number discharged, either cured or improved, one hundred and eighty-one.

The restoration to society of so large a number of our fellow-

beings, either entirely or even partially relieved from the severest of all visitations, the wreck of mind, presents an aggregate amount of good accomplished, which the humane heart cannot fail to contemplate with gratitude. The number of patients in the asylum on the first instant was one hundred and seventy-one. Last year, at the same date, the number was one hundred and sixty-two, showing an increase of nine only during the year.

The law of last session requiring the approval of the president and one member of the board of chosen freeholders in order to authorize a patient, pauper or indigent to be sent to the asylum, has probably had some tendency to check the rapid increase which previous years exhibited ; but it may be attributable, perhaps, to another cause. We have not had access to the statistics of the last census, but that of eighteen hundred and forty gave one hundred and thirty-five as the whole number of insane and idiotic persons in the state supported at public charge, and two hundred and twenty-seven supported at private charge, making but three hundred and sixty-two in the whole. To some extent we have reason to suppose this report was defective ; but if it even approximated to the truth, a large proportion of the cases existing in the state proper for treatment have received, or are now receiving, the benefits of this institution ; and therefore a very rapid increase of pauper and indigent patients is probably not to be anticipated in time to come.

The managers respectfully call the attention of your Excellency and the legislature to the views presented by the superintendent in relation to the enlargement of the edifice. They are prompted, on his part, by a laudible desire to perfect the system of treatment, by increasing the means of classification ; and as an unusual proportion of the patients are of the excited class, enlarged means for their accommodation would no doubt be beneficial.

Whether it is best now to commence the work of extension, is a question for the wisdom of those to whom its decision properly belongs to determine.

The accounts of the treasurer have been examined, and are found to be correct. It will be seen by his report, herewith submitted, that there was a balance in his hands at the close of the last fiscal year (1850) of forty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents. The last legislature appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars to the use of the asylum; and the receipts from patients for board, clothing, &c., have amounted to twenty-two thousand and seventy-six dollars and thirty-two cents, making the total amount available to the institution, during the past year, thirty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-three cents. Of the sum received from the state, five thousand and seventy dollars was granted to meet the deficiency anticipated from the reduction of the price of board for county patients from three to two dollars per week, and two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars to pay the expenses of improving the heating establishment.

The expenditures during the year have been as follows:

There has been paid on the steward's account the sum of twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-one cents, besides the surplus product of the farm and garden. This account embraces all the items of expenditure incident to the institution, except those belonging to the accounts of fixtures, farm and garden, and grounds and grading; and it will be perceived that it exceeds the income from patients by the sum of five thousand and ninety-three dollars and eighty-nine cents, being twenty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents more than was appropriated by the state to cover it. Although the average number of pauper and indigent patients for the ensuing year will probably be somewhat greater than it was during the last, yet as we hope for an increased income from the farm and garden, we deem that an appropriation for this purpose by the state of the same sum granted last year,—to wit, five thousand and seventy dollars will be sufficient.

The expenditure on the fixture account has amounted to three thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-

eight cents. This is a larger amount than was anticipated. The only sum appropriated for this account by the last legislature was, as has been stated, two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars, which was to meet the expenses of the improvement in the means of warming the building. The balance of one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-eight cents, was expended in repairing and putting a fire-proof roof on the gas house, which had been injured by an accidental fire, and in painting, carpenter work, lumber, &c., necessary for the preservation and improvement of the fencing and woodwork in and about the building.

The increase in the number of patients not having been as great as was estimated, we have found it necessary to expend the sum of eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, only, on the furniture account.

To the farm and garden we have only appropriated the sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-four cents, and to the account of grounds and grading the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-nine cents; leaving a cash balance in the treasury, after paying all debts and expenses of every kind, of thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

The inventory of personal property belonging to the institution, taken at the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, amounted to thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-one cents. That taken at the close of the last year amounted to fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and nineteen cents, showing an accumulation of personal property during the year to the amount of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-eight cents. This has been acquired in part by the expenditures on the furniture account, and in part by donations to the institution. The following abstract shows of what descriptions of property the articles inventoried consist:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Furniture, - - - - -                            | \$11,814 24 |
| Stock, hay, grain, farming utensils, &c., - - - | 2,124 38    |
| Fuel and rosin, - - - - -                       | 988 14      |
| Provisions and groceries, - - - - -             | 828 43      |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | \$15,755 19 |



The farm and garden, notwithstanding the extreme drought which prevailed during the last part of the season, exhibit satisfactory results. The whole products from these sources have amounted to two thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-one cents, and the total expenditures on this account have been but one thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents, leaving a clear balance in favor of the asylum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents.

The voluntary labor of patients has, during the year, facilitated the work of grading and constructing walks.

The eastern lawn has been ornamented with a beautiful fountain, and greatly improved; many shade trees and vines have been planted, and the grading in the vicinity of the edifice completed.

The extent of the grounds connected with the asylum, the natural advantages they possess, and the salutary influence of beautiful and tasteful rural scenery in the cure of diseases of the mind, combine to recommend the continuance of a small annual expenditure in the work of improvement. Although much has already been done to beautify the grounds, the efforts of art and taste may be employed advantageously for years to come in adding new attractions to the scene.

We beg leave to refer generally to the report of the superintendent for such suggestions on the subject of improvements which have occurred to him; among the most important is that for procuring a more copious supply of water.

The managers estimate that, in addition to the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars required for the support of county patients, an appropriation by the state of twenty-five hundred dollars will be sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of improvements, fixtures, furniture, &c., for the ensuing year.

We submit herewith to your Excellency the annual reports of the superintendent and treasurer, and the annual inventory, which will exhibit more in detail the operations and condition of the institution.

The managers have the melancholy duty to report the de-

cease of Mrs. CATHERINE K. BUTTOLPH, the highly esteemed and excellent matron of the institution. Her official duties commenced with the organization of the asylum. They were discharged with exemplary fidelity. She brought to her work a highly cultivated intellect and a heart full of benevolence. To her generous charity the halls and wards of the edifice are indebted for many of their most beautiful and tasteful conveniences and ornaments, and she has left the impress of her kindness and sympathy on the hearts of all its inmates.

. All of which is respectfully submitted.

|                    |            |   |                   |
|--------------------|------------|---|-------------------|
| JAMES PARKER,      | } MANAGERS | { | JAMES S. GREEN,   |
| L. W. R. PHILLIPS, |            |   | ELI F. COOLEY,    |
| JOSEPH FITHIAN,    |            |   | B. WILLIAMSON,    |
| STACY G. POTTS,    |            |   | THOS. J. STRYKER. |

JANUARY 2d, 1852.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum for the year commencing December 31st, 1850, and ending December 29th, 1851, is respectfully submitted to the board of managers.

*An abstract of the receipts and payments for the year ending December 29th, 1851 :*

### RECEIPTS.

|                                    |                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balance in treasurer's hands,      | \$48.61                 |
| Received from state of New Jersey, | 10,000.00               |
| Revenue account from asylum,       | 22,076.32               |
|                                    | <hr/> \$32,124.93 <hr/> |

### PAYMENTS.

|                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Paid Caleb Sager, steward's account, | \$27,170.21             |
| “ Fixture “                          | 3,652.98                |
| “ Furniture “                        | 887.15                  |
| “ Farm and garden “                  | 261.84                  |
| “ Grounds and grading “              | 118.89                  |
| Balance in treasurers hands,         | 33.86                   |
|                                      | <hr/> \$32,124.93 <hr/> |

The amount appropriated to the asylum by the last legislature was ten thousand dollars, which was divided as follows :

|                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| For the payment of managers' account, | \$4,930.00              |
| For the payment of steward's “        | 5,070.00                |
|                                       | <hr/> \$10,000.00 <hr/> |

*The following is the Managers' account for the current year :*

RECEIPTS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| To amount appropriated as above,         | \$4,930.00 |
| Balance due said account from last year, | 23.60      |
|  | <hr/>      |
|  | \$4,953.60 |

PAYMENTS.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Paid Fixture account,          | \$3,652.98 |
| “ Furniture “                  | 887.15     |
| “ Farm and garden account,     | 261.84     |
| “ Grounds and grading account, | 118.89     |
| Balance due managers’ “        | 32.74      |
|                                | <hr/>      |
|                                | \$4,953.60 |

*The following is the Steward's account for the current year :*

RECEIPTS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| To amount appropriated as above,            | \$5,070.00  |
| To balance due said account from last year, | 25.01       |
| To amount from revenue account,             | 22,076.32   |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | \$27,171.33 |

PAYMENTS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| By amount paid sundry accounts, as per annexed<br>statement rendered to the managers, | \$27,170.21 |
| Balance due steward's account,  | 1.12        |
|   | <hr/>       |
|   | \$27,171.33 |

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance in treasurer's hands,      | \$48.61     |
| Received from state of New Jersey, | 10,000.00   |
| Received from revenue account,     | 22,076.32   |
|                                    | <hr/>       |
|                                    | \$32,124.93 |

## PAYMENTS.

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Paid managers' account,        | \$4,920.86  |
| “ steward's “                  | 27,170.21   |
| Balance due managers' account, | 32.74       |
| “ due steward's “              | 1.12        |
|                                | <hr/>       |
|                                | \$32,124.93 |
|                                | <hr/>       |

*Steward's statement made to the Treasurer, per his account,  
from December 30th, 1850, to December 29th, 1851.*

## PAYMENTS.

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Amount paid for Stock account,   | \$173.00    |
| “ Refunding account,             | 79.73       |
| “ Farm and garden account,       | 591.54      |
| “ Groceries “                    | 1,371.82    |
| “ Fuel “                         | 1,727.15    |
| “ Light “                        | 286.41      |
| “ Petty current expense account, | 550.00      |
| “ Smith and wheelwright “        | 199.44      |
| “ Funeral expenses “             | 111.65      |
| “ Wages “                        | 6,291.83    |
| “ Dress makers' “                | 31.21       |
| “ Straw “                        | 83.97       |
| “ Laundry “                      | 252.37      |
| “ Feed “                         | 503.95      |
| “ Flour “                        | 1,339.13    |
| “ Freight “                      | 103.04      |
| “ Harness “                      | 57.81       |
| “ Newspaper “                    | 13.00       |
| “ Amusement account,             | 25.00       |
| “ Medical “                      | 139.67      |
| “ Books and stationery account,  | 49.11       |
| “ Fruit “                        | 164.83      |
| “ Clothing “                     | 2,222.22    |
| “ Fixture “                      | 785.53      |
| “ Provision “                    | 7,888.39    |
| “ Incidental “                   | 199.05      |
| “ Grounds and grading “          | 587.28      |
| “ Repairs “                      | 565.52      |
| “ Furniture “                    | 776.59      |
|                                  | <hr/>       |
|                                  | \$27,170.21 |
| Balance,                         | 1.12        |
|                                  | <hr/>       |
|                                  | \$27,171.33 |
|                                  | <hr/>       |

## RECEIPTS.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Amount received for traveling expenses,                                  | \$90.31     |
| “ “ Stock account,   | 220.95      |
| “ “ Funeral expenses account,  | 94.00       |
| “ from Dress makers' account,  | 33.48       |
| “ for damages,   | 89.91       |
| “ “ Board of patients,   | 19,321.20   |
| “ “ Clothing account, *  | 2,023.42    |
| “ “ Postage “  | 6.75        |
| “ from Fixture “   | 2.00        |
| “ “ Provision “  | 174.81      |
| “ “ Incidental “   | 19.49       |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | \$22,076.32 |
| Amount in hands of the treasurer at the close of last year,              | 25.01       |
| Amount appropriated by legislature to make up deficiency in board, 1851, | 5,070.00    |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | \$27,171.33 |
|  | <hr/>       |
| Cash in hands of treasurer,  | 1.12        |
|  | <hr/>       |

All which is respectfully submitted by

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

Dated Trenton, December 30, 1851.

We certify that the above statement has been examined by the subscribers, and the several amounts paid compared with the vouchers, and that the same are correctly stated and balanced.

STACY G. POTTS,  
THOMAS J. STRYKER,

Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### SUPERINTENDENT

## OF THE

# NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*To the Managers of the Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the law for organizing the asylum, the undersigned submits this, his ANNUAL REPORT :

|   | Men.    | Women.    | Total.   |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| Patients in the asylum January 1st, 1851, | 86      | 76        | 162      |
| Received since, to January 1st, 1852,     | 50      | 52        | 102      |
|   | —       | —         | —        |
| Under treatment during the year,          | 136     | 128       | 264      |
|   | —       | —         | —        |
|   | Pauper. | Indigent. | Private. |
| Of this number there were                 | 73      | 113       | 78       |
|   | —       | —         | —        |
| Discharged recovered, during the year,    | 22      | 15        | 37       |
| “ improved, “ “                           | 22      | 17        | 39       |
| “ stationary, “ “                         | 2       | 6         | 8        |
| Escaped,                                  | 1       | 0         | 1        |
| Died,                                     | 4       | 4         | 8        |
|   | —       | —         | —        |
|   | 51      | 42        | 93       |
|   | —       | —         | —        |
| Remaining January 1st, 1852,              | 85      | 86        | 171      |
|   | —       | —         | —        |



## GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The general results of the institution for the year are such as to increase its claims for sympathy and support upon the government and people of the state.

Forty-four more persons have partaken of its benefits than during any previous year. Thirty-seven have been discharged as recovered, thirty-nine improved, eight as stationary, one escaped, and eight have died.

The number of recoveries have been as great as could be expected, considering that so many of the persons under care have been subjects of disease for periods varying from two to twenty years and upwards.

The number of deaths have been very few, and indicates to how great an extent the inmates of the institution have been spared from attacks of malignant and severe disease.

The grounds about the building possess great natural advantages for use as pleasure grounds, and have been improved as much during the past year by grading, the laying of walks and planting of trees and shrubbery, as the means at our disposal would permit. In this work many of the patients have cheerfully joined, and thus rendered to the institution valuable assistance, while they secured to themselves the great benefits, physical and moral, attendant upon useful labor, and not to be expected from exercise for mere amusement.

From the farm and garden, the institution has derived valuable aid, by the supply of pasture, hay, and grain for the use of stock, and of vegetables for the household.

The improvements made in the fixtures for warming the building, and particularly referred to in our last annual report, have proved highly satisfactory in a practical and economical point of view.

The fixtures heretofore and at present in use for the supply of water are not fully adequate to the labor required, and are worked at an annual expense of between four and five hundred dollars, a sum much larger than would be necessary if others of a more efficient character were substituted for them.

At present, nearly the whole time of one man is required for this work, and it not unfrequently has to be continued at night and a part or the whole of the day on Sunday.

By the erection of fixtures of much larger dimensions or capacity for raising water, the quantity needed could be furnished in from one to two hours in a day; a great saving in the expense of attendance would be effected, the necessity for working them on Sunday avoided, and the security of the building in case of fire greatly increased. The impression has heretofore been that the water of the canal could be made available, as a power for effecting this object, more economically than any other, and the canal company have kindly offered to grant to the institution the privilege of using it free of charge. The opinion is however entertained, by persons acquainted with the supply of water in the canal, that it would not afford a reliable power at all times, an opinion confirmed by our own observation during the last two years, the water having been insufficient and uncertain for several weeks during the winter and spring seasons.

The remaining alternative, which it is presumed would prove much more economical than our present method, and more certain than the water power of the canal, is to effect the object by the aid of a steam engine and pump, of such power and capacity as to be capable of doing the work quickly. The expense of fuel for driving such engine, it is believed, would be less than is used at present, while the saving of wages would amount to nearly one half of the total cost.

In addition to this, the steam required in washing and drying clothes could be drawn from the same source as that for supplying the engine, while the latter could be used as a valuable aid in the work of the laundry and for driving machinery for mechanical purposes.

Our experience in the use of gas, as a means of lighting, is highly satisfactory, whether considered in reference to the perfection of light afforded, its security against fire, cleanliness, or economy of cost. So great is the interest felt on this subject by persons engaged in the construction and manage-

ment of institutions for the insane, and so often are we applied to for information in regard to it, that we deem it proper to give the result of our experience for the benefit of others.

Cost of gas light for the year 1851, \$341.24.

The details of expenditure were as follows:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Eighty-one barrels No. 2 rosin, including freight, | \$145.40 |
| Cost of repairs, including retorts, etc.,          | 75.00    |
| Ten tons anthracite coal, at \$3.50,               | 35.00    |
| Wages and board of gas maker,                      | 85.84    |
|  | <hr/>    |
|  | \$341.24 |

Estimating the amount of gas made from a barrel of rosin at 2000 cubic feet, we have 162,000 as the total product of eighty-one barrels, and costing \$2.10 per thousand; or if \$2.40, the interest on estimated cost of gas fixtures be added to the cost, as above stated, the expense for one thousand feet is \$3.52, making a total of \$581.24, a sum still below the cost of the usual poor lamp light used, and with few of its discomforts and dangers.

It may be added, that our gasometer holds but thirteen hundred cubic feet, and that had we the means of storing from four to five thousand feet, a very considerable reduction in the expense of labor, fuel, and repairs would be effected, and our convenience greatly promoted thereby.

The experience of the past year has tended strongly to confirm the opinion, heretofore expressed, that an extension of the building is much needed to enable us to make the proper separation of the noisy and violent classes from the quiet and harmless, as well as to improve and perfect the classification of all. At one period during the year, the necessity for relieving certain wards became so urgent that a few persons deemed incurable were discharged; this, taken in connection with the removal by the county authorities of a number of the early admissions, on the expiration of the period of three years, for which they were sent, has prevented the house from becoming over crowded, and secured a comparatively comfortable clas-

sification of the patients. It is confidently hoped, however, that no obstacle will now arise to prevent the immediate erection of the additional wings needed; and that, in executing the work, the legislature will practice the same enlightened liberality that has heretofore characterized their action in regard to the institution. The plan of enlargement heretofore recommended, is still believed to be the best that could be adopted for excited and violent patients, and would render the entire building one of the best of its class for the care and cure of all classes of the insane.

Should it be determined to commence the work of enlargement during the present year, the necessity for additional means for supplying water will be greatly increased by the draught for building purposes.

From the accompanying report of the treasurer, it will be perceived that the receipts of the institution derived from the board of patients, assisted by the products of the farm and garden, and the appropriation of five thousand and seventy dollars, made by the last legislature, has been equal to its current expenses. It is estimated that the average number of pauper and indigent patients for the coming year will at least equal and probably exceed that of the last, and that a similar appropriation from the state treasury will be required to assist the counties in their support.

It would also appear desirable that a small appropriation be made to enable us to continue the work of improving the grounds about the building, and also one for such incidental purposes as cannot now be foreseen, but for which the managers may have occasion to expend small sums in the course of the year.

We have as heretofore received many substantial tokens of kindness and good-will from many friends of the institution. From a *Friend* we have received more than two hundred volumes of well chosen books for a library in one of the wards for females, besides many other presents adapted to our wants in conducting the moral treatment of the patients.

From Mrs. Thomas Gordon, of Trenton, a valuable oil

painting, forty-two by fifty-four inches, and illustrative of a scripture subject ; a large collection of engravings from Butler & Jay, of Philadelphia ; numerous papers and public documents from the Hon. James G. King, which have served to increase the valuable library heretofore presented by him, and which has greatly contributed to the improvement and welfare of many. From Jacob S. Yard, of Trenton, a beautiful copy of the National Temperance Offering has been received.

From Mr. Peter Stem, formerly of Warren county, in this state, but now of Easton, Penn., we have received a beautiful volume of the scriptures, for the use of the chapel ; also, a contribution to one of the libraries for the use of the patients.

I take much pleasure in mentioning a gratuitous exhibition by the truly benevolent and highly skilled Signor Blitz, which contributed to the enjoyment of many of the patients ; also, voluntary concerts from the Trenton Eolians and by the Swiss bell-ringers.

The following papers have been kindly furnished by their publishers : Daily State Gazette and True American, Trenton ; Intelligencer, Paterson ; Mirror and Herald, Mount Holly ; Jerseyman and Democratic Banner, Morristown ; West Jerseyman, Camden ; Ocean Signal, Tom's River, and the Litchfield Republican, Litchfield, Conn. The New York Commercial Advertiser has been generously continued at half price.

To the board of managers, I have still increasing reason to be grateful for their considerate kindness to myself and family, and for their efforts in behalf of the institution.

From the other resident officers and those employed in the institution, I have received the most ready co-operation and sympathy in the responsibilities and trials of the past year.

With an earnest wish for the increasing usefulness and reputation of the institution, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
*Trenton, January 1st, 1852.*

## APPENDIX.

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### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.\*

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#### PRIVATE PATIENTS,

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the asylum, when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters 19, 20, 21 and 22, of the by-laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows :

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious or infectious disease ; that they be provided with suitable clothing, and sufficient in quantity for one or more changes ; that a written history of patients be sent with them, or that they be accompanied by a person capable of giving such information ; that a "request for their admission" be made by some friend ; that a "certificate of insanity," by one respectable physician, be brought with the patient ; and lastly, that a bond, with satisfactory sureties, be given for the payment of their expenses, such payment being made quarterly in advance, and for their removal when discharged.

The price of board per week for those supported at public charge, is \$2 ; for those supported by friends, \$3 and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay.

The forms of "request for admission," "certificate of insanity," and "bond for support," &c., are as follows :

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\*Application for the admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the superintendent.

## FORM OF REQUEST.

*To the Superintendent of the N. J. State Lunatic Asylum :*

The undersigned, of the township of —, in the county of —, is desirous of placing in the state lunatic asylum, at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of —, a resident of the township of —, in the county of —, who is aged — years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession or business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of —, in the state of —, and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars of the case.]

Dated —, 185 .

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

I, A. B., physician of the township of —, in the county of —, do certify that I have examined into, or am acquainted with the state of health and mental condition of C. D., of the township of —, in the county of —, and that he is in my opinion insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the state lunatic asylum.

Signed,

A. B.

Dated —, 185 .

[The law requiring the certificates of two physicians, under oath, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.]

## FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, are held and firmly bound unto — —, treasurer of the New Jersey state lunatic asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, 185 .

Whereas, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton: Now therefore the

- condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said treasurer or his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the board of said, lunatic, so long as — shall continue a boarder in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for — suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the steward of the asylum, and shall remove — from the asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the superintendent, to be received into said asylum; and if — should be removed at the request of — before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligors shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — should be sooner cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages — may do to the furniture or other property of the asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance, on the fifteenth of March, June, September and December in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of,

#### INDIGENT PERSONS,

Or those possessing but little property, and not paupers, are admitted to the asylum, and supported at the expense of the counties from which they are sent for three years, if not sooner cured, agreeably to section twenty-one of "act to organize the asylum," and section five of supplementary act, which are as follows:

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted,* That when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the county where he resides; and said judges



shall call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, and fully investigate the facts of the case, and either with or without the verdict of a jury, at their discretion, shall decide the case as to his insanity and indigence; and if the said judges unite in a certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced showing him to be insane, and his estate insufficient to support him and his family (or if he has no family himself) under the visitation of insanity, on their certificate, authenticated by the county clerk under the seal of the court, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of the county until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; the said judges in such case shall have requisite power to compel the attendance of witnesses or jurors, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, with a report of their proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the fact to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the investigation required by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, to be made with the assistance of two respectable physicians shall be sufficient, if made with the assistance of one such physician, whose certificate shall be sufficient; and that the application required to be made in the twenty-first section of the said act, to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas, shall be sufficient if made to one such judge, as is therein mentioned, who shall be competent to discharge all the duties assigned to the two judges in said section mentioned.

Persons in indigent circumstances, who have been supported in the asylum by their friends for six months, may be continued therein at the public expense for one year, agreeably to the provisions of section twenty-second, as follows:

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That when an insane person,

in indigent circumstances, shall have been sent to the asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefitted by remaining in the institution, the chosen freeholders of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there a year, and pay the same to the treasurer of the asylum; and they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate each year of like import, from the superintendent.

#### PAUPER PATIENTS

Are admitted on the order of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, as directed in section twenty of act, and sections second, third, fifth and sixth of supplement, which are as follows:

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any pauper may be insane, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor in the township wherein he resides, to make application in his behalf to any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county; and said judge shall call two respectable physicians, and fully investigate the facts of the case; and if satisfied, after such examination, that the disease is of such a nature as may be cured, he shall issue an order to such overseer, requiring him, without delay, to take such insane pauper to the lunatic asylum, where he shall be kept and supported at the expense of the county in which is his residence, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; the judge, in such case, shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, and a report of the proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, who shall report the facts to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support.

and, as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if the judge to whom application shall be made on behalf of any insane pauper shall be satisfied, upon the examination of the case made in the manner prescribed in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, that such insane pauper cannot be provided for by the overseers of the poor of the township, or at the poorhouse of the township or county upon which he is chargeable, with comfort and without danger or prejudice to himself or others, the said judge shall order the said pauper to be removed to the lunatic asylum, to be kept and supported in the manner and for the time in the said twentieth section mentioned.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the board of chosen freeholders of the county upon which any insane person may be chargeable shall, at any regular or special meeting, request that such patient be continued at the lunatic asylum for a period of time beyond the three years mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, the said patient shall be kept and supported at the asylum for such period of time at the expense of the said county, to be raised and paid in the manner prescribed by the said act; *provided*, that the said board of chosen freeholders may at any time revoke the said request: and further, that such patient may be discharged or sent back to the overseers of the poor, or to the poorhouse of the township or county whence he came, in the manner and for the reasons mentioned in the thirty-sixth section of the said act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the investigation required by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, to be made with the assistance of two respectable physicians, shall be sufficient if made with the assistance of one such physician, whose certificate shall be sufficient; and that the application required to be made in the twenty-first section of the said act, to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas, shall be sufficient if made to one such judge, as is therein mentioned, who shall be competent to dis-

charge all the duties assigned to the two judges in said section mentioned.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in all such cases as are provided for in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, a certificate from the clerk of the county, under his official seal, that such order has been issued, as is mentioned in said section, shall be sent with the pauper, and filed by the superintendent of the asylum.

Attention is requested by all town and county officers to the provision of section twenty-six of act, as follows:

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted*, That all town and county officers, sending a patient to the asylum, shall, before sending him, see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is comfortably clothed and provided with suitable changes of raiment as prescribed in the by-laws.

*Supplement Relating to Indigent and Pauper Insane.*

1. BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey*, That whenever an investigation shall be made, pursuant to the fifth section of the supplement to the aforesaid act, approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by one physician and one judge, they shall present their certificate and proceedings to the director of the board of chosen freeholders of the county wherein such pauper or person in indigent circumstances is chargeable, whose duty it shall be, with the aid and assistance of one other of the chosen freeholders of said county, to examine the said certificate and proceedings of said judge and physician; and upon said examination, if the said director and chosen freeholder shall be of opinion that such pauper or person in indigent circumstances should be sent to the asylum at the costs and expense of the county, they shall endorse on said certificate "approved," and sign their official names thereto; which said certificate, and other papers relating thereto, shall be filed with the clerk of the county, who shall authenticate the same, as provided in the twenty-first section of the act; and in such case it shall be the duty of the chosen freeholders of said

county to meet the expenses of support, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

2. *And be it enacted*, That in case the said director and chosen freeholder, upon such investigation, shall not approve of sending such pauper or person to the asylum at the expense of the county, they shall endorse on said certificate and proceedings aforesaid "not approved," and sign their official names thereto, which papers shall be filed with the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders; and in such case said pauper or person in indigent circumstances shall not be admitted to the asylum at the expense of the county.

Approved March 15, 1851.

#### CRIMINAL PATIENTS,

Or those acquitted of criminal charges on the ground of insanity, and those under indictment, &c., may be sent to the asylum, agreeably to the provisions of sections twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth of act, and section seventh of supplement, which are as follows :

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted*, That when a person shall have escaped indictment, or have been acquitted of a criminal charge upon trial, on the ground of insanity, upon the plea pleaded of insanity or otherwise, the court, being certified by the jury, or otherwise, of the fact, shall carefully inquire and ascertain whether his insanity in any degree continues, and if it does, shall order him in safe custody, and to be sent to the asylum: the county from which he is sent shall defray all his expenses while there, and of sending him back, if returned; but the county may recover the amount so paid from his own estate, if he has any, or from any relative, township, city, or county that would have been bound to provide for and maintain him elsewhere.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if any person in confinement under indictment (or under sentence of imprisonment,) or for want of bail for good behavior, or for keeping the peace, or appearing as a witness, or in consequence of any summary

conviction, or by order of any justice, or under any other than civil process, shall appear to be insane, the judge of the Circuit Court of the county where he is confined shall institute a careful investigation, call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, invite the prosecutor of the pleas to aid in the examination, and, if he shall deem it necessary, shall call a jury, and for that purpose is fully empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors; and if it be satisfactorily proved that he is insane, said judge may discharge him from imprisonment, and order his safe custody and removal to the asylum, where he shall remain until restored to his right mind; and then, if the said judge shall have so directed, the superintendent shall inform the said judge and the county clerk and the prosecutor of the pleas thereof, whereupon he shall be remanded to prison, and criminal proceedings be resumed, or otherwise discharged; the provisions of the last preceding section, requiring the county to defray the expenses of a patient sent to the asylum, shall be equally applicable to similar expenses arising under this section and the one next following.

SEC. 29. *And be it enacted*, That persons charged with misdemeanors, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, may be kept in custody, and sent to the asylum, in the same way as persons charged with crimes.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the words "under sentence of imprisonment," in the twenty-eighth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 23d, relating to the admission of insane prisoners from the state prison, is repealed.

### *Counties Liable for Support of Poor and Indigent.*

So much of the act organizing the asylum as authorizes the counties or the treasurer of the asylum to recover from townships or cities the expenses of maintaining patients sent to the asylum, by virtue of the order of any judge or court, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.

#### NOTE.

By reference to the statistics of the census for eighteen hundred and fifty, procured from the Census Department at Washington, it appears that the number of insane and idiotic in the state was eight hundred and twelve, instead of three hundred and sixty-two, as shown by the census of eighteen hundred and forty.







10.

# REPORT

ON THE CONDITION OF THE

## NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE, INSPECTORS, KEEPER,  
MORAL INSTRUCTOR, AND PHYSICIAN.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TRENTON:

PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.

1852.



**INSPECTORS.**

CHARLES LIPPINCOTT,  
SAMUEL KAY,  
W. A. BENJAMIN,  
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,  
SAMUEL WOOLEY.

**KEEPER.**

W. B. VANDERVEER.

**MORAL INSTRUCTOR.**

REV. SAMUEL STARR.

**PHYSICIAN.**

DOCT. JOHN L. TAYLOR.

**MATRON.**

S. E. VANDERVEER.

**CLERK.**

BENJAMIN BROWN.



# JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

---

The Joint Committee of Senate and Assembly, appointed to examine the accounts of the Keeper of the State Prison, having performed that duty, beg leave to report the annexed statements, showing the operations of the Prison, and the profit and loss of the several branches of manufactures conducted therein.

On the fifth day of March last the present Keeper entered upon the duties of his appointment. The books at that time were balanced, and the statement annexed, marked B, exhibits the footings of the several accounts. Between the first day of January and the fifth of March the balance against the Prison, exclusive of the amount paid at the treasury for salaries and repairs, was \$1,386 89.

Statement C shows the operations of the Prison from March 5th to December 31st, 1851. The profit shown on the several accounts, in the aggregate, between these periods, amounts to \$8,227 63, exclusive of moneys paid at the treasury for salaries or prison repairs.

The recapitulation sums up the loss and gain during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1851, from which it appears that the earnings of the prison, over the expenditures, amount to the sum of \$6,840 74.

Statements D and E show the amount of inventory of stock and furniture, cash on hand, and bills receivable.

In the foregoing statement the amount paid for salaries to the Keeper and his assistants, to the Inspectors and Moral Instructor, and for repairs to the Prison, are not included.

This is drawn from the State Treasury, by authority of law, and is not paid from the avails of the labor of prisoners. During the year ending on the 31st of December, there was paid for these purposes, at the State Treasury, \$8,871 20. Instead, therefore, of the State Prison producing a revenue, it shows a loss to the State of \$2,030 16.

The Committee cheerfully bear testimony to the accuracy of the books and the vouchers presented for their inspection; and to the general faithfulness of the Keeper and other officers of this institution, so far as this examination has made them acquainted with its concerns.

|                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| JOHN A. BLEECKER,    | } | <i>Committee of<br/>Senate.</i>                |
| JOSEPH SATTERTHWAIT, |   |  |
| E. S. DOUGHTY,       | } | <i>Committee of<br/>House<br/>of Assembly.</i> |
| JOSEPHUS SHANN,      |   |  |
| WM. H. CONOVER,      |   |  |
| JNO. C. BEARDSLEY,   |   |  |
| WILLIAM BROWN,       |   |  |

JANUARY 27, 1852.

# STATEMENT A,

*Showing the effects of New Jersey State Prison, on the 31st day of December, 1850.*

|  |   |   |   |   |   | DOLLS.        | CTS.      |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|-----------|
| Amount of Inventory,                           | - | - | - | - | - | 17,096        | 39        |
| Cash on hand, -                                | - | - | - | - | - | 849           | 30        |
| Bills receivable, -                            | - | - | - | - | - | 2,025         | 18        |
| Debts due the prison on book account, balance, |   |   |   |   |   | 3,686         | 87        |
|  |   |   |   |   |   | <u>23,657</u> | <u>74</u> |



## STATEMENT

*A Statement showing the operations of the New Jersey State*  
Dr.

|  | DOLLS.      | CTS.     |
|--|-------------|----------|
| <b>CHAIR-MAKING</b>                          |             |          |
| To amount of inventory, 31st December, 1850, | 6,190       | 22       |
| “ “ charges since that time,                 | 112         | 16       |
| Gain on this account,                        | 1,239       | 65       |
|  | <hr/> 7,542 | <hr/> 03 |
| <b>WEAVING</b>                               |             |          |
| To amount of inventory, 31st December, 1850, | 717         | 12       |
| “ “ charges since that time,                 | 238         | 70       |
|  | <hr/> 955   | <hr/> 82 |
| <b>CORDWAINERS'</b>                          |             |          |
| To amount of inventory, December 31st, 1850, | 85          | 16       |
| “ “ charges since that time,                 | 5           | 88       |
| Gain on this account,                        | 743         | 20       |
|  | <hr/> 834   | <hr/> 24 |
| <b>SUNDRIES</b>                              |             |          |
| To amount of inventory, 31st December, 1850, | 623         | 85       |
| Gain on this account,                        | 39          | 96       |
|  | <hr/> 663   | <hr/> 81 |

B.

*Prison, from the 31st of December 1850, to 5th of March, 1851.*

CR.

|   | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|---|--------|------|
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                                 |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 31st December, 1850, | 2,049  | 73   |
| “ “ inventory, 5th March, 1851,                 | 5,492  | 30   |
|   | 7,542  | 03   |
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                                 |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 31st December, 1850, | 308    | 61   |
| “ “ inventory, 5th March, 1851,                 | 630    | 86   |
| Loss on this account,                           | 16     | 35   |
|   | 955    | 82   |
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                                 |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 31st December, 1850, | 781    | 27   |
| “ “ inventory, 5th March, 1851,                 | 52     | 97   |
|   | 834    | 24   |
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                                 |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 31st December, 1850, | 27     | 50   |
| “ “ inventory, 5th March, 1851,                 | 636    | 31   |
|   | 663    | 81   |

Dr.

|   | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|---|--------|------|
| <b>FURNITURE</b>                                |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 31st December, 1850,    | 7,892  | 35   |
| “ “ charges since that time,                    | 282    | 01   |
|   | 8,174  | 36   |
| <b>PROVISION</b>                                |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 31st December, 1850,    | 415    | 56   |
| “ “ charges since that time,                    | 1,115  | 84   |
|   | 1,531  | 40   |
| <b>FUEL</b>                                     |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 31st December, 1850,    | 1,080  | 09   |
| “ “ charges since that time,                    | 96     | 18   |
|   | 1,176  | 27   |
| <b>HOSPITAL</b>                                 |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 31st December, 1850,    | 92     | 04   |
| “ “ charges since that time,                    | 41     | 00   |
|   | 133    | 04   |
| <b>INTEREST</b>                                 |        |      |
| To amount of charges since 31st December, 1850, | 19     | 15   |

Cr.

|   | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|---|--------|------|
| ACCOUNT.  |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 31st December, 1850, | 7      | 84   |
| “ “ inventory, 5th March, 1851,                 | 7,659  | 80   |
| Loss on this account,                           | 506    | 72   |
|   | 8,174  | 36   |
| ACCOUNT.  |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 31st December, 1850, | 93     | 74   |
| “ “ inventory, 5th March, 1851,                 | 224    | 01   |
| Loss on this account,                           | 1,213  | 65   |
|   | 1,531  | 40   |
| ACCOUNT.  |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 31st December, 1850, | 17     | 74   |
| “ “ inventory, 5th March, 1851,                 | 446    | 19   |
| Loss on this account,                           | 712    | 34   |
|   | 1,176  | 27   |
| ACCOUNT.  |        |      |
| By amount of inventory, 5th March, 1850,        | 42     | 78   |
| Loss on this account,                           | 90     | 26   |
|   | 133    | 04   |
| ACCOUNT.  |        |      |
| Loss on this account,                           | 19     | 15   |

Dr.

|  |  | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|--|--|--------|------|
| <b>INCIDENTAL</b>  |  |        |      |
| To amount of charges since 31st December, 1850,  |  | 241    | 47   |
|  |  |        |      |
| <b>DISCHARGED CONVICTS'</b>  |  |        |      |
| To amount of charges since 31st December, 1850,  |  | 43     | 41   |
|  |  |        |      |
| <b>OVERWORK.</b>   |  |        |      |
| To amount of charges since 31st December, 1850,  |  | 71     | 35   |
|  |  |        |      |
| <b>RECAPITULATION OF</b>   |  |        |      |
| *Chair Making account, gain,   |  | 1,239  | 65   |
| Cordwainers' " "   |  | 743    | 20   |
| Sundries " "   |  | 39     | 96   |
| Balance being loss on the operations of the prison<br>from the 31st of December, 1850, to the 5th of<br>March, 1851, |  | 891    | 89   |
|  |  | 2,914  | 70   |

\* In the inventory of lumber, in chair account, made March 5, 1851, an error occurs of \$495, which ought to be deducted from \$1,239 65, leaving the proper sum here of \$744 65. This would increase the loss on this account from \$891 89 to \$1,386 89.

Cr.

| ACCOUNT.                            |  | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------|------|
| Loss on this account,               |  | 241    | 47   |
| ACCOUNT.                            |  |        |      |
| Loss on this account,               |  | 43     | 41   |
| ACCOUNT.                            |  |        |      |
| Loss on this account,               |  | 71     | 35   |
| STATEMENT B.                        |  |        |      |
| Furniture account, loss,            |  | 506    | 72   |
| Provision " "                       |  | 1,213  | 65   |
| Fuel " "                            |  | 712    | 34   |
| Hospital " "                        |  | 90     | 26   |
| Incidental " "                      |  | 241    | 47   |
| Weaving " "                         |  | 16     | 35   |
| Discharged convicts' account, loss, |  | 43     | 41   |
| Overwork " "                        |  | 71     | 35   |
| Interest " "                        |  | 19     | 15   |
|                                     |  | 2,914  | 70   |

## STATEMENT

*A Statement showing the operations of the New Jersey State  
or during the administration*

Dr.

|  | DOLLS. | CTS.  |
|--|--------|-------|
| <b>CHAIR-MAKING</b>                      |        |       |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851, | 5,492  | 30    |
| " " charges since that time,             | 4,474  | 90    |
| Gain on this account,                    | 10,529 | 32    |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |
|  | 20,496 | 52    |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |
| <b>WEAVING</b>                           |        |       |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851, | 630    | 86    |
| " " charges since that time,             | 2,063  | 16    |
| Gain on this account,                    |        |       |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |
|  | 4,632  | 04    |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |
| <b>CORDWAINERS'</b>                      |        |       |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851, | 52     | 97    |
| " " charges since that time,             |        | 37    |
| Gain on this account,                    | 3,862  | 03    |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |
|  | 3,915  | 37    |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |
| <b>SUNDRIES</b>                          |        |       |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851, | 636    | 31    |
| " " charges since that time,             | 11     |       |
| Gain on this account,                    | 362    | 69    |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |
|  | 1,010  | 00    |
|  | <hr/>  | <hr/> |

C.

*Prison, from the 5th of March, 1851, to the 31st of Dec., 1851,  
of the present incumbents.*

CR.

|   | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|---|--------|------|
| ACCOUNT.                                    |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 5th March, 1851, | 14,776 | 49   |
| “ “ inventory, 31st December, 1851,         | 5,720  | 03   |
|   | 20,496 | 52   |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 5th March, 1851, | 3,776  | 33   |
| “ “ inventory, 31st December, 1851,         | 855    | 71   |
|   | 4,632  | 04   |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 5th March, 1851, | 3,915  | 37   |
|   | 3,915  | 37   |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 5th March, 1851, | 670    | 75   |
| “ “ inventory, 31st December, 1851,         | 339    | 25   |
|   | 1,010  | 00   |



Dr.

|   | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|---|--------|------|
| <b>FURNITURE</b>                            |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851,    | 7,659  | 80   |
| " " charges since that time,                | 1,937  | 26   |
|   | 9,597  | 06   |
| <b>PROVISION</b>                            |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851,    | 224    | 01   |
| " " charges since that time,                | 6,043  | 71   |
|   | 6,267  | 72   |
| <b>FUEL</b>                                 |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851,    | 446    | 19   |
| " " charges since that time,                | 1,223  | 71   |
|   | 1,699  | 90   |
| <b>HOSPITAL</b>                             |        |      |
| To amount of inventory, 5th March, 1851,    | 42     | 78   |
| " " charges since that time,                | 258    | 78   |
|   | 301    | 56   |
| <b>INTEREST</b>                             |        |      |
| To amount of charges since 5th March, 1851, | 4      | 11   |

Cr.

|  | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|--|--------|------|
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                              |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 5th March, 1851,  | 95     | 30   |
| “ “ inventory, 31st December, 1851,          | 8,649  | 35   |
| Loss on this account,                        | 852    | 41   |
|  | 9,597  | 06   |
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                              |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 5th March, 1851,  | 68     | 31   |
| “ “ inventory, 31st December, 1851,          | 825    | 46   |
| Loss on this account,                        | 5,373  | 95   |
|  | 6,267  | 72   |
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                              |        |      |
| By amount of credits since 5th March, 1851,  | 22     | 38   |
| “ “ inventory, 31st December, 1851,          | 899    | 07   |
| Loss on this account,                        | 748    | 45   |
|  | 1,699  | 90   |
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                              |        |      |
| By amount of inventory, 31st December, 1851, | 70     | 40   |
| Loss on this account,                        | 231    | 16   |
|  | 301    | 56   |
| <b>ACCOUNT.</b>                              |        |      |
| Loss on this account,                        | 4      | 11   |

Dr.

|   |  | DOLLS. | CTS |
|---|--|--------|-----|
| INCIDENTAL                                  |  |        |     |
| To amount of charges since 5th March, 1851, |  | 856    | 26  |
| DISCHARGED CONVICTS'                        |  |        |     |
| To amount of charges since 5th March, 1851, |  | 264    | 63  |
| OVERWORK                                    |  |        |     |
| To amount of charges since 5th March, 1851, |  | 628    | 46  |
| RECAPITULATION OF                           |  |        |     |
| Chair-making account, gain,                 |  | 10,529 | 32  |
| Weaving           "       "                 |  | 1,938  | 02  |
| Cordwainers       "       "                 |  | 3,862  | 03  |
| Sundries           "       "                |  | 362    | 69  |
|   |  |        |     |
|   |  | 16,692 | 06  |

|  |  | Cr.    |      |
|--|--|--------|------|
|  |  | DOLLS. | CTS. |
| ACCOUNT.   |  |        |      |
| Loss on this account,  |  | 856    | 26   |
| ACCOUNT.   |  |        |      |
| Loss on this account,  |  | 264    | 63   |
| ACCOUNT.   |  |        |      |
| Loss on this account,  |  | 628    | 46   |
| STATEMENT C.   |  |        |      |
| Furniture account, loss,   |  | 852    | 41   |
| Provision " "  |  | 5,373  | 95   |
| Fuel " "   |  | 748    | 45   |
| Hospital, " "  |  | 231    | 16   |
| Interest, " "  |  | 4      | 11   |
| Incidental " "   |  | 856    | 26   |
| Discharged convicts' account, loss,  |  | 264    | 63   |
| Overwork " "   |  | 628    | 46   |
| *Balance being gain on the operations of the<br>prison, from the 5th March, 1851, to the 31st<br>December, 1851, |  | 7,732  | 63   |
|  |  | 16,692 | 06   |

\* The correction made in the note at statement B should be made here also, which would increase the apparent gain to \$8,227 63.

## RECAPITULATION OF

*Showing the whole amount of gains and losses from*

|                                     | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Chair-making account, gain,         | 11,768 | 97   |
| Weaving                   “       “ | 1,921  | 67   |
| Cordwainers'           “       “    | 4,605  | 23   |
| Sundries               “       “    | 402    | 65   |
|                                     | 18,698 | 52   |

# STATEMENTS B AND C.

*the 31st December, 1850, to the 31st December, 1851.*

|  | DOLLS.        | CTS.      |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| Furniture account, loss,   | 1,359         | 13        |
| Provision       "       "  | 6,587         | 60        |
| Fuel           "       "   | 1,460         | 79        |
| Hospital       "       "   | 321           | 42        |
| Incidental     "       "   | 1,097         | 73        |
| Discharged convicts' account, loss,  | 308           | 04        |
| Overwork,               "       "  | 699           | 81        |
| Interest,               "       "  | 23            | 26        |
| Balance being gain on the operations of the New<br>Jersey State Prison, from the 31st December,<br>1850, to 31st December, 1851, | 6,840         | 74        |
|  | <u>18,698</u> | <u>52</u> |

## STATEMENT D.

*Showing the effects of the New Jersey State Prison, on the  
31st December, 1851.*

|  | DOLLS. | CTS. |
|--|--------|------|
| Amount of furniture account, as per inventory, | 8,649  | 35   |
| “ “ provision “ “ “                            | 825    | 46   |
| “ “ fuel “ “ “                                 | 899    | 07   |
| “ “ hospital “ “ “                             | 70     | 40   |
| “ “ weaving “ “ “                              | 855    | 71   |
| “ “ chair-making “ “ “                         | 5,720  | 03   |
| “ “ sundries “ “ “                             | 339    | 25   |
| Total amount of inventory,                     | 17,359 | 27   |
| Cash on hand,                                  | 1,207  | 09   |
| Bills receivable,                              | 2,519  | 82   |
| Debts due on book account, balance,            | 4,412  | 30   |
|  | 25,498 | 48   |

## STATEMENT E.

| DR.                             |  | STOCK ACCOUNT. |      | CR.                             |  |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------|------|---------------------------------|--|
|                                 |  | DOLLS.         | CTS. |                                 |  |
| To cash paid State Treasurer,   |  | 5,000          | 00   | By balance, 31st Decem'r, 1850, |  |
| To balance, being nett capital, |  | 25,498         | 48   | By profit and loss,             |  |
|                                 |  | 30,498         | 48   | 23,657 74                       |  |
|                                 |  |                |      | 6,840 74                        |  |
|                                 |  |                |      | 30,498 48                       |  |

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**REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS**

**OF THE**

**NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.**

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# INSPECTORS' REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable the Legislature*

*of the State of New Jersey:*

IN conformity to the act of the legislature, the board of inspectors of the New Jersey state prison respectfully report—

That on the 31st day of December, 1850, there were in the prison two hundred and ten convicts, and from that time to the 31st day of December, 1851, there were received one hundred and twenty-two, making three hundred and thirty-two. Of these there has been discharged, during the same period, eighty upon the expiration of their sentences, forty-one by pardon granted by the pardoning power, three by death, and one escaped, making, altogether, one hundred and twenty-five, thereby leaving in confinement, on the 31st day of December, 1851, two hundred and seven prisoners.

The following tables will exhibit their terms of sentence, year received in prison, crimes committed, number of convictions, number received from each county, age when received in prison, place of nativity, their color, country of birth of those received during the past year, with reference to the county where committed, ages, country of birth of each, with their previous education, previous occupation, &c.

## TERMS OF SENTENCE.

|                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 20 years,        | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| “ 15 “               | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| “ 14 “               | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| “ 12 “               | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| “ 11 “               | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| “ 10 “ and 6 months, | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

|                            |   |   |   |     |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| For 10 years and 3 months, | - | - | - | 1   |
| " 10 "                     | - | - | - | 14  |
| " 8 " and 6 months,        | - | - | - | 2   |
| " 8 "                      | - | - | - | 2   |
| " 7 "                      | - | - | - | 5   |
| " 6 " and 6 months,        | - | - | - | 1   |
| " 6 "                      | - | - | - | 9   |
| " 5 " and 6 months,        | - | - | - | 2   |
| " 5 "                      | - | - | - | 30  |
| " 4 " and 6 months,        | - | - | - | 2   |
| " 4 " " 3 "                | - | - | - | 1   |
| " 4 "                      | - | - | - | 15  |
| " 3 " and 6 months,        | - | - | - | 2   |
| " 3 " " 3 "                | - | - | - | 1   |
| " 3 "                      | - | - | - | 22  |
| " 2 " and 6 months,        | - | - | - | 1   |
| " 2 "                      | - | - | - | 43  |
| " 1 year and 9 months,     | - | - | - | 1   |
| " 1 " " 6 "                | - | - | - | 12  |
| " 1 " " 4 "                | - | - | - | 2   |
| " 1 "                      | - | - | - | 22  |
| " 9 months,                | - | - | - | 1   |
| " 6 "                      | - | - | - | 6   |
| Total,                     |   |   |   | 207 |

## YEAR IN WHICH RECEIVED.

|        |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1841,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1   |
| 1844,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1   |
| 1846,  | - | - | - | - | - | 2   |
| 1847,  | - | - | - | - | - | 7   |
| 1848,  | - | - | - | - | - | 14  |
| 1849,  | - | - | - | - | - | 25  |
| 1850,  | - | - | - | - | - | 54  |
| 1851,  | - | - | - | - | - | 103 |
| Total, |   |   |   |   |   | 207 |

## CRIMES COMMITTED.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Assault and battery, - - -                            | 11 |
| Assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, -  | 7  |
| Assault and battery, with intent to rob, - -          | 1  |
| Assault and battery, with intent to kill, - -         | 6  |
| Assault, with intent to rob, - - -                    | 2  |
| Assault, with intent to kill, - - -                   | 2  |
| Atrocious assault and battery, - - -                  | 6  |
| Arson and assault and battery, - - -                  | 1  |
| Assault and battery and breaking jail, - -            | 1  |
| Assault and battery and rape, - - -                   | 1  |
| Attempt to kill by poison, - - -                      | 1  |
| Burglary, - - -                                       | 7  |
| Burglary and breaking jail, - - -                     | 6  |
| Burglary and larceny, - - -                           | 4  |
| Burglary and false pretences, - - -                   | 2  |
| Burglary, grand larceny, arson and breaking prison, - | 2  |
| Breaking in and larceny, - - -                        | 18 |
| Burning a barn, - - -                                 | 1  |
| Forgery, - - -  | 5  |
| Grand larceny, - - -                                  | 16 |
| Horse stealing, - - -                                 | 3  |
| Keeping disorderly house, - - -                       | 2  |
| Larceny, - - -  | 24 |
| Misdemeanor, - - -                                    | 17 |
| Misdemeanor and larceny, - - -                        | 18 |
| Misdemeanor and grand larceny, - - -                  | 3  |
| Manslaughter, - - -                                   | 5  |
| Murder in second degree, - - -                        | 9  |
| Obtaining goods upon false pretences, - - -           | 1  |
| Passing counterfeit bank notes, - - -                 | 3  |
| Rape, - - -   | 11 |
| Riot, - - -   | 2  |
| Robbery, - - -  | 8  |
| Sodomy, - - -   | 1  |

## AGE WHEN RECEIVED IN PRISON.

|                      |   |   |   |   |           |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| From 10 to 20 years, | - | - | - | - | 48        |
| “ 20 “ 30 “          | - | - | - | - | 92        |
| “ 30 “ 40 “          | - | - | - | - | 32        |
| “ 40 “ 50 “          | - | - | - | - | 24        |
| “ 50 “ 60 “          | - | - | - | - | 8         |
| “ 60 “ 70 “          | - | - | - | - | 2         |
| “ 70 “ 80 “          | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Total,               | - | - | - | - | <hr/> 207 |

## PLACE OF NATIVITY.

|               |   |   |   |   |   |           |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| Canada,       | - | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Connecticut,  | - | - | - | - | - | 3         |
| Delaware,     | - | - | - | - | - | 2         |
| England,      | - | - | - | - | - | 9         |
| Germany,      | - | - | - | - | - | 13        |
| Ireland,      | - | - | - | - | - | 26        |
| Italy,        | - | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Indiana,      | - | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Louisiana,    | - | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Maryland,     | - | - | - | - | - | 4         |
| New Jersey,   | - | - | - | - | - | 92        |
| New York,     | - | - | - | - | - | 23        |
| Pennsylvania, | - | - | - | - | - | 23        |
| Poland,       | - | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Scotland,     | - | - | - | - | - | 2         |
| Switzerland,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Vermont,      | - | - | - | - | - | 2         |
| Virginia,     | - | - | - | - | - | 1         |
| Total,        | - | - | - | - | - | <hr/> 207 |

## NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.

|                    |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| For first offence, | - | - | - | - | - | 176   |
| “ second “         | - | - | - | - | - | 22    |
| “ third “          | - | - | - | - | - | 6     |
| “ fourth “         | - | - | - | - | - | 3     |
|                    |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |
| Total,             | - | - | - | - | - | 207   |

## NUMBER RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY.

|             |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Atlantic,   | - | - | - | - | - | 3     |
| Bergen,     | - | - | - | - | - | 9     |
| Burlington, | - | - | - | - | - | 20    |
| Camden,     | - | - | - | - | - | 7     |
| Cumberland, | - | - | - | - | - | 4     |
| Cape May,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1     |
| Essex,      | - | - | - | - | - | 33    |
| Gloucester, | - | - | - | - | - | 4     |
| Hudson,     | - | - | - | - | - | 14    |
| Hunterdon,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1     |
| Mercer,     | - | - | - | - | - | 10    |
| Middlesex,  | - | - | - | - | - | 23    |
| Monmouth,   | - | - | - | - | - | 8     |
| Morris,     | - | - | - | - | - | 13    |
| Passaic,    | - | - | - | - | - | 28    |
| Salem,      | - | - | - | - | - | 13    |
| Somerset,   | - | - | - | - | - | 4     |
| Sussex,     | - | - | - | - | - | 9     |
| Warren,     | - | - | - | - | - | 3     |
|             |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |
| Total,      | - | - | - | - | - | 207   |

## THEIR COLOR.

|                |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| White males,   | - | - | - | - | - | 146   |
| “ females,     | - | - | - | - | - | 3     |
| Colored males, | - | - | - | - | - | 51    |
| “ females,     | - | - | - | - | - | 7     |
|                |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |
| Total,         | - | - | - | - | - | 207   |

## STATEMENT

OF THE COUNTRY OF BIRTHS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED IN 1851, AS RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY, TOGETHER  
WITH THEIR AGE, PREVIOUS EDUCATION, COLOR, PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC.

| Country of Birth.    | Counties.    |            |            |            |          |            |             |            |           |            |            |             |          |            |             |             |             |              |              |            | Previous Occupation. |                 |  |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|
|                      | Atlantic . . | Bergen . . | Burlington | Camden . . | Cape May | Cumberland | Essex . . . | Gloucester | Hunterdon | Hudson . . | Mercer . . | Middlesex . | Monmouth | Morris . . | Ocean . . . | Passaic . . | Salem . . . | Somerset . . | Sussex . . . | Warren . . |                      | Total . . .     |  |
| United States, . . . | 1            | 5          | 7          | 2          |          | 3          | 7           | 3          |           | 6          | 6          | 8           | 5        | 4          |             | 11          | 7           | 2            | 5            | 2          | 84                   | 3 Baker.        |  |
| England, . . .       |              |            | 1          | 1          |          |            | 3           |            |           |            |            |             |          |            |             |             |             | 1            |              | 6          | 1 Basket maker.      |                 |  |
| Ireland, . . .       | 1            |            | 2          |            |          |            | 6           |            | 3         | 3          |            |             |          |            | 3           |             |             |              |              | 1          | 16                   | 3 Blacksmith.   |  |
| Scotland, . . .      |              |            |            |            |          |            |             |            | 1         | 1          | 1          |             |          |            |             |             |             |              |              | 2          | 2                    | 1 Butcher.      |  |
| Germany, . . .       |              |            | 2          |            |          |            | 2           |            |           |            |            | 6           |          |            |             |             |             |              |              | 11         | 11                   | 1 Chair-maker.  |  |
| Holland, . . .       |              |            |            |            |          |            |             | 1          |           |            |            |             |          |            |             |             |             |              |              | 1          | 1                    | 1 Clock maker.  |  |
| Switzerland, . . .   |              |            |            |            |          |            |             |            |           |            |            |             |          |            |             |             |             |              |              | 1          | 1                    | 1 Coppersmith.  |  |
| Canada, . . .        |              |            |            |            |          |            |             |            |           |            |            | 1           |          |            |             |             |             |              |              | 3          | 3                    | 3 Carpenter.    |  |
|                      |              |            |            |            |          |            |             |            |           |            |            |             |          |            |             |             |             |              |              | 1          | 1                    | 1 Canesplitter. |  |
|                      | 2            | 8          | 11         | 3          |          | 3          | 19          | 3          |           | 10         | 7          | 15          | 5        | 4          |             | 14          | 7           | 3            | 5            |            | 3                    | 122             |  |

| <i>Their Age.</i>            |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |   |     |    |                 |
|------------------------------|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|-----|----|-----------------|
| From 10 to 20 years,         |   | 3 | 2  | 1 | 4  | 6 | 2  | 3 | 5 | 2  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 28  | 2  |                 |
| " 20 " 30                    | 1 | 2 | 7  | 1 | 5  | 4 | 4  | 1 | 3 | 3  | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1   | 56 | 1 Gardener.     |
| " 30 " 40                    |   | 2 | 2  | 1 | 1  | 1 | 1  | 1 |   | 2  | 1 |   | 1 | 18  | 1  | Harness maker.  |
| " 40 " 50                    | 1 | 1 | 1  |   | 2  | 4 | 1  |   |   | 2  |   |   |   | 13  | 3  | Machinist.      |
| " 50 " 60                    |   | 1 | 1  | 1 |    | 1 |    |   |   | 2  |   |   |   | 5   | 1  | Music teacher.  |
| " 60 " 70                    |   |   |    |   |    |   |    | 1 |   |    |   |   | 1 | 2   | 2  | Moulder.        |
|                              | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 122 | 1  | Printer.        |
|                              |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |   |     |    |                 |
| <i>Previous Education.</i>   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |   |     |    |                 |
| Good education,              |   | 1 | 1  | 2 | 1  | 2 |    |   |   | 1  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9   | 1  | Plumber.        |
| Could read and write,        | 1 | 1 | 6  | 9 | 3  | 4 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 5  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 48  | 9  | Shoemaker.      |
| Could read,                  |   | 3 | 2  | 1 | 2  | 2 | 3  | 1 |   | 5  | 2 |   |   | 31  | 1  | Tanner.         |
| Could neither read or write, | 1 | 3 | 2  | 1 | 4  | 1 |    | 4 | 1 | 3  | 4 | 1 | 2 | 34  | 1  | Tavern keeper.  |
|                              | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 122 | 1  | Tailor.         |
|                              |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |   |     |    |                 |
| Married,                     |   | 2 | 5  | 3 | 4  | 5 | 3  | 3 | 1 | 6  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 46  | 2  | Sawyer.         |
| Single,                      | 2 | 6 | 6  |   | 6  | 2 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 8  | 6 | 2 | 3 | 76  | 1  | Trunk maker.    |
|                              | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 122 | 1  | Umbrella maker. |
|                              |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |   |     |    |                 |
| White,                       | 2 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 8  | 6 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 92  | 1  | Wagon maker.    |
| Colored,                     |   | 3 | 1  | 2 | 2  | 1 | 2  | 1 |   | 1  | 6 | 2 |   | 30  | 78 | No trade.       |
|                              | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 122 |    |                 |





The financial operations of the prison exhibit the following result. There has been paid into the state treasury, from the surplus earnings of the convicts, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to which there is in the hands of the keeper twelve hundred and seven dollars and nine cents in cash, two thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-two cents in bills receivable, and on book account, all good, the sum of four thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and thirty cents, making a balance, January 1st, 1852, of eight thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

In bills receivable is a note for \$629.14 due from the late contractor of the shoe department. This may be in jeopardy, in consequence of the small security required by the late keeper and approved of by the board of inspectors then in office; but after a few weeks of interruption the keeper made another contract, upon good terms, with double the amount of undoubted security, and that branch of business is now progressing satisfactorily.

The appraisers appointed by the last legislature, to take an inventory, completed the first on the 13th of March, 1851, which amounted to fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-two cents, but since which an error has been discovered of four hundred and ninety-five dollars, after deducting which, leaves the amount of \$14,690.22, which should have been the amount of the inventory.

The amount of the inventory, completed by the same gentlemen on the 9th of January, 1852, is seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents.

A convict, by the name of Edwin Holt, made his escape during the night of the 7th, or on the morning of the 8th of September, ult., by taking a portion of the floor of his cell up, and excavating a hole to the foundation, say seven feet at least, then under the same, so up to the surface of the ground outside of his cell, then scaling the outside wall. It involved an amount of labor almost incredible. The strictest investigation entirely exculpated the keepers and watchmen.

The number of convicts is greater than the number of cells in the prison. The design of the laws on the subject of imprisonment in this institution cannot, therefore, be carried out at present. We are obliged to put two prisoners often in one cell; this evil is increasing. We earnestly recommend, therefore, the erection of another wing, to contain new cells, and provisions made for a hospital, which is really needed.

Minors are oftentimes sent to the state prison for a period of less than a year. It is respectfully suggested whether such convicts might not be disposed of in the county jails or workshops.

The attention of the legislature is also called to the fact that there is no provision made by law for the cases of idiots and lunatics sent to the prison, or becoming such after they are received.

A better arrangement for heating the south wing of the prison is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the prisoners confined in it during cold weather.

There has been no bad debts contracted by the present keeper, and all his purchases have been made for cash, and all paid for.

The unparalleled prosperity of the finances of the institution is attributable, in a great measure, to the skill, industry, ability and personal attention of the principal keeper, of whose qualifications and conduct we can speak in the highest terms.

It also affords us great pleasure to state that the duties of the clerk of the prison have been performed with care and correctness and to our entire satisfaction.

We respectfully refer to the annual reports of the keeper, physician and moral instructor of the prison for more full and particular details. Their duties, together with those of the subordinate officers, have been faithfully discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

WM. A. BENJAMIN, *Sec'y.*

INSPECTORS' ROOM, /  
January 12th, 1852. }

# KEEPER'S REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the  
Honorable the Legislature of the  
State of New Jersey :*

I beg leave to submit the following statement as Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison :

There were in confinement at the commencement of the year two hundred and ten prisoners (210); there have been received during the year one hundred and twenty-two (122), making together three hundred and thirty-two (332); there have been discharged in the same time one hundred and twenty-five (125), as follows : by expiration of sentence 80 ; by pardons 41 ; by escape 1 ; by deaths 3 ; leaving two hundred and seven prisoners in confinement at the close of the year.

The monthly average number of prisoners the past year, has been one hundred and ninety-eight, making it utterly impossible to comply with the law requiring separate confinement.

The health of the prison has been generally good ; during the past year very few cases of serious illness have occurred ; there have been but three deaths, which, from an average of nearly two hundred prisoners, would seem to indicate an unusual degree of health.

The discipline of the prison has been administered with firmness, and at the same time, as mildly, and with as much indulgence as was deemed consistent with a proper respect for our

rules and regulations. The cases for discipline have been rare, only nine punished during my administration, and of these, with the exception of two or three cases, the offences were committed more through inadvertance than any settled determination to set at defiance our government or discipline.

The industry of the prisoners has been commendable ; the most of them performing the tasks assigned them, cheerfully ; and quite a large proportion doing extra work, for which they are credited upon the books of the prison, to be paid to them upon their discharge from confinement.

Amount paid for extra work the past year, six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-one cents. (\$699,81.)

I am happy to state the fiscal affairs of the prison are in a prosperous condition. An inventory of all the property belonging to the prison, has just been made by the appraisers appointed by the legislature. The business operations of the year have amounted in the various departments to the sum of eighteen thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-two cents, (\$18,698.52) as follows :

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| In the Chair making department, | \$11,768.97 |
| “ Cordwaining “                 | 4,605.23    |
| “ Weaving “                     | 1,921.67    |
| “ Sundries,                     | 402.65      |

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|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Whole amount, | \$18,698.52 |
|---------------|-------------|

Expense of supporting and providing for prisoners on their discharge, as follows :

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Provisions,                    | \$6,587.60  |
| Fuel and light,                | 1,460.79    |
| Furniture, clothing, &c.,      | 1,359.13    |
| Incidental account,            | 1,097.73    |
| Discharged prisoners' account, | 308.04      |
| Hospital account,              | 321.42      |
| Over work account,             | 699.81      |
| Interest account,              | 23.26       |
|                                | <hr/>       |
|                                | \$11,857.78 |

|          |                  |
|----------|------------------|
| Balance, | <hr/> \$6,840.74 |
|----------|------------------|

Leaving a balance of six thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars and seventy-four cents, as the gain on the business operations of the year.

After paying to the state treasurer five thousand dollars from the surplus earnings of the prison, there remains on hand in cash, twelve hundred and seven dollars and nine cents, (\$1,207.09,) in bills receivable, two thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$2,519.82 ;) accounts upon the books, due the prison and good, the further sum of four thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and thirty cents, (\$4,412.30,) which altogether makes the available resources of the prison on the first day of January, 1852, eight thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents, (\$8,139.21.) In addition to the usual amount of stock and material for the manufacturing department, with fuel and other articles for the current wants of the prison, are on hand and paid for.

The business of the prison has been conducted without any loss the past year, except six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fourteen cents, by the failure of the shoe contractor, his bond not being sufficient to cover the entire amount of his indebtedness to the prison by the above named sum. It will be recollected that the contract was made by, and bond given to my predecessor. This failure, which occurred in September last, unexpectedly threw a large number of prisoners out of employment, consequently shortened our receipts for the current year, from the shoe department, to quite a large amount, say \$1,000, in addition to the amount above mentioned as lost, not covered by bond, viz: \$629.14.

I caused advertisements to be inserted in papers published in Trenton, Newark, and New York, inviting proposals for the labor of the shoe department, and finally succeeded with the advice and concurrence of the board of inspectors, in contracting with a firm in Philadelphia, upon terms equally advantageous with the former contract, and in addition a good and sufficient bond to cover all liabilities from the contractor to the prison for labor.

The judgment obtained by my predecessor in Philadelphia, against the bondsmen of a defaulting contractor in the weaving department for some three thousand dollars or more, is not yet collected, but is believed to be safe, and payment cannot be delayed much longer.

There are a great many articles in and about the prison which have been accumulating for years, and have been inventoried and made to enter in the reports year after year, such as old fashioned chair seats, damaged seats, old irons, old stove castings, old machinery, &c., &c., which are of no practical use to the prison but occupy room wanted for other purposes. It is desirable that these articles should be sold or disposed of in some way that the responsibility of any seeming sacrifice of public property may not rest upon the keeper in case it should not bring as much as it has heretofore been valued at.

The apparatus for heating the south wing of the prison is old and very much out of repair, and entirely insufficient to make that part of the building comfortable, while the fuel consumed is quite equal in amount to that used for the north wing, where almost any degree of heat can be had that is desired. It is desirable that some alteration should be made so that the prisoners shall not suffer with the cold while undergoing the sentence imposed upon them by law.

My intercourse with the board of inspectors, physician, chaplain, and the clerk, has been characterized by kindness and mutual confidence, and free interchange of sentiments in regard to the interests of the institution committed to our charge, and to them, together with my assistants, I am indebted for the prosperous condition of the affairs of the prison as herewith submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. VANDERVEER, *Keeper.*

Office New Jersey State Prison, }  
January 12, 1852. }

# MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey,  
and to the Inspectors of the State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN,—With the close of the year it becomes my duty to present you with a statement of my professional labors in our penitentiary. It is a duty which I perform with utmost cheerfulness, since my labors have been continued with unabated interest, and since I think that some good results have followed from their performance. Of results, it is true that much cannot be reckoned with the same accuracy as may be reached in the details of ordinary business. It is always difficult to judge of a man's intellectual, or moral, or spiritual improvement. It must be always, in a large measure, internal and obscure from the reach of human observation. Our Saviour's test of a man's true character is laid in the fruits which his conduct may bring forth. This test, it is evident, can never be but very partially and doubtfully applied within the narrow walls of a prisoner's cell. Here the worst man at heart may, for policy's sake, be most exemplary in his language and conduct, while the man of honest desires and holy motives may so yield at times to weakness and passion as to cause distrust, if not an utter disbelief of any profession he may make.



The only safe rule of the prison instructor then is to proceed faithfully with his work, to give no quarter to a spirit of despondency, and to trust, as he labors, that He from whom all good things do come, will, in His own good way and time, grant His blessing.

During the year we have had in confinement *three hundred and thirty-two* prisoners. With this entire number I have been brought into personal intercourse, and there is not one for whom I have not striven to do some good. I have held religious services in both wings of the prison on the Lord's day, and have continued my visits to all the prisoners in each wing on alternate weeks. These duties have been uninterrupted through the year, with the exception of two weeks in August, when I was absent by permission of the inspectors. To new inmates of the prison, to the depressed and the sick, I have always paid special visits, as necessity or charity has seemed to require them. By studying to be industrious and to economize time I have sought thus to do all in the way of my office and according to my ability, which the wants and moral necessities of the prisoners have required. Religious truth has been constantly, and, I think, with fullness and plainness, laid before them; advice, with warnings and encouragements, has been freely extended, so that none persisting in a course of wickedness and crime can claim ignorance of duty in excuse, or deny that they sin in spite of earnest remonstrance.

Our library, through the year, has been kept in active circulation. By an appropriation of *forty dollars* I have been enabled to add sixty-two volumes, besides purchasing, with the amount, a dozen German bibles. These, added to the former collection, have imparted new interest to reading and study on the part of the more intelligent and industrious prisoners. The privilege of books, I am satisfied, by extended observation, adds rather than subtracts from the amount of the industrial operations of the prison. The required task is naturally the sooner and better performed when, during the hours of labor, the prospect is before the mind, that the leisure time which is to follow may be pleasantly and profitably em-

ployed. There are some, though a very few, who cannot read at all. There are others who exhibit little taste or disposition for the perusal of books, but most of the prisoners show, by actions as by words, that they regard their books as one of the very best favors that can be bestowed upon them. Besides the passing satisfaction, the habit of reading protects the prisoner's mind from sinking into imbecility; it affords him knowledge which he may turn to valuable account when he shall be again free to mingle in the stir and business of the world. It may serve to strengthen—it can never weaken—any resolutions that may be formed for amendment of life. In the distribution of books, I do what I well can to gratify individual wishes and tastes. I recommend books on practical religion, though not to the exclusion of others; yet I never urge them if the simple recommendation discloses a feeling of repugnance. Bad men must be encouraged, they cannot be driven to adopt right principles of faith and practice.

I have continued, with the inspectors' approbation, to furnish writing books with pens and ink, to all such as desire them, for the sole purpose of improvement in penmanship; I suffer no other writing than that which is practised after the copy which I uniformly supply with my own hand. These facilities have been extended to *seventy-six* prisoners. The improvement in nearly all cases has well repaid the labor, and some have made the proficiency of the most apt and careful scholars. About *twenty* prisoners have been supplied with an elementary work in arithmetic, and I have given such occasional assistance to learners in this branch of education as time and opportunity have allowed.

I have continued to write letters to the friends of all such prisoners as have desired it. The deputies supply paper for this purpose to those who are able and disposed to conduct their own correspondence; but I am always glad to supply, in this respect, the deficiencies of those who are unable to write for themselves, and I seek to give them a feeling of freedom in calling upon me for the service. I write in the prisoner's name and presence and under his general dictation, reading to him

as I write, and embracing every thing, if possible, which he desires to communicate. I am more than ever impressed with the idea that nothing except the sound lessons of religion, tends so much to the rational improvement and reformation of the convict as the cultivation of his domestic affections. I am constantly accustomed to see the tear of tenderness and sorrow stealing down the lone man's cheek, as he speaks of wife or children or parents, from whom he has been torn away in disgrace; and nothing tells more plainly in his behalf that there is some virtue left in him and some hope remaining for him. In most cases these written expressions of affection are met with a true and generous sympathy, a sympathy most grateful in its relief to the troubled heart, and which gives the best encouragement to resolves for future well-doing; but in many instances I have observed what has seemed to me a heartless disregard of the prisoner's feelings. The answer to his message of affection is anxiously looked for day after day, but all in vain, and the conclusion is despairingly drawn that for a solitary offence, perhaps, he is forsaken by his family as well as by the world. Nothing is more wrong and condemnable than such neglect—nothing more adverse to the benevolent spirit of that conduct which our Holy Master has stamped with the seal of His approbation—"I was in prison, and ye came unto me." It is cruel as it is unchristian to cast off the guilty friend when he penitently begs for favor. Such is not the principle on which God deals with the sinful; and nothing is more offensive in His sight or disgusting in the view of generous and honorable men, than the exhibition of cold disdain for the erring when they plead for restoration and forgiveness.

At the risk of appearing to overstep the line of official propriety, I would respectfully urge upon you, gentlemen, that you may urge upon the legislature the necessity of a better provision for warming the south corridor of the prison. Some of you I know have already observed how inadequate to its purpose is the apparatus now in use. It has been always in my opinion, essentially defective; but its imperfection has been

increased as it has been longer used, and never has its cruel insufficiency caused so much disquietude and suffering as during the present winter. I would have men justly punished for all their crimes, but I would not have a *freezing atmosphere* added to the punishment imposed by law upon our convicts. For many days an overcoat has been essential to a tolerable degree of comfort on the part of the visiter entering the cells. I will not detail the sad complaints that I have heard, but will merely say that they have been deep and earnest, and more than that, (a point not often true of prisoners' complaints) eminently *just*. We know from the comfortable experience of the other corridor, that the correction is within the power of the proper authorities, and we all must hope, I am sure, that it will be duly applied before another winter shall be reached. The *moral* as well as the physical needs of the prisoners, require it. You must keep men's bodies free from prolonged pain if you would have their thoughts and sensibilities rightly directed. Whatever tends directly to distract or irritate should be carefully avoided, unless the infliction be necessary in the due administration of a wholesome discipline.

A secondary reason, though a very important one, why I would have a change in the heating apparatus is, that we may avoid the facilities which the present plan supplies for extended and improper intercourse between the prisoners. The spirit of the separate system is sadly impaired, when criminals can communicate of their bad influences, the one to the other, and when the worst of their communications have but little chance of detection. The present long extended heating pipes are the readiest possible conductors of sound, and hence conversation that cannot be detected outside the cells may be carried on from one end of the building to the other. A bare mention of the fact suggests at once the deplorable moral evils which such an arrangement of heating pipes cannot fail to encourage. The great idea of the plan on which the prison is constructed, consists in the separation of vicious men from each other, that their vicious propensities may not be increased by contamination, but that they may be shut up to their own reflections,

with the aids which good books and sound instruction can impart for promoting their reformation. Hence the necessity of a discipline that shall be rigid, while administered in kindness; and hence the necessity that under strict penalties, all intercourse should be interdicted. The worst of this evil has been removed by the improved plan of heating the cells in the north wing of the prison, and on every ground it is devoutly to be hoped that the same plan, or one of like efficacy, may be constructed in the other.

*One hundred and twenty-five* prisoners have been discharged during the year. *Fourteen* of these at least were professing, though quietly and humbly, to be truly and practically religious in their principles and in their hopes for eternity. A larger number far, without any expressed determination to "live righteously and godly in this present world," were strong in the avowal of their purposes to lead lives of sobriety, honesty and peace. Most of them, it is just to suppose, are walking temperately and uprightly, and there is solid consolation in believing that in some instances at least, principles and resolutions have been formed under the dreary experience of prison confinement, which will do their work for happiness and salvation through this world and in the world to come. Of the present number in the prison there are about a dozen who plainly seem to be guided by the principles and inspired by the hopes of the gospel; I humbly hope there are many more—God only can read hearts. I am slow on the one hand in forming unfavorable judgments, and am apt to look on the other hand upon a prisoner's good professions with something of distrust. I have reason to think, that suspecting this distrust, men often conceal good feelings which they actually possess. A few weeks since, a man who has been long in prison, told me that he heard the two men on either side of him habitually, at morning and night, engaged in their prayers, and that unlike any other neighbors he had ever heard in prison, they were *sticking to it* long and faithfully. Though he has ever in prison been one of the very last to be himself suspected of any pious emotion, he gave me the information

with apparent satisfaction, and expressed the evidently honest wish that I would give some special attention to their religious wants. A somewhat closer intercourse with the praying neighbors satisfied me that the information was perfectly correct, and that they were earnestly seeking from on high, pardon and peace. So true is it that we cannot know the secret conduct of men, and that we have a right to suppose that with the divine blessing there may be goodness in many hearts whose faith and devotion are known only to God.

The health of the prison has been good, and I take pleasure in renewing my testimony to the faithfulness and care with which the sick have been regarded. It is rather remarkable that out of a number of men, amounting to *three hundred and thirty-two*, many of whom entered the prison with impaired, and in some cases, shattered constitutions, but *three deaths* have occurred. One case only of the three afforded any good measure of pastoral satisfaction. From the first of the poor man's illness, he manifested an earnest and anxious desire to be rightly instructed in the way of salvation; he was gentle and patient, and to all appearance heartily resigned to the will of Heaven. His faith in his Redeemer seemed firm and warm, and in the clear consciousness that the time of his departure had come, he sunk down and died in peace. There is a hearty consolation in believing that both in living and in dying, the righteous may be found within the heavy and dreary walls of a prison, and that the hand of the Lord is there as elsewhere, and over them as over others, for good.

I am happy in conclusion to acknowledge, both the personal kindness and the official support which have in all cases been extended to me. The principal keeper and his associates have been always ready and prompt in sustaining me in my labors. In fact, good order and harmony have continued to prevail throughout the various departments of the institution, and to these are to be attributed in no small degree the efficiency and success with which its government has been crowned.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. STARR, *Moral Instructor.*

JANUARY 1, 1852.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison.*

GENTLEMEN,—The health of the prisoners during the past year has been good. There have been but three deaths, two of which occurred during your administration, one white and one colored man. The latter I found on my first visit, very ill with an inflammatory affection of the throat, of which he died in a few days. The other lost his life from an attack of the erysipelas succeeding an operation for strangulated hernia. He bore the operation well, the wound healed by first intention, and everything seemed favorable up to the fifth day. At this time erysipelatous inflammation commenced, (remote from the wound,) spread rapidly, extensive sloughing followed, and on the thirtieth day after the operation the patient sank and died.

This case would in all probability have resulted in a speedy and entire recovery had we had an apartment commodious and well ventilated in which to have placed it. The operation was performed during the very hot weather in July, and although we put the patient in the largest and most airy cell in the building, it was very evident on entering, that ventilation was quite imperfect, especially so at night, when it was necessary to close the door in order to secure the nurses.

The case of this patient, I think, urgently suggests the necessity of an hospital apartment to which the seriously sick may be removed for treatment, "for although the prison has been hitherto healthy, yet in the event of typhus or other depress-

ing diseases getting into the building, the chances of recovery in many cases would be doubtful." I am not aware of any suitable place in the present building for such an apartment; but if, as is contemplated, the Legislature should make an appropriation for building an other wing, I hope this suggestion will receive your consideration.

It is quite enervating to be confined in a narrow cell where very little active exercise can be taken, and that cell kept at a temperature uncomfortably low. Such is the case in most of the cells in the south wing in very cold weather. I beg leave to advise that the present inefficient contrivance be removed, and its place supplied with the admirable and very satisfactory apparatus of the other wing. When you commenced your administration here, the cells were lighted with an inferior quality of oil, burned in small lamps, which afforded quite a dim light, to increase which the prisoners were constantly in the habit of raising the wick, the effect of which was not only to increase there light, but at the same time filled the cells with a very disagreeable and unhealthy smoke. The keeper very soon discontinued the use of lamps, and introduced in their place tallow candles, which in a measure remedied the evil.

Would it not be well to introduce gas? It would certainly add to the convenience and health of the prison. For further particulars in regard to individual cases of sickness, I refer you to my monthly reports. Every facility in the management of the sick that prompt and willing co-operation of the keeper and his deputies could afford is duly acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. TAYLOR.

January 1, 1852.





(11.)

# REPORT

OF THE

## STATE DIRECTORS

OF THE

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

AND

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

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Read January 22, 1852, and ordered to be printed.

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TRENTON:

PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.

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1852.



# REPORT.

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*To his Excellency GEORGE F. FORT, Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

The undersigned, "Directors on behalf of the State of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies," as required by law, respectfully Report:

That no remarkable feature in the management or operations of the companies has occurred within the year.

The standing policy which they have pursued, of cheapening and facilitating the transit of passengers and merchandise upon their works, has been steadily maintained. Increased facilities have been provided to accomplish this end.

An extensive depot has been completed at Camden, one hundred and fifty feet in length, at which the freight and passengers upon the road are directly landed, without being mingled with the throng of passengers and promiscuous merchandise which crowd the public ferry boats between Philadelphia and Camden. This arrangement, for the exclusive accommodation of the companies' passengers, has been required by the growing traffic of the road. It is so ample and convenient in all its details, as to be sufficient for whatever increase of travel may hereafter be attracted to the road.

A similar structure has been erected at the Bordentown station, for the convenience of passengers, ample in its dimensions, and exceedingly complete in its arrangements.

The work of relaying the road with heavy rails, weighing ninety-one pounds to the yard, has been continued since our last report. Five miles between Gravel Hill and Bennet's Pond, and two and a quarter between Bordentown and Camden, have been relaid with heavy rail during the year.

There remains but about twenty-four miles of the original road to be supplied with the new rail. When this important work shall have been completed, no road in our country will be found superior, either in point of comfort, safety, or expedition. Simultaneously with the laying of the heavy rail, the track has been considerably straightened. Dangerous curves have been overcome, and the distance shortened.

Several new and powerful engines have been placed upon the road.

The increased solidity of the track has enabled these engines to deliver passengers in about four hours and a half from city to city, with great regularity, and without any serious accident. In other respects, the equipments of the road have been improved, and the whole is now in good order. As evidence that these additions to the working facilities of the companies' roads were needed by the public, we refer to the increase of freight and travel and receipts. The receipts for these items are one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and eighty-six cents in excess of the year 1850, exceeding thirteen per cent.

Two new first class passenger boats are now building for the companies, both of which are needed for the public accommodation, and will be ready for service the ensuing season.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad having been completed from Trenton to Lambertville, a distance of fifteen miles, since the date of our last report, was thrown open for public travel in the early part of the season.

All the beneficial results anticipated from this work, in our last report, have been fully realized. The road has been doing a profitable and steadily increasing business, and is already an important feeder to the works of the Joint Companies. Efforts are now making, and with reasonable prospects of success, to extend the road to Easton. When fully completed, we enter-

tain the same opinion heretofore expressed, of its value to the country through which it will pass, and of its productiveness as a tributary to the canal and railroad.

The books and vouchers of the companies exhibit the following business on their works for the past year, viz:

The number of passengers carried on the roads of the companies for the year ending December 31, 1851, together with the amount of passage money paid by such passengers, and the transit duty accruing to the state, are as follows:

In the line from Philadelphia to New York, by way of South Amboy, the number of first class passengers is thirty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty three, and the amount of passage money received for the same, one hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-five cents; transit duty accruing to the state thereon, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty cents.

By the same line, the number of second class passengers is eighteen thousand two hundred and fourteen, who have paid for passage money forty thousand and sixty-four dollars and sixty-one cents, for which the transit duty is one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty cents. And by the same line the number of third class passengers is five thousand five hundred and ten, who have paid for passage money four thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-five cents, for which the transit duty is five hundred and fifty-one dollars.

The number of passengers back from New York to Philadelphia, by the same line, is for the first class, thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight and a half, who paid for passage money one hundred and eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents, and the transit duty thereon is three thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-five cents.

The number of second class passengers, by the same line, is fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-five and three-fourths, who paid for passage money thirty thousand eight hundred and five dollars and fifty cents, and the transit duty thereon is one thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-seven

and a half cents. And by the same line the number of third class passengers is thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and a half, who have paid for passage money fifty thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-three cents, and the transit duty thereon is three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

On the same line, the number of excursion passengers from Philadelphia to New York and back, is three hundred and seventeen, who paid passage money one thousand two hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, and the transit duty thereon is sixty-three dollars and forty cents.

On the same line, the number of excursion passengers from New York to Philadelphia and back, is eight hundred and ninety-three, who paid passage money four thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, and the transit duty thereon is one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents.

On the same line there has been received the sum of four thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents, for way passengers to New York and Philadelphia—seven hundred and eighty-four and a half of which were subject to transit duty—and there accrued to the state thereon seventy-eight dollars and forty-five cents.

From Philadelphia to Amboy, two hundred and forty-seven and a half passengers, who paid passage money six hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents, and transit duty thereon twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

Between New York and Bordentown there were one thousand six hundred and twenty and a half passengers, who paid passage money three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents, and the transit duty is one hundred and sixty-two dollars and five cents.

Between New York and Burlington and Bristol, two thousand five hundred and seven passengers, who paid for passage money eight thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents, and the transit duty thereon two hundred and fifty dollars and seventy cents.

Between New York and Rancocas, there were five hundred

and ninety-eight and a half passengers, who paid for passage one thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-four cents, and the transit duty thereon fifty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents.

The following is a statement of the amount received of way passengers on the same line, who paid no transit duty.

Between Spottswood, New York, and Philadelphia, there has been received for passage money one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars.

Between Hightstown, New York, and Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and one cent.

Between Sand Hills, New York, and Philadelphia, one thousand and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents.

The passage money received from steamboat and railroad passengers, between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and all intervening places, and Philadelphia, is forty thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and seven cents.

The passage money received of steamboat passengers, between South and Perth Amboy and New York, is two thousand seven hundred dollars and seventy-eight cents.

On the same line of road, between New York and Philadelphia, there has been carried, of through transportation, including express chests and messengers, forty-four thousand five hundred and nine tons, seventeen hundred weight, one quarter, and seven pounds; for which has been paid for freight two hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-two cents, on which the transit duty accruing to the state has been six thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-eight cents.

There has also accrued to the state the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty cents, being for transit duty of messengers accompanying the express chests, for one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight passages.

There has been transported on the same line of road, of way freight, subject to duty, ten thousand three hundred and twenty-four tons, seventeen hundred weight, three quarters, and one pound, on which the transit duty accrued of one thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.



There has also been carried of way freight, not dutiable, eleven thousand one hundred and forty-nine tons, nine hundred weight, and four pounds.

There have been collected for freight, on railroad and steamboats, between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and Philadelphia, three thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents.

And also for freight in steamboats between South and Perth Amboy and New York, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents.

There has been received on the Bordentown and Trenton line the sum of two thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

On the Mail Pilot and United States mail lines, by the way of Trenton and New Brunswick, there have been transported one hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and sixty-one and a half passengers, from whom have been received for passage money one hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, and transit duty accruing thereon nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifteen cents.

There has also been received by the companies, from the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, for the use of railroad cars, locomotives, and steamboats, for transportation of passengers, United States mails, &c., the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

There has been received from way passengers, between New York and Philadelphia, and West's, Centreville, Rancocas, Beverly, Tacony, Cranberry, Prospect Plains, Mount Holly, Palmyra, Fish House, Hungary Hill, Florence, Long Branch, Freehold, and South River, the sum of twenty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

There has been received from railroad, way, branch railroad, steamboat excursions, season tickets, settlement accommodation, and Freehold lines, the sum of nine thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents.

There has been received from rents, incidental, and iron and wood and coal sold, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents.

There has been received from the steamboats Washington and Joseph Belknap, tables and bars of steamers, the sum of fifty thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty-seven cents.

From the sale of Charleston tickets, Baltimore and Washington tickets, and Pittsburg line, there has been received, from nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty passengers, sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty seven dollars and forty-three cents for passage money, and the transit duty thereon is one thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars.

For carrying the United States mail, thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, and for steam towing the sum of forty-one thousand and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents.

There has also been received from the Belvidere Delaware Railroad one thousand and ten dollars and eighty-two cents; and for iron rails, sleepers, and locomotives, the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

In the morning accommodation line, between New York and Philadelphia, by the way of Camden and Jersey City, there have been carried thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-nine and a half passengers, from whom have been received for passage money the sum of seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty-four cents, and there has accrued to the state a transit duty of three thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. For particulars see statements A and B in the Appendix.

The business operations of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, for the year 1851, have been as follows:

There have been forty-eight and a half passengers carried through the canal, from whom the transit duty accruing to the state is three dollars and eighty-eight cents. Seven hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three tons, and two thousand two hundred and twelve pounds of coal have been carried through the canal in the past year. This is upwards of two hundred and forty-two thousand tons over and above the average carried through the canal during the three years immediately preceding. There have been transported

through the canal, seven hundred and forty-seven thousand and sixty-eight cubic feet of timber; nearly ten million feet of lumber; six hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred bushels of grain and feed; sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-four barrels of flour; twenty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-eight tons and fifteen hundred and thirty pounds of iron, and upwards of one hundred and twenty-four thousand tons of general merchandise.

Of the above, there were one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-four tons, nineteen hundred weight, three quarters, and twenty-six pounds of superior merchandise, upon which accrued to the state a transit duty of eleven thousand and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

There were transported eight hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six tons, eight hundred weight, two quarters, and five pounds of inferior merchandise, upon which accrued to the state a transit duty of sixteen thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-two cents.

The gross receipts of the company for the six months ending the thirtieth day of June, amounted to one hundred and twenty-one thousand and seven dollars and nine cents, and the expenditures to the same period were seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

The gross receipts for the six months ending the thirty-first day of December, were one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-six cents, and the expenditures to the same period were fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and thirteen cents, showing an excess of earnings over expenditures, for the year, of one hundred and fifty-five thousand and eighty-six dollars and five cents. Of the above expenditures, thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and five cents have been incurred for permanent improvements, and not properly chargeable to current expenses.

For further particulars refer to the statements G and H and L, and the letter of engineer in the Appendix.

The canal is now being made two feet deeper. The effect of this improvement will be to enable it to pass vessels carrying

heavier cargoes than heretofore, and thus, by offering new inducements to the public for using it, increase its tonnage and the transit revenue to the state.

The whole revenue accruing to the state, for the year 1851, from all sources, will be found to be one hundred and eight thousand and eighteen dollars and fifty-seven cents, being eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty cents in excess of any former year.

Of the foregoing revenue, forty-seven thousand and twenty dollars and nineteen cents accrued to the state for transit duty upon the railroad, and the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents for transit duty upon the canal. A reference to statement F in the Appendix will furnish the particular items from which the income is derived.

In conclusion, the undersigned feel gratified in stating that during the past season the navigation of the canal has been uninterrupted by any serious accident, and that the railroad is in better working order than at any former period.

To this opinion they are led by frequent personal observations, as well as by the reports of the engineers of the companies, which are hereunto appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS MILNOR,  
THOMAS ARROWSMITH.

TRENTON, January 20, 1852.



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**APPENDIX.**

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**STATEMENTS ACCOMPANYING  
THE FOREGOING REPORT.**

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# Statement A.

Number of Passengers and amount of Passage Money, and weight and amount of Merchandise and Transit Duty, on the several roads of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and other receipts, for the year 1851.

| LINES.   | NUMBER<br>passeng'rs. | DOLLARS. CTS. | Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. | Transit D.<br>Dolla. Cts. |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Philadelphia to New York, 1st class,.....  | 39,653                | 118,952 75    | .....                | 3,965 30                  |
| " " " 2d ".....  | 18,214                | 40,064 61     | .....                | 1,821 40                  |
| " " " 3d ".....  | 5,510                 | 4,451 45      | .....                | 551 00                    |
| " " " excursions, (both ways).....   | 317                   | 1,202 50      | .....                | 63 40                     |
| New York to Philadelphia, 1st class,.....  | 36,223½               | 108,685 50    | .....                | 3,622 85                  |
| " " " 2d ".....  | 15,435½               | 30,805 50     | .....                | 1,543 57                  |
| " " " 3d ".....  | 32,787½               | 50,511 73     | .....                | 3,278 75                  |
| " " " excursion, (both ways).....  | 893                   | 4,183 62      | .....                | 178 60                    |
| Way to Philadelphia and way to New York,.....  | 784½                  | 4,258 97      | .....                | 78 45                     |
| Philadelphia to Amboy,.....  | 247½                  | 616 25        | .....                | 24 75                     |
| New York to Bordentown,.....   | 1,620½                | 3,631 68      | .....                | 162 05                    |
| " " " Burlington and Bristol,.....   | 2,507                 | 8,343 68      | .....                | 250 70                    |
| " " " Rancocas,.....   | 598½                  | 1,335 94      | .....                | 59 85                     |
| Spottswood, to and from New York and Philadelphia,.....  | .....                 | 1,761 00      | .....                | .....                     |
| Hightstown, " " ".....   | .....                 | 4,250 01      | .....                | .....                     |
| Sandhills, " " ".....  | .....                 | 1,063 50      | .....                | .....                     |
| Railroad and steamboat passengers between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and Philadelphia,..... | .....                 | 40,976 07     | .....                | .....                     |
| Steamboat passengers between South and Perth Amboy and New York,.....                                      | .....                 | 2,700 78      | .....                | .....                     |
| Through transportation, including express chest and messengers,.....                                       | .....                 | 271,711 52    | 44,509 17 1 07       | 6,676 48                  |
| Transit duty, messengers,.....   | 1,278                 | .....         | 10,324 17 3 01       | 127 80                    |
| Way transportation, dutiable,.....   | .....                 | .....         | 11,149 09 0 04       | 1,548 73                  |
| " " " not dutiable,.....   | .....                 | .....         | .....                | .....                     |





# Statement A.

Number of Passengers and amount of Passage Money, and weight and amount of Merchandise and Transit Duty, on the several roads of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and other receipts, for the year 1851.

| LINES.   | NUMBER<br>PASSENGERS. | DOLLARS. | CTS.  | Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. | Transit D.<br>Dolls. Cts. |
|--|-----------------------|----------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Philadelphia to New York, 1st class,.....  | 39,653                | 118,952  | 75    | .....                | 3,965 30                  |
| " " " 2d ".....  | 18,214                | 40,064   | 61    | .....                | 1,821 40                  |
| " " " 3d ".....  | 5,510                 | 4,451    | 45    | .....                | 551 00                    |
| " " " excursions, (both ways).....   | 317                   | 1,202    | 50    | .....                | 63 40                     |
| New York to Philadelphia, 1st class,.....  | 36,228                | 108,685  | 50    | .....                | 3,622 85                  |
| " " " 2d ".....  | 15,435                | 30,805   | 50    | .....                | 1,543 57                  |
| " " " 3d ".....  | 32,787                | 50,511   | 73    | .....                | 3,278 75                  |
| " " " excursion, (both ways).....  | 893                   | 4,183    | 62    | .....                | 178 60                    |
| Way to Philadelphia and way to New York,.....  | 784                   | 4,258    | 97    | .....                | 78 45                     |
| Philadelphia to Amboy,.....  | 247                   | 616      | 25    | .....                | 24 75                     |
| New York to Bordentown,.....   | 1,620                 | 3,631    | 68    | .....                | 162 05                    |
| " " Burlington and Bristol,.....   | 2,507                 | 8,343    | 68    | .....                | 250 70                    |
| " " " Rancocas,.....   | 598                   | 1,335    | 94    | .....                | 59 85                     |
| Spottswood, to and from New York and Philadelphia,.....  | .....                 | 1,761    | 00    | .....                | .....                     |
| Hightstown, " " ".....   | .....                 | 4,250    | 01    | .....                | .....                     |
| Sandhills, " " ".....  | .....                 | 1,063    | 50    | .....                | .....                     |
| Railroad and steamboat passengers between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and Philadelphia,..... | .....                 | 40,976   | 07    | .....                | .....                     |
| Steamboat passengers between South and Perth Amboy and New York,.....                                      | .....                 | 2,700    | 78    | .....                | .....                     |
| Through transportation, including express chest and messengers,.....                                       | .....                 | 271,711  | 52    | .....                | .....                     |
| Transit duty, messengers,.....   | 1,278                 | .....    | ..... | 44,509 17 1 07       | 6,676 48                  |
| Way transportation, dutiable,.....   | .....                 | .....    | ..... | 10,324 17 3 01       | 127 80                    |
| " " " not dutiable,.....   | .....                 | .....    | ..... | 11,149 09 0 04       | 1,543 73                  |

*Statement A continued.*

*Number of Passengers and amount of Passage money, and weight and amount of Merchandise and Transit Duty, on the several roads of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and other receipts, for the year 1851.*

| LINES.   | NUMBER.<br>passeng'rs. | DOLLARS. CTS. | Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. | Transit D.<br>Dolla. cts. |
|--|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
|  |                        |               |                      |                           |
| Railroad and steamboat freight between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and Philadelphia,.....  | .....                  | 3,845 52      |                      |                           |
| Steamboat freight between South and Perth Amboy and New York,.....   | .....                  | 237 97        |                      |                           |
| Bordentown and Trenton,.....   | .....                  | 2,315 25      |                      |                           |
| Mail Pilot and United States mail lines, <i>via</i> Branch railroad,.....  | 193,661½               | 196,752 78    | .....                | 19,386 15                 |
| Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, for the use of railroad cars, locomotives, and steamboats for the transportation of passengers, &c.,.....   | .....                  | 120,000 00    |                      |                           |
| Way passengers between New York and Philadelphia and West's, Centre-ville, Rancocas, Beverly, Tacony, Cranberry, Prospect Plains, Mount Holly, Palmyra, Fish-house, Hungary Hill, Florence, Long Branch, Freehold, and South River,..... | .....                  | 24,277 25     |                      |                           |
| Railroad way, steamboat excursions, season tickets, and Settlement Accommodation line,.....  | .....                  | 9,389 76      |                      |                           |
| Rents, incidental, sales of iron, coal and wood,.....  | .....                  | 10,694 59     |                      |                           |
| Steamers Washington and Joseph Balknap, tables and bars of steamers,.....  | .....                  | 50,774 87     |                      |                           |
| Charleston tickets, Baltimore and Washington tickets, and Pittsburgh line,.....  | 19,120                 | 16,767 43     |                      | 1,912 00                  |
| United States mail,.....   | .....                  | 13,452 86     |                      |                           |
| Steam towing,.....   | .....                  | 41,029 35     |                      |                           |
| Belvidere Delaware Railroad,.....  | .....                  | 1,010 82      |                      |                           |
| Morning Accommodation line,.....   | 33,159½                | 68,969 34     |                      | 3,424 25                  |
| Iron rails, sleepers, and locomotives,.....  | .....                  | 14,359 00     |                      |                           |
|  |                        | 1,285,408 86  |                      |                           |

**Statement B.***Morning Accommodation Line, via Camden and Jersey City.*

| LINES.                                      | Pass'gers | DOLLS. CTS. |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Philadelphia to New York, 1st class, - - -  | 11,454½   | 34,381 50   |
| “ “ 2d class, - - -                         | 8,711     | 9,224 50    |
| Excursions, Philadelphia to New York, - - - | 900½      | 4,254 00    |
| Burlington to New York, - - -               | 728½      | 1,800 44    |
| Bordentown to “ - - -                       | 251½      | 556 38      |
| Trenton to “ - - -                          | 4,448½    | 7,745 42    |
| Princeton to “ - - -                        |           | 1,514 07    |
| Kingston to “ - - -                         |           | 673 61      |
| Philadelphia to Newark, - - -               | 544       | 1,475 57    |
| Burlington to “ - - -                       | 98½       | 234 48      |
| Bordentown to “ - - -                       | 49        | 105 19      |
| Trenton to “ - - -                          | 443½      | 696 15      |
| Princeton to “ - - -                        |           | 154 00      |
| Kingston to “ - - -                         |           | 42 61       |
| Philadelphia to Elizabethtown, - - -        | 141       | 370 15      |
| Burlington to “ - - -                       | 19½       | 43 87       |
| Bordentown to “ - - -                       | 4         | 8 00        |
| Trenton to “ - - -                          | 92½       | 138 75      |
| Princeton to “ - - -                        |           | 45 42       |
| Kingston to “ - - -                         |           | 14 25       |
| Philadelphia to Rahway, - - -               | 84        | 210 00      |
| Burlington to “ - - -                       | 16        | 34 01       |
| Bordentown to “ - - -                       | 15        | 28 32       |
| Trenton to “ - - -                          | 60        | 84 00       |
| Princeton to “ - - -                        |           | 46 13       |
| Kingston to “ - - -                         |           | 21 76       |
| Philadelphia to New Brunswick, - - -        | 215½      | 483 87      |
| Burlington to “ - - -                       | 55        | 96 25       |
| Bordentown to “ - - -                       | 73        | 109 50      |
| Trenton to “ - - -                          | 541       | 538 46      |
| New Brunswick to Philadelphia, - - -        | 341       | 765 10      |
| “ Burlington, - - -                         | 41½       | 71 25       |
| “ Bordentown, - - -                         | 41        | 61 50       |
| “ Trenton, - - -                            | 629       | 629 50      |
| Philadelphia and Kingston, - - -            |           | 146 82      |
| “ Princeton, - - -                          |           | 1,234 60    |
| “ Trenton, - - -                            |           | 3,089 67    |
| “ Bordentown, - - -                         |           | 1,890 20    |
| “ Burlington, - - -                         |           | 1,251 15    |
| “ Mount Holly, - - -                        |           | 582 10      |
| “ Beverly, - - -                            |           | 216 64      |
| “ Rancocas, - - -                           |           | 697 63      |
| Extra Baggage, - - -                        |           | 257 52      |
| Way, - - -                                  |           | 2,814 16    |
| Trenton and Mount Holly, - - -              |           | 26 00       |
| Belvidere Delaware Railroad, - - -          |           | 43 76       |
| Easton Stage-line, - - -                    |           | 82 50       |
| Commutation tickets, - - -                  | 2         | 20          |
| Philadelphia and Easton, - - -              |           | 2 50        |
| Philadelphia and Lambertville, - - -        |           | 25 88       |
|   | 25,000½   | \$78,969 34 |

*Statement B continued.**Morning Accommodation Line, via Camden and Jersey City.*

|   | DOLL. CTS.        |
|---|-------------------|
| Making from Philadelphia towards New York, and from New Brunswick towards Philadelphia, 25,000½ dutiable passengers, 900½ of which are excursion passengers, for which transit duty has been paid to the state amounting to - - | 2,590 10          |
| And from New York towards Philadelphia, 8,159 dutiable passengers, 182½ of which are excursion passengers, for which transit duty has been paid to the state amounting to - -   | 834 15            |
|   | <b>\$3,424 25</b> |

*Statement B continued.**Morning Accommodation Line, via Jersey City and Camden, number of dutiable passengers.*

| LINES.  | No. Pass'gers. |
|---|----------------|
| New York to Philadelphia, 1st class, - - - -  | 4,018½         |
| " " 2d class, - - - -                         | 877            |
| Excursions, New York to Philadelphia, - - - - | 182½           |
| New York to Burlington, - - - -               | 180½           |
| " Bordentown, - - - -                         | 40             |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 1,031½         |
| Newark to Philadelphia, - - - -               | 733½           |
| " Burlington, - - - -                         | 87             |
| " Bordentown, - - - -                         | 21             |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 487½           |
| Elizabethtown to Philadelphia, - - - -        | 119            |
| " Burlington, - - - -                         | 29½            |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 85½            |
| Rahway to Philadelphia, - - - -               | 142            |
| " Burlington, - - - -                         | 20             |
| " Bordentown, - - - -                         | 15             |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 84             |
|   | <b>8,159</b>   |

**Statement D.**

*Of Gross Accounts of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1851, inclusive.*

| LINES.   | DOLLS. CTS.         |
|--|---------------------|
| Camden and Amboy Line (morning), Philadelphia to New York, embracing receipts of Branch Railroad, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, U. S. mail transportation, Morning Accommodation Line, &c., westward, - - - | 748,125 89          |
| Camden and Amboy Line (morning), New York, embracing steam towing, Branch Railroad, rents, &c., - - -  | 154,649 82          |
| Receipts of steamboat Trenton, - - - -   | 20,880 25           |
| " " John Stevens, - - - -  | 26,335 70           |
| " " New Philadelphia, - - - -  | 14,865 41           |
| " Market Line, Camden towards New York, - - -  | 6,726 74            |
| " Camden and Amboy (4 P. M.) Line, Philadelphia to New York, - - - -   | 79,160 97           |
| " Camden and Amboy (4 P. M.) Line, New York to Philadelphia, - - - -   | 89,651 97           |
| " Emigrant Line, Philadelphia to New York, - - -   | 9,015 31            |
| " Emigrant Line, New York to Philadelphia, - - -   | 52,988 17           |
| " Morning Accommodation Line, <i>via</i> Jersey City and Camden, - - - -   | 78,969 34           |
| " Bordentown and S. Amboy Accommodation Line, - - -  | 4,034 28            |
|  | <b>1,285,403 85</b> |

**Statement D.**

**Camden and Amboy Railroad Disbursements for six months ending June 30, 1851.**

| DISBURSEMENTS.  | DOLLS. CTS.       |
|---|-------------------|
| Conductors', brakemen's, attendants', engineers', and firemen's wages, - - - - -  | 25,757 11         |
| Cars, - - - - -   | 23,986 46         |
| Salaries, - - - - -   | 15,343 20         |
| Wood, sawing wood, and coal, - - - - -  | 48,668 20         |
| Steamboats Washington, Trenton, John Stevens, New Philadelphia, Burlington, John Potter, Transport, Independence, and Joseph Belknap, - - - - - | 40,358 36         |
| Tables of steamboats Trenton, John Stevens, New Philadelphia, John Potter, and Transport, - - - - -   | 13,239 02         |
| Bars of steamboats Trenton, John Stevens, New Philadelphia, and John Potter, - - - - -  | 1,901 83          |
| Incidental, advertising, printing, stationary engine, and hemp, - - - - -   | 31,999 33         |
| Railroad, Branch railroad, and bridges, - - - - -   | 29,811 69         |
| Offices, ferriages, engineering, and oil, - - - - -   | 14,913 60         |
| Locomotives, - - - - -  | 11,489 06         |
| Depts, buildings, ice houses, water stations, and snow, - - - - -   | 5,465 54          |
| Lumber, damages, sleepers, and timber, - - - - -  | 14,173 52         |
| Wharfage, shops, wharves, rents, Emigrant line, and discount, - - - - -   | 16,596 85         |
| U. S. mail, legal, settlements of Morning Accommodation and Charleston Lines, - - - - -   | 6,303 67          |
| Steamboat account, general real estate, interest, insurance, and excursions, - - - - -  | 2,834 12          |
| New depot at Bordentown, and engine house and new location at West's, - - - - -   | 8,155 44          |
| Iron rails, Cranberry stages, Burlington and Mount Holly and Belvidere Delaware Railroad, - - - - -   | 3,275 72          |
| Capital, (Joseph Belknap), - - - - -  | 10,304 93         |
| Steam towing, - - - - -   | 11,813 47         |
| State of New Jersey, - - - - -  | 29,412 47         |
|   | <b>365,692 79</b> |

**Statement E.**

*Camden and Amboy Railroad Disbursements for six months ending December 31, 1851.*

| DISBURSEMENTS.  | DOLLS. CTS.       |
|---|-------------------|
| Conductors', brakemen's, attendants', engineers', and firemen's wages, - - - - -  | 26,555 97         |
| Cars, - - - - -   | 23,033 45         |
| Salaries, - - - - -   | 7,489 76          |
| Wood, sawing wood, and coal, - - - - -  | 67,074 51         |
| Steamboats Washington, Trenton, John Stevens, New Philadelphia, Burlington, John Potter, Transport, Independence, and Joseph Belknap, - - - - - | 48,410 82         |
| Tables of steamers, Trenton, New Philadelphia, John Potter, and Transport, - - - - -  | 14,906 66         |
| Bars of steamers Trenton, New Philadelphia, and John Potter, - - - - -  | 2,667 72          |
| Incidental, printing, stationary engine, hemp, and yarn, - - - - -  | 30,175 94         |
| Railroad, Branch railroad, and bridges, - - - - -   | 39,929 46         |
| Offices, ferriages, engineering, oil, shops, and tools, - - - - -   | 23,729 76         |
| Locomotives, - - - - -  | 36,513 50         |
| Depots, water stations, buildings, ice houses, counterfeit money and discount, - - - - -  | 7,400 56          |
| Wharves, U. S. mail, damages, rents, sleepers, lumber, and legal, - - - - -   | 13,635 26         |
| Steamboat account, general, real estate, wharfage, Cranberry stages, and Emigrant line, - - - - -   | 6,566 16          |
| Iron rails, Accommodation, Charleston, and Freehold lines, - - - - -  | 2,173 67          |
| Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad, new location at West's, new road locations, new depot at Bordentown and charter of steamboats, - - - - -   | 16,249 46         |
| Steam towing, - - - - -   | 17,351 80         |
| New engine house Bordentown, new passenger slip Camden, and reservoir at Bordentown, - - - - -  | 6,842 66          |
| Bordentown and Amboy Accommodation line, - - - - -  | 352 98            |
| Capital (steamboat Joseph Belknap), - - - - -   | 10,604 93         |
|   | <b>401,665 15</b> |



## Statement B.

*Transit Duty, Dividends, and Interest for 1851.*

| TRANSIT DUTY, &C.   | DOLLS. CTS. |
|---|-------------|
| Transit duty on railroad for six months, ending June 30, 1851,  | 22,375 61½  |
| Transit duty on canal for six months, ending June 30, 1851, -   | 10,022 35   |
| Interest on bonds of \$17,000 given by the companies to the state for extra dividends, for six months ending June 30, 1851, | 510 00      |
| Dividends on the stock owned by the state for six months, ending June 30, - - - - -   | 5,000 00    |
| Interest on bonds of \$40,000 given by the companies to the state for extra dividends for six months, ending June 30, -     | 1,200 00    |
| Transit duty on railroad for six months, ending December 31,  | 24,644 57½  |
| Transit duty on canal for six months, ending December 31, -   | 17,556 03   |
| Dividends on stock owned by the state for six months, ending December 31, - - - - -   | 10,000 10   |
| Dividends on one thousand shares of stock, transferred by supplement, passed March 2, 1832, - - - - -                       | 15,000 00   |
| Interest on bonds of \$17,000, given by the companies to the state for extra dividend for six months, ending December 31,   | 510 00      |
| Interest on bonds of \$40,000, given by the companies to the state for extra dividend for six months, ending December 31,   | 1,200 00    |
|   | 108,018 57  |

# STATEMENT OF

*Statement of the trade on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 1851.*

| COAL.  | TONS.   | LBS. |
|--|---------|------|
| From Cumberland, in schooners and boats, - -       | 1,868   | 244  |
| " Schuylkill, " boats, - - -                       | 277,665 | 623  |
| " Bristol, " schooners, - - -                      | 43,580  |      |
| " " " boats, - - -                                 | 32,159  | 1120 |
| " Richmond, " schooners, - - -                     | 86,117  | 1008 |
| " " " boats, - - -                                 | 226,065 | 1792 |
| Through "outlet lock" at Wells' Falls, in boats, - | 104,157 | 1760 |
|  | 771,733 | 2212 |

Amount of timber carried "through," 747,068 cubic feet.

Quantity of lumber carried "through," 9,520,032 feet, "board measure."

Quantity of grain and feed carried "through," 698,800 bushels.

Quantity of flour carried "through," 69,644 barrels.

Amount of iron carried "through," 25,398 tons 1530 pounds.

Amount of general merchandise carried "through," 124,360 tons 1560 lbs.

# **Statement, 1851.**

*Statement of superior and inferior tonnage passed through Delaware and Raritan Canal, 1851.*

| MONTHS.              | SUPERIOR.            | INFERIOR.            |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                      | Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. | Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. |
| March, - - - - -     | 7,395 1 0 26         | 15,821 4 0 25        |
| April, - - - - -     | 14,180 1 3 16        | 61,285 4 0 18        |
| May, - - - - -       | 14,781 17 2 7        | 108,480 19 1 4       |
| June, - - - - -      | 11,777 7 1 19        | 122,969 8 1 14       |
| July, - - - - -      | 12,028 14 0 17       | 111,504 3 3 15       |
| August, - - - - -    | 14,144 5 0 4         | 102,973 1 2 9        |
| September, - - - - - | 17,398 14 1 5        | 97,797 14 0 2        |
| October, - - - - -   | 19,181 9 2 14        | 97,995 10 0 15       |
| November, - - - - -  | 20,049 16 0 13       | 89,561 8 0 13        |
| December, - - - - -  | 7,047 12 2 17        | 18,377 14 3 7        |
|                      | 187,984 19 3 26      | 826,786 8 2 5        |

## Statement I.

*Statement of non-dutiable passengers, via Branch Railroad, from 1st January to 31st December, inclusive.*

| LINES.       |                     | Princeton and intermediate places to New York. | Same to Newark. | Same to Elizabethtown. | Same to Rahway. | Same to New Brunswick. | Philadelphia to Princeton, Kingston, and Dean's Pond. | Tacony, Cornwells, and Bristol to same. | TOTAL.  |
|--------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Morning line | Phila. to New York, | 1601   | 195½            | 85                     | 89              | 1301                   | 108   | 1166                                    |         |
| Evening "    | " " "               | 1069½  | 204             | 94½                    | 83½             | 1492½                  | 95½   | 2152½                                   |         |
| Morning "    | New York to Phila., | 1579½  | 881½            | 99½                    | 128             | 1433½                  | 72  | 1814                                    |         |
| Evening "    | " " "               | 2487½  | 270½            | 76½                    | 78              | 1171                   | 65½   | 1492                                    |         |
|              |                     | 6730½  | 951½            | 355½                   | 378½            | 5398                   | 341   | 6624½                                   | 20,779½ |

## Statement K.

*Table showing the increase of the Way Freight on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.*

|                  |                     |             |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| In the year 1835 | the way freight was | 1,451 tons. |
| " 1840           | "                   | 3,856 "     |
| " 1845           | "                   | 7,489 "     |
| " 1846           | "                   | 13,198 "    |
| " 1847           | "                   | 16,892 "    |
| " 1848           | "                   | 15,095 "    |
| " 1849           | "                   | 11,815 "    |
| " 1850           | "                   | 20,505 "    |
| " 1851           | "                   | 31,474 "    |

# Statement L.

Monthly account of Coal passed through the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1851.

| Date.                                 | F'm Cumber'd.     |  | F'm Schuylkill    |            | From Bristol.              |              | From Richmond. |              | From Outlet. |  | Amount Total.      |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------------|
|                                       | Schrs. and Boats. |  | Schrs. and Boats. |            | Schooners.                 | Boats.       | Schooners.     | Boats.       | Boats.       |  |                    |
| 1851.                                 | TONS. LBS.        |  | TONS. LBS.        |            | TONS. LBS.                 | TONS. LBS.   | TONS. LBS.     | TONS. LBS.   | TONS. LBS.   |  | Sigs. Schrs. Boats |
| March, - - -                          | 56                |  | 178               | 81         | 190                        | 7,378 1120   | 5,052          | 8,551 1568   | 12,937 1120  |  | TONS. LBS.         |
| April, - - -                          | 62 920            |  | 14,378 1468       | 2,158      | 3,266 1120                 | 9,600        | 15,409 1120    | 8,551 1568   | 53,426 1716  |  |                    |
| May, - - -                            | 282               |  | 44,195 1940       | 7,375 1120 | 4,767                      | 8,057 1120   | 20,307 1456    | 14,864 1956  | 99,350 872   |  |                    |
| June, - - -                           | 421 672           |  | 43,460 1344       | 6,929 1120 | 5,366                      | 11,205 1456  | 29,139 1456    | 17,022 244   | 113,544 1812 |  |                    |
| July, - - -                           | 193 1212          |  | 42,110 109        | 5,664      | 4,158                      | 8,631 784    | 29,395 672     | 15,319 336   | 105,471 872  |  |                    |
| August, - - -                         | 438 1920          |  | 32,645 896        | 5,590      | 3,778                      | 10,289 1120  | 28,315 1232    | 15,245 1344  | 96,302 2032  |  |                    |
| September, - - -                      | 131               |  | 31,389 2128       | 6,541      | 4,541                      | 10,423 1456  | 27,562 1680    | 19,120 1456  | 92,710       |  |                    |
| October, - - -                        | 381               |  | 33,591 1904       | 5,828      | 3,699                      | 9,017 672    | 31,433 336     | 9,690 560    | 93,640 1232  |  |                    |
| November, - - -                       |                   |  | 31,047 560        | 3,121      | 2,193                      | 9,477 1120   | 31,427 560     | 7,877 2128   | 86,143 2128  |  |                    |
| December, - - -                       |                   |  | 4,507 1680        | 292        | 201                        | 2,036 1120   | 8,043          | 1,493 2128   | 16,574 448   |  |                    |
| Tranship'd at Trenton f'm Schuylkill, | 1,968 244         |  | 277,505 828       | 43,580     | 32,159 1120                | 86,117 1008  | 236,085 1792   | 102,186 520  | 769,602 1032 |  |                    |
|                                       |                   |  | 160               |            | Transhipped at Bound Brook | from Feeder, |                | 1,971 1180   | 2,131 1180   |  |                    |
|                                       | 1,968 244         |  | 277,665 828       | 43,580     | 32,159 1120                | 86,117 1008  | 236,085 1792   | 104,157 1700 | 771,733 2212 |  |                    |

PRINCETON, N. J., January 1, 1852.

*To the President and Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.*

GENTLEMEN,—Grading of the re-locations and re-laying road, has been a prominent part of the work done upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between Bordentown and South Amboy, during the year 1851. The road from "Gravel Hill" to "Bennett's Pond," mentioned in my report of last year, has been finished. The total distance laid upon re-locations and old road, with iron rails weighing ninety-one pounds per yard, from the commencement, has been ten and three-quarter miles—five miles of which have been laid during the past year.

The distance remaining to be re-laid upon this section of the road is four and a half miles.

Upon the road from Bordentown to Camden there have been two and a quarter miles re-laid with ninety-one pound rail. The remaining part of this section of the road has been kept in good repair, and is now in good order.

The whole distance of the old, or original iron rail now remaining between Camden and Amboy, is about twenty-four miles. There are eight and a half miles of the ninety-one pound rail now on hand.

The Branch Railroad from Bordentown to New Brunswick is in good order.

In view of facilitating the passage of the railroad passengers over the ferry at Camden to Philadelphia, a new ferry slip has been constructed, and an extension of the passenger car house one hundred and fifty feet, at a cost of \$7,300, for the purpose of placing the companies' boats to carry passengers, instead of those of the Camden Ferry Company.

There have been extensive improvements at Bordentown sta-

tion, for the purpose of the better accommodation of passengers, which became necessary from the increased traveling from, and to that place.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

WM. COOK, *Engineer.*

BORDENTOWN, January 9, 1852.

*To the President and Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.*

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year your works have maintained their usual efficiency and good condition.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad, constructed for seventeen miles on the southwesterly bank of the feeder, was opened for use in February last from Trenton to Lambertville, a distance of fifteen miles. The construction of this road is of some physical, and doubtless will be of great commercial advantage to your canal.

The river Delaware, from which the supply of water for the canal is principally obtained, and along which part of our works are constructed, has become, like other streams when the woods are cleared off and the country drained, more subject than before to high floods in the spring, and to great scarcity of water in the summer and autumn. The past season has been one of extraordinary drought, and the Delaware has been at least as low as ever before known. The water in our canal has, nevertheless, been not only abundant for all purposes of navigation, but a large surplus has been returned to the river after entering the feeder.

Considering the possibility of extraordinary floods, and the importance of guarding against even a remote liability to any accident that may interrupt the navigation, I have thought prudent to increase the extent of the guard banks along the Delaware, and to line the shores in some additional places with protection walls.

Of the expenditures made by me during the year 1851, \$83,459 05 is chargeable to capital.

My duties as engineer and superintendent of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, have made it necessary to assign many of the duties connected with the supervision of your works, to the



gentleman who has for some years assisted me, Mr. John G. Stevens. The ability and faithfulness with which these duties have been performed, merit the approbation of the company.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

**ASHBEL WELCH,**  
*Engineer D. & R. C. Co.*





(12)

REPORT  
OF  
THE JOINT COMMITTEE  
ON THE  
HOUSE OF REFUGE.

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Read, March 4, 1862, and ordered to be printed.

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TRENTON:  
PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.  
1852



# REPORT.

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THE joint committee to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the house of refuge, have visited the premises at Kingston, and find the condition of the buildings to be such as represented by the commissioners, in their report to the Governor.

The committee have also examined the treasurer's books and the contractors' accounts, and from them offer the following report, viz :

Whole amount of cash paid out of the treasury prior to the 10th of February, 1852, - - - - \$22,942 39

Amount due to contractors and others, as per bills rendered to 10th February, 1852, - - - - \$14,900 90

Amount claimed by contractors as damages if the work be continued, - - - - - \$3,953 00

Amount claimed for loss on contracts if the work be not continued, - - - - - \$13,579 00

Whole amount of cost, if the legislature conclude to abandon the work, fifty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$55,375 29.)

Estimated value of the property, say fifteen thousand dollars, (\$15,000.)

Amount paid to commissioners for selecting the site, included in the above, - - - - - \$523 33

Amount of charges of commissioners for building, included in the above, - - - - - \$1,951 62

Whole amount of cost of both commissions, say twenty-four hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety five cents, (\$2,474 95.)

The Governor, in his message, estimates the cost of the completion of the central building and one wing, on the present plan, to be fifty-three thousand dollars, and if the whole

building be completed, the supposed cost will be about seventy-three thousand dollars.

The committee herewith present, for the consideration of the legislature, a statement of the claims made by the contractors and others; also, the bills rendered to the committee, which are vouchers for the said statement.

The committee would call the attention of the legislature to the fact that the sum of about fifteen thousand dollars is due to contractors and others for labor done and materials furnished. These mechanics and workingmen have suffered seriously by the inaction of the state in regard to this enterprise, and humanity demands the immediate settlement of their bills rendered.

The committee venture no opinion concerning the accuracy of the claims for damages, presented by the contractors. Whether they are reasonable or exorbitant in their demands is a question which the committee has neither time nor authority to investigate. This duty can only be performed by persons empowered to audit their accounts.

That portion of the Governor's message upon which this committee is directed to act leaves to the legislature to decide whether the house of refuge shall be abandoned or continued so far as to complete the main building and one wing, or carried out wholly according to the plan of the architect. Concerning these propositions, the members of the committee differ somewhat, and have concluded to offer no arguments or recommendations. They simply present the information they have obtained, and await the instructions of the legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

|                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| JOSEPH GREER,        | } | <i>Committee of<br/>the Senate.</i>            |
| ENOCH EDMUNDS,       |   |  |
| EDMUND T. CARPENTER, | } | <i>Committee of<br/>House<br/>of Assembly.</i> |
| JOHN R. YOUNG,       |   |  |
| JOHN C. BEARDSLEY,   |   |  |
| WILLIAM BROWN        |   |  |
| JOHN W. FENIMORE,    |   |  |

TRENTON, March 3, 1852,

## STATEMENT

OF CLAIMS MADE BY CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, ON ACCOUNT  
OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

## Moses Becker—

|                                    |         |          |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| For balance due, as per bill,      | \$54 54 |          |
| “ interest to February 10th, 1852, | 131 00  |          |
|                                    | ————    | \$185 54 |

## Aaron Colby—

|                               |        |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| For balance due, as per bill, | 198 20 |        |
| “ damages to Feb. 10th, 1852, | 320 00 |        |
|                               | ————   | 518 20 |

## John Grant—

|                               |          |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| For balance due, as per bill, | 3,166 30 |          |
| “ extra work, com.'s book,    | 251 45   |          |
| “ damages to Feb. 10th, 1852, | 1,552 00 |          |
|                               | ————     | 4,969 75 |

## Biles &amp; Hunt—

|                               |          |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| For balance due, as per bill, | 2,409 20 |          |
| “ damages to Feb. 10th, 1852, | 800 00   |          |
|                               | ————     | 3,209 20 |

## Bottom, Tiffany &amp; Co.—

|                               |          |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| For balance due, as per bill, | 8,383 65 |          |
| “ damages to Feb. 10, 1852,   | 1,150 00 |          |
|                               | ————     | 9,533 65 |

## Elijah Stout—

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| For five months' services, at \$5 per<br>month, | 25 00 |
|---|-------|

## King &amp; Kellum, architects—

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| For balance due them, | 280 00 |
|-----------------------|--------|

## Lavender, Steadman &amp; McClurg, commissioners—

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| Due them, | 132 56 |
|-----------|--------|

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Whole amount of claims, if the work be con-<br>tinued, eighteen thousand eight hundred and<br>fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, | \$18,853 90 |
|   | ————        |



|                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Moses Becker—For loss on contract, | \$2,000 00      |
| Aaron Colby,     "     "     "     | 1,190 00        |
| John Grant,     "     "     "      | 5,239 00        |
| Biles & Hunt,     "     "     "    | 1,000 00        |
| Botton, Tiffany & Co.,     "     " | 4,150 00        |
|                                    | <hr/> 13,579 00 |

Additional claims, if the work be abandoned,  
thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy-  
nine dollars, (13,579).

Whole amount of claims outstanding, if the legis-  
lature conclude to abandon the work, say thirty-  
two thousand four hundred and thirty-two dol-  
lars and ninety cents, \$32,432 90





13

**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WATER COMMISSIONERS**

**OF**

**HOBOKEN AND JERSEY CITY,**

**WITH**

**AN APPENDIX.**

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**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE,**  
**1852.**

# REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE

YEAR 1871

1871

# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly  
of the state of New Jersey :*

By an act of the legislature, passed 18th March, 1851, the undersigned were appointed a Board of Commissioners, to "examine and consider all matters relative to supplying Hoboken, Van Vorst and Jersey City with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for the use of their inhabitants, and the amount of money necessary to effect that object." Having made the examinations directed by the legislature, and considered all such matters relating to the object of their appointment as they supposed would assist them in arriving at correct conclusions with regard to the best means of attaining it, they, as directed, respectfully submit the result of their labors in the following REPORT :

Before entering upon the search for a supply of water, the Commissioners supposed it proper to ascertain the quantity which will be required when the whole space comprised within the present limits of Hoboken and Jersey City and that part of Bergen Hill lying south of a point sufficiently elevated for a distributing reservoir, shall be covered by a dense population. Within this district it is supposed that at least two hundred and fifty thousand persons may at some future day reside; and that all or nearly all this number will require to be supplied with water from the works now contemplated. The Commissioners were led to this latter conclusion by considering, first,

that a large proportion of the space mentioned was originally a deep marsh, over which the tide occasionally ebbed and flowed, from which, of course, no water fit for domestic use can, by any means, ever be obtained; and next by the fact that a large proportion of those wells which have been sunk upon the higher ground, afford during the summer and autumn only a small quantity of very impure water; and scanty as the supply is which they now afford, it is annually becoming less and its quality more objectionable.

It having been found by experience that a full supply of water for all purposes requires an average of at least thirty gallons per day for each person, the Commissioners concluded that, in order to fully satisfy the requirements of the law under which they act, they were bound to find, if possible, a source from which that quantity may be regularly drawn for each individual of the quarter of a million which they have supposed may require it. It was also concluded, in order to render it completely effective for the extinguishment of fires, and to enable consumers to obtain it conveniently in all parts of the highest buildings into which it may be introduced, that the surface of the water in the distributing reservoir ought not to be less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty feet above high water in Hudson river. In other words, it was decided that the source from which the water is to be obtained should be one that will regularly, at all times and in all seasons, afford at least seven million five hundred thousand imperial gallons per day, and that the design for the works should be such that, when entirely completed, they will regularly deliver that quantity to the consumers from an elevation of at least one hundred and twenty feet above ordinary high water. A small proportion only of this will be wanted at present, or for several years to come, as about five hundred thousand gallons per day would be a good supply for the present population. But as the present population will probably be doubled within the next ten years, especially if a good supply of water is obtained, it may be sound policy to execute at first so much of any plan which may be adopted as will

supply two or three times the present number. But whatever part may be considered necessary at first should be constructed in such way as to constitute a symmetrical part of the whole when completed.

Entering upon their labors with these views, the Commissioners first visited Hackensack river, and examined the small streams falling into it from the western side of Bergen Hill, between the railroad bridge and English Neighborhood, a distance of about twelve miles. They next examined Passaic river at Paterson, at Dundee, Acquackanonck and Belleville; and a committee of the board visited and examined Rockland lake. In the course of these examinations, a considerable amount of information was collected, of such character as led to the conclusion that engineers and surveyors might then be advantageously employed for the purpose of determining the proper source from which the supply of water should be taken, and the most efficient and economical plan for bringing it in, and distributing it to the consumers. They therefore, on the 22d July, engaged William S. Whitwell, Esq., late chief engineer of the eastern division of the Boston water works, for the purpose of making such examinations, surveys, plans and estimates as were necessary to enable the Commissioners to decide upon the relative value of the various plans and suggestions which had been brought to their notice, and were supposed to deserve further attention.

Mr. Whitwell arrived with a surveying party on the 26th August, and commenced operations near the village of Belleville. He was furnished with written instructions respecting the work to be performed, in which his attention was directed to such of the plans as the Commissioners supposed would require a professional examination; and he was requested to report upon such of them as were, in his opinion, of such character as to repay the labor of an inquiry into their merits.

The Commissioners also requested Messrs. Clerk & Bacot, city surveyors, to make such surveys and examinations as would enable them to compile a connected map of Hoboken and Jersey City, and to include in it that part of Bergen hill, lying east-



ward of the proper situation for a distributing reservoir, and to designate upon the map, when drawn, those plans which are now built upon. This map was necessary for finding the lengths of and determining the proper sizes for the distributing pipes, the number and sizes of stop-cocks, fire hydrants, &c., which will be required in the streets for the purpose of distributing the water to the consumers and rendering it effective for the extinguishment of fires.

These measures were adopted to enable the Commissioners to obtain all the facts and circumstances relating to a sufficient supply of water, and have them recorded in such form that they can be presented and rendered available at any future time; if the estimates should show that the cost of the work would be greater than could be safely ventured upon at present.

Among the various plans for obtaining "a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water," the first which came under consideration was contained in a report, made by Messrs. Clerk & Bacot to a committee of the Common Council, in relation to a supply of water for the inhabitants of Jersey City, dated 1st November, 1847. This report, after detailing the examinations of several springs and small streams, recommended taking the water which finds its way into a small reservoir which has been excavated at the side of the New Jersey railroad, a short distance westward of the summit of Bergen Hill. The largest quantity which could be obtained from this plan was estimated at two-hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day;—and it was proposed "to elevate this by means of a steam engine to a distributing reservoir to be made on the top of the hill—the bottom of which to be at least seventy-five feet above tide." But as the present population of Hoboken and Jersey City amounts to about seventeen thousand, this quantity would furnish each individual with a little less than fifteen gallons per day, or less than half the quantity which experience has shown to be necessary.

The next plan which came under consideration was one for damming the Hackensack river, at some place not far distant from the railroad bridge, and extending embankments across

the adjoining meadows to the high ground on both sides, for the purpose of preventing the tide from flowing beyond the line of the dam. As the salt water would, by this means, be prevented from mingling with the fresh water above the dam, it was supposed that in a comparatively short time the bed of the river and the adjoining grounds would be so completely drained of salt and all other impurities that the water flowing in the river above the dam would be pure and wholesome, and could be pumped from an open lateral cut directly into a distributing reservoir, constructed on some convenient situation on Bergen Hill; but as the quality of the water in that part of the river at present beyond the reach of the tide is reputed to be indifferent, being strongly tinctured with decaying vegetable matter, and as the plan was sure to be expensive and its success by no means certain, the Commissioners did not feel bound to bestow a great deal of time or labor in its examination.

Another plan offered for consideration, was to obtain the water of Rockland lake, situated in Rockland county, in the state of New York, and distant from Jersey City about thirty-three miles. The surface of the lake, at a medium height of water, is one hundred and forty-five feet above ordinary high water in the Hudson river, and its extent is about five hundred acres. The quality of the water which flows from it is excellent, and it might, no doubt, in an aqueduct of proper grade and dimensions, be brought into a distributing reservoir, at a sufficient elevation to serve all the purposes for which it would be required. But such an aqueduct, including land damages and other expenses, would probably cost at least fifty thousand dollars per mile. The lake is situated out of the jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey; and after careful examination, it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained that the greatest amount of water it could be relied upon to furnish would fall considerably short of two millions of gallons per day. It appears, therefore, that if the water could be obtained gratuitously, the cost of bringing it from this source into a distributing reservoir, would be something more than one million five hundred thousand dollars; to which would have to be added the

cost of distribution, and the quantity which would be obtained by this expenditure, would be less than one-fourth of what the Commissioners suppose will at some future time be required.

Another plan suggested, was to make use of so much of the western slope of Bergen Hill for a gathering ground as would serve to furnish the necessary quantity of water. The water to be that portion of the annual fall of rain which would sink into the soil, and be gathered into an extensive net work of drains, excavated to the proper depth, and partially filled with loose stones, or furnished with earthen-ware drain pipes, having loose joints to admit the water—the trenches then to be filled with loose earth to the level of the general surface. The water thus collected to be conducted into an aqueduct at the base of the hill, to be conveyed by it to a large storing reservoir, and pumped from that to a distributing reservoir on the summit.

Of the success of this plan for collecting water, little has been learned by experience—the Commissioners have not been able to find that it was ever resorted to where any considerable quantity, or a regular supply was desired, except for a part of the water required for the use of the city of Edinburgh.

At the distance of nine or ten miles from that city, a pretty extensive valley, elevated five hundred and sixty-four feet above the level of the sea, and having a bed of coarse gravel resting upon a compact rock, has been made to afford one hundred and eighty cubic feet of water per minute, or one million six hundred and twenty thousand imperial gallons per day, at an expense, for the whole work, of one hundred and forty-five thousand pounds sterling, or something more than seven hundred thousand dollars.

In an experiment continued for three years at Manchester, by the late Mr. Dalton and Mr. Hoyle, it was found that at the depth of three feet below the surface almost exactly one-fourth of the water fell was collected in an apparatus fixed for that purpose, the mean annual fall having been 33.55 inches, and the mean annual amount collected 8.41 inches. But during nine of the thirty-six months through which the observations were

carried on, no water at all was collected; and during the other months, the average quantity per month was only .1066 inch, showing that eighty-two eighty-fourths of the whole amount was collected during seven months of the year, and only two eighty-fourths in the remaining five months. In fact, more than three-fourths of the whole was collected during the five months of January, February, May, November and December in each year.

This last is an important fact, as it goes to show that if this plan is used, large storing reservoirs, capable of holding at least half a year's supply must be provided, in which the water obtained during the wet season may be stored up for use in that part of the year when the underground drains would be entirely dry,

In this vicinity, the annual fall of rain generally ranges between forty and forty-eight inches, and upon a level, or nearly level surface, and a gravelly or other porous soil, probably about the same proportion of this could be collected, that was obtained of the annual fall in Manchester, or an average of about eleven inches per annum.

But the western slope of Bergen Hill does not appear to present a favorable situation for the successful operation of this plan. The inclination of the surface is such that a large proportion of the water falling upon it must run off without sinking into the soil; and the strip of land which could be made to contribute to the supply is so narrow that, in order to drain a sufficient extent of surface to furnish the required quantity, the receiving aqueduct at the base of the hill must be of great length, and as it would require to be built to retain the water, it would be very expensive. If, in situations favorable to the absorption of water falling upon the surface, not more than ten or twelve inches of the forty to forty-eight inches which annually fall in this part of the country, could be collected by a system of gathering drains, it would be unsafe to rely upon more than nine or ten inches from ground having so great an inclination as the side of Bergen Hill. But even if ten inches could be obtained from the whole surface,

the area required to furnish the quantity which the Commissioners have supposed necessary would be upwards of twelve thousand acres, or about nineteen square miles; and a reservoir to store up the six months supply which must be provided in order to render the plan successful, must be of such capacity as would be afforded by a depth of nineteen feet and an area of three hundred and twenty acres. With regard to the quality of the water which might be obtained by adopting this plan, an opinion may be formed from the result of an analysis, by Dr. Chilton, of a specimen of that which is now collected in the railroad company's small reservoir at the side of the road—the same recommended as the source of supply in Messrs. Clark & Bacot's report, before referred to. This was found to contain 16.06 grains of solid matter in a gallon;\* and there is no good reason for supposing that other parts of the hill will afford water differing materially in its character from this. But as no situation presents itself for the construction of such a reservoir as this plan would require, as the receiving aqueduct would, from the situation of the gathering ground, be nearly or quite twenty miles in length, if the works were completed, as the plan would necessarily be a very expensive one, and as there are strong reasons for doubting its success, if executed, the Commissioners could not recommend its adoption, even if its execution appeared practicable.

The next plan which came under consideration was one for taking water from the Passaic river, above the falls at Paterson. A proposition was made by Roswell L. Colt, Esq., president of the "Society for Promoting Useful Manufactures," to furnish from the upper canal, which conducts the water to the mills, as much as would pass through an aperture of one and one-half square foot even with a head of thirty inches above its centre. The plan proposed for bringing it to Jersey City was to lay down a line of iron pipes from the side of the canal to the Paterson railroad station, and along the line of the road across the Passaic and Hackensack rivers to some convenient

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See appendix D.

spot for constructing a distributing reservoir. Such an aperture, with a head of thirty inches, would discharge ninety-six and a-half millions imperial gallons per day; and the cheapest mode of bringing that quantity to Jersey City would be by a single line of thirty-six inch pipes, which, to accomplish this purpose, would require to have an inclination of about twenty-six inches per mile. The height of the water at Paterson is said by Mr. Colt to be one hundred and six feet above tide, and the distance from the place at which the water was proposed to be delivered to the point at which the Paterson railroad diverges from the New Jersey road is nearly fourteen and one-third miles. If a pipe thus laid should deliver the water into a reservoir at or near the junction of the railroads, its elevation, after deducting the twenty-eight inches per mile, required to produce the necessary rapidity of flow would be about 72.58 feet above tide, or 47.42 feet below the minimum height, which the Commissioners have supposed necessary. The water would therefore have to be pumped by a steam engine from the reservoir, into which it would be first received to a second, or distributing reservoir, having the necessary elevation.

The price for which this quantity of water was proposed to be delivered was four thousand dollars per annum, a rent which represents a capital of \$66,667; the cost of thirty-six inch pipes when laid would not vary much from \$60,000 per mile, exclusive of the right of way. To the cost of the water and the pipes for bringing it would have to be added the cost of receiving and distributing reservoirs, steam engine, pumps, distributing pipes, &c., as shown in the comparative views of the cost of several of the proposed plans which are examined in the engineer's report. This plan, with some modifications which would be required in its execution, would furnish a supply of excellent water for many years to come, but would be found insufficient should the number to be supplied ever reach much beyond two hundred thousand. The cost of pumping from one reservoir to another, nearly fifty feet above it, would be a pretty large proportion of the cost of pumping from the level of the tide, and ought not to be encountered

unless other parts of the plan present advantages sufficient to counterbalance the expense of that operation.

The character of the plan, too, seems to be such as not to admit of its being executed in parts, or making it a small work at first and extending it, from time to time, as the wants of an increasing population might render necessary,—but must be constructed at once of full size, and capable, from the first, of bringing all the water which, from this source, will be likely ever to be obtained. The interest upon the cost of the complete work would therefore have to be encountered at once by a small population, requiring but a small proportion of the water which would be delivered, and several years would necessarily elapse before the number would be sufficiently increased to relieve the oppressive burthen which so large an expenditure at the present time would impose.

Another plan proposed by Mr. Colt was to furnish a given quantity of water from the Passaic river at Dundee (eleven and a-half miles from Jersey City); where, as he informed the Commissioners, the top of an intended dam will be twenty feet above ordinary tides. The quantity which he proposed to deliver there was that which would pass through an aperture having an area of five square feet, and a head of thirty inches above its centre,—four feet of this to be used for working a water wheel and pumping machinery, to elevate the remaining one foot into a reservoir elevated seventy-five feet above tide, from which he supposed it could be taken in pipes to Jersey City. This amount of water Mr. Colt proposed to convey, by lease renewable every twenty-one years, forever, on payment of an annual rent of \$3,000, and one year's rent as a fine for each renewal. The quantity which would flow through an aperture of one foot square, under a head of thirty inches, would be nearly 4,200,000 imperial gallons in twenty-four hours; or two-thirds the quantity which was proposed to be delivered at Paterson.

It is possible that if at some future day, a larger quantity should be required, it might then be obtained; but it is also possible that at the time when wanted, the whole of the water

might be appropriated in such way, that its acquisition would be attended with a heavy expenditure, and might be found impracticable.

To render this plan succesful, however, the receiving reservoir, into which the water must be pumped, should not be less than one hundred and forty feet above tide. To pump one foot of water to this height, or one hundred and twenty feet above the ridge of the dam, would require, with the best machinery in use, not less than eight feet upon a water wheel, worked under a fall of twenty feet; and this additional quantity of four feet, if changed at the same rate as proposed for the five feet offered, would increase the annual rent to five thousand four hundred dollars.

One thing in relation to the water, which Mr. Colt, at Dundee and at Paterson, appears to the Commissioners objectionable; the title to, or ownership of it, will not be as perfect as is desirable.

It must not only be taken under a lease, but held in common with other lessees, or proprietors, possessing equal rights and privileges; and an inadvertent omission to pay the rent at the stipulated time, or a real, or fancied violation of some covenant of the leases, or a disagreement among the lessees, with regard to the equitable division of the water in times of searcity; these and perhaps other causes, might lead to vexatious and expensive law suits, which might result in a stoppage of the supply, after being at the whole expense of constructing the works. The risk of difficulties of this kind, and the propensity frequently, if not generally exhibited by courts and juries to decide suits at law, in favor of individuals, where corporations, or public bodies are the opposing parties, have led the Commissioners to regard with some apprehension every arrangement for a supply of water which appeared to present any opening for future litigation which could effect the title or in any way interfere with the enjoyment of the right once obtained.

It was also proposed to obtain a supply of water from that level of the Morris canal which extends from above the Little Falls of the Passaic river to Bloomfield. This level is one



hundred and seventy-four feet above tide—an elevation sufficient to allow the water to be taken in pipes from the settling reservoirs at the side of the canal and conducted by the most direct route to the distributing reservoir on Bergen Hill; into which it might be delivered at one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty feet above ordinary high water. This would be a very desirable elevation, and as the water would be conveyed into the reservoir without the use of machinery, and of course without the constant expense which its use entails, the plan has received a careful examination.

This level of the canal is, to a considerable extent, supplied with water which is collected in Greenwood lake or Long Pond, which lies partly in Passaic county, New Jersey, and partly in the State of New York. The lake discharges its waters into Ringwood river, which unites with the Ramapo river, and this soon after unites with Pompton river, from which a feeder is taken to the canal at a short distance above the Little Falls. The area of the lake, at its present height, is about two thousand acres, and it receives the water which drains from twenty-seven thousand acres of land around its borders. By raising the dam at the outlet a sufficient quantity of water might be stored in the lake, during the wet season, to keep up a regular supply to the mills upon the Pompton and Passaic rivers, below the feeder, during the dry season, and to enable the canal to furnish the water required for Hoboken and Jersey City.

The quality of the water flowing in Pompton river is excellent; and although it may contract some impurities, while flowing twenty miles in the canal and feeder, these could be got rid of by taking it into two settling reservoirs of sufficient size to contain a supply for several days—drawing from these alternately and filling them again as soon as emptied, so that the water might always remain several days at rest before being drawn off. This would give time for the impurities, (which are merely held in suspension,) to be deposited, when the water would be sufficiently pure for domestic use.

These settling reservoirs, to accomplish their purpose satis-

factorily, would require to be of considerable extent, as the water in them could not be drawn to a very low point without lessening the flow through the pipes conveying it to the distributing reservoir to such an extent as to interfere with the regularity of the supply, or rendering it necessary to reduce the elevation of that reservoir below what would be desirable. If the works were so arranged that the water could be drawn down twelve feet, and the quantity required should reach seven million five hundred thousand gallons per day, each reservoir would require to have an area of about two and a quarter acres for every day the water would be allowed to remain in it for the purpose of purification.

Greenwood lake and the streams mentioned above, are tributaries of the Passaic river, and some doubt exists with regard to the right of the "*Morris Canal and Banking Co.*" to sell or dispose of the water in any way that shall withdraw it from the canal. It is contended that the legislature authorized the company to use the water *only* for the purposes of navigation, and intended that the same amount that is withdrawn from the Passaic or its tributaries, shall be returned to that stream again. If this is the true view of the case, some action of the legislature would probably be necessary before any water could, legally be withdrawn from the canal. But there is no doubt that if the works were properly constructed and well managed, the owners of the mills and water power, on those parts of the river which would be affected by them, would not only not be injured, but might be greatly benefitted, by having a pretty large proportion of the water retained in the lake during the wet season and delivered to them in the dry. Although the whole quantity which would pass the mills would be less than at present, they would have a better supply during the dry season of the year, and would be less incommoded by the floods of the winter and spring.

This mode of equalizing the supply to mills affected by taking water for the supply of towns and cities, has been practised with perfect success at Edinburgh, Greenock and Boston. And it has lately been proposed to supply the same principle in very

extensive works for equalizing the flow in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the double purpose of improving the navigation of the former in the dry season, and preventing the extensive injury frequently caused by the latter overflowing its banks in the wet season—and if the owners of the water power could be induced to agree to an arrangement for such a disposition of the water, there is no doubt that the plan would operate successfully in this case. But unless some definite and satisfactory agreement could be made with the canal company and the owners of the water power, by which the regulation of the supply required for Hoboken and Jersey City, should be placed *completely* within their control, the Commissioners would hesitate to recommend taking water from the canal; because, without this control, the amount and regularity of the supply would be to a considerable extent dependent upon the action of those who would not suffer by its interruption or diminution, and whose interests would lead them to appropriate to their own use all but the smallest quantity which they could induce the water consumers to accept. The commissioners to examine the sources of supply for the city of Boston, in 1845, remark in their report, that “any partner or joint ownership will entail controversies and embarrassments, that will more or less interfere with the enjoyment of the city portion of the right, and which should not be permitted in a matter of so much importance as the proposed work.”

The cost of obtaining a supply of water from this source, if it should, on further examination, be deemed the best, will be seen by referring to the engineer's report, to be as follows:

Price demanded by the Morris Canal and Banking

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Co. for the water, . . . . .              | \$250,000        |
| Cost of works as per estimates, . . . . . | 719,396          |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>\$969,396</b> |

Having examined all other sources from which it appeared at all likely a supply could be obtained at a moderate cost, we come now to that part of the Passaic river which flows between Acquackanonck and Belleville. Here the quantity of water

is abundant, and may be withdrawn from the river without materially, if at all, interfering with private rights—and its quality, as appears by the analyses of Dr. Chilton and Professor Horsford,\* as well as from the united testimony of all the residents upon the banks of that part of the river, is unexceptionable. The water may be taken from the river at a short distance above Belleville, in a lateral canal, pumped by a steam engine into a receiving reservoir, on the summit of Barbadoes Neck, or Copper Mine Ridge, at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet, and will flow from that into the distributing reservoir on Bergen Hill. The distance from the distributing reservoir to the point on the river from which the water may be taken, is about six and one-fifth miles—a line considerably shorter than is offered by any other plan examined, which would furnish an adequate supply. The ground on this route is well suited for the construction of the canal, engine house, receiving reservoir and other structures required. This plan, which was suggested by the engineer, and recommended by him as superior to any other, is deemed by the Commissioners the one best suited to the present and future wants of Hoboken and Jersey City—or it is in *“their opinion the best plan of furnishing the city of Jersey City and the said townships of Van Vorst and Hoboken with a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water.”*

The various items of the cost of constructing the works on this plan, will be seen by referring to the engineer's report,† to be \$653,359. This estimate does not however include land, land damages and water rights; these in the construction of the Croton aqueduct, amounting to something less than 3½ per cent. of the whole cost of the work. As a pretty large proportion of the land, which will be necessary for this work, forms a part of the extensive marshes, lying on both sides of Hackensack river, and is generally esteemed of little value, it is believed that a similar allowance, or four per cent. at most will be sufficient in the present case.

This will amount to \$26,134 which added to the estimates

\* Appendix B and C. † Appendix A.

for work and materials, makes the sum of \$ 679,493 the total cost of the works in complete operation, sufficiently extensive to supply a population of sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six persons, with thirty gallons of water each per day.

The Commissioners could not with propriety, recommend the construction of works for procuring a supply of water, without examining the question whether the benefits, which may be derived from their use, will repay the citizens for their cost. The benefits may be classed as follows: first, the direct income in the form of rents for the use of the water; second, increased security against losses by fire; third, improved cleanliness in streets, dwellings, &c., and a corresponding improvement in the health, comfort and habits of the population; and fourth, as the result of the foregoing, an improvement in the value of property. Of the amount of revenue to be derived from the water, and the value of the increased security against fire, which it will afford, some estimates have been made and are herewith submitted. Of the pecuniary advantages of health, cleanliness and good habits, no estimate can be formed; but they may safely be set down among the most important which the works will produce.

Any estimate of improvement in the value of property would at present be entirely conjectural, therefore none is offered; but the Commissioners, nevertheless suppose it will generally be conceded that this is a consideration which ought to have an influence in deciding the question, whether water shall or shall not be introduced.

The estimate which has been made of the revenue to be derived from the water, was founded mainly upon the prices now charged for water in New York. These were made the basis of the calculation, because they have been fixed after several years experience, during which they have undergone some modifications, rendering them more productive, or more equitable in their operation: and also because Hoboken and Jersey City, will to some extent, enter into a competition with New York, for water tenants. Higher prices than are charged there, would of course be impolitic, and lower could not at first

be afforded; though every addition to the number of persons to be supplied will tend to diminish the cost of each, and it will perhaps be found that the rates now proposed can in the course of a few years be considerably reduced. One thing in relation to the estimates presented ought however to be kept constantly in mind; they are founded upon the present population and business, and leave entirely out of view the accessions to both which may reasonably be expected to follow the introduction of an abundance of pure and wholesome water. They are intended to exhibit the results, which might be expected if the completion of the water works should entirely suspend improvement of every kind, and Hoboken and Jersey City should remain as they now are, for the next half century; nor is any estimate made of the income, which ought to be derived from the population, which will soon cover the southern extremity of Bergen Hill, and the shores of Communipaw Bay.

*Estimate of Revenue to be derived from the Water.*

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 2,500 houses, (with 1 bath and 1 water closet,) at \$10— | 25,000    |
| 400 extra water closets, . . . . .                       | 2— 800    |
| extra private baths, . . . . .                           | 2—        |
| 30 public baths, . . . . .                               | 5— 150    |
| 200 back tenements, workshops, &c., . . . . .            | 5— 1,000  |
| 15 bakeries, 5 bbls. per day, each, . . . . .            | 15— 225   |
| 1 brewery, . . . . .                                     | 100       |
| 2 printing offices, . . . . .                            | 15— 30    |
| 33 steam engines, 10 horse power, . . . . .              | 3,300     |
| 6 slaughter houses, . . . . .                            | 15 90     |
| 1 soap manufactory, . . . . .                            | 50        |
| 2 stone cutters, . . . . .                               | 25— 50    |
| 10 hotels, . . . . .                                     | 30— 300   |
| 100 taverns, oyster houses, saloons, &c., . . . . .      | 15— 1,500 |
| 26 sea-going steamers, per annum, . . . . .              | 50— 1,300 |
| 2 railroad stations, . . . . .                           | 50— 100   |

---

\$35,995

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Amount brought forward, . . . . .       | \$35,995 |
| 15 locomotives, . . . . . 100—          | 1,500    |
| 1 starch manufactory, . . . . .         | 100      |
| 250 horses and cows, . . . . . 2—       | 500      |
| ferries, . . . . .                      | 2,000    |
| water for vessels, per annum, . . . . . | 500      |
| 7 livery stables, . . . . . 75—         | 525      |
| 3 omnibus stations, . . . . .           | 25       |
| 200 street washers, . . . . . 2—        | 400      |
| 250 houses, per annum, . . . . . 10—    | 2,500    |
|   | <hr/>    |
| Direct income, . . . . .                | \$42,045 |
|   | <hr/>    |

To show the whole benefit which will be derived from the water, there must be added to the actual income the saving in the cost of insurance upon

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| \$6,000,000 at one-third of 1 per cent. . . . .       | \$20,000 |
| Saving in expenses of fire department, . . . . .      | 1,000    |
| Saving in public cisterns, wells and pumps, . . . . . | 3,000    |

|       |                 |
|-------|-----------------|
| Total | <u>\$66,045</u> |
|-------|-----------------|

For the purpose of ascertaining the effect of a full supply of water upon the security of property exposed to injury or destruction by fire, the Commissioners addressed a letter to Thomas A. Alexander, Esq., his reply to which will be found in the appendix marked E. This was accompanied by a printed copy of the rates of insurance charged by New York insurance companies on buildings and other property in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City.

It appears from this that upon first class buildings, 15 cents per \$100 more is charged in Jersey City, than in New York; and on buildings of the seventh class, the difference amounts to 50 cents per \$100. As a pretty large proportion of the buildings in Hoboken and Jersey City are of wood, and belong in those classes which are charged at the highest rates, it is believed that the extra charge which would be made for

insuring the whole of the property, liable to be destroyed by fire, situated within their limits, would be at least  $33\frac{1}{3}$  cents per \$100 or one third of one per cent. upon the value. If the assessor's valuation of the property be taken as a basis for calculation, and to that be added the value of public buildings, not taxed, rail road property, ferry boats and other vessels in port, and other property which escapes the assessor's search, and from this amount be deducted the value of the land, the remainder will be the value of that which will be protected by a full supply of water. An *accurate* estimate of this is at present impracticable, but it is believed that \$6,000,000 is a low, rather than a high valuation, and if one third of one per cent. of its value, can be saved in the price of insurance, it will amount to \$20,000 per annum.

This increased security is a consideration which effects every individual citizen, both in person and property; it makes no difference with the latter, whether he pays an office for insuring him, or whether he has his own risk, it is equally an item of charge against the property; and many a valuable life would be saved, if an abundant supply of water, were always at hand in cases of fire, and ready for immediate use.

With respect to the value of the Croton water in preserving property from destruction by fire, the Croton Aqueduct Board in a report made in 1845, said, "one fact susceptible of the fullest demonstration, needs to be mentioned: it is that every person who pays tax on real or personal estate, actually pays less money now than he did previous to the introduction of the water; this arises from the reduction of the rates of insurance. The tax to defray the interest on the Croton water debt, is 20 cents per \$100 and the average rate of reduction, on the rates of insurance is 40 cents on the \$100." And in a subsequent report it is repeated "that the owners of property are actually paying less money than they would be obliged to pay were the Croton water not brought into the city; *for the following reasons.* First, allowing for the sake of argument, that the rates of insurance, are the same now as previous to



the introduction of the water, the frequency of fires must have increased them at least 50 per cent. if we were destitute of the abundant means to stay its ravages, which the city now possesses. Again, the expenses of the fire department, which previous to the advent of the Croton water, had increased to over \$70,000 per annum, and in progressive ratio, at this day would undoubtedly have exceeded \$100,000, have since that event decreased yearly, the appropriation asked for the current year, being \$30,000 and the next year will be considerably less, as the board are informed."

As the apparatus for extinguishing fires is more abundant and the firemen more numerous in Hoboken and Jersey City, in proportion to the population and the property exposed than in New York, and as water is even less abundant here, than it ever was there, it is believed that 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  cents is a smaller estimate, than a fair view of the case would warrant. At that moderate computation, however the benefit to be secured by an abundant supply of water for the extinguishment of fires, alone would justify the expenditure of \$333,333 even though the amount of property, to be benefitted should never be increased.

To the saving in the cost of insurance, and in the expenses of the fire department, should also be added the whole amount of the expenditures in Hoboken and Jersey City, for public reservoirs, wells and pumps.

The annual cost of these is now nearly \$3,000 and this will go on increasing annually with the increase of population; unless they are superceded by some better means of obtaining and delivering to the inhabitants, a sufficient supply of water.

The quantity of water which the commissioners have supposed sufficient, will no doubt, by many, be considered unnecessarily large, and the plan which they recommend for obtaining it, too extensive and costly to be safely undertaken.

On this point they cannot do better than repeat some remarks, which were addressed to the citizens of Boston, in relation to the same matter. The Boston commissioners said, "we do not know of an instance where the largest provision has been made

and the advantages flowing from it fairly tested, in which it has failed to produce general conviction of its superior usefulness, and entire satisfaction that the extra cost of procuring an abundant, over an inferior supply, was a judicious expenditure. And we have, therefore, not the least doubt that if the city adopt the plan of providing seven million five hundred thousand gallons per day, when the work is fairly brought into use, and its benefits developed, there will be far more surprise that any should have questioned its propriety, than that so large a supply was considered necessary." In this same city of Boston many contended that one million five hundred thousand gallons per day would be an abundant supply; and an engineer who was employed in making surveys and examinations for obtaining water, said in a written statement, presented to a committee of the legislature of Massachusetts, that "ten or twelve years would elapse before two million gallons per day would be likely to be consumed."

Yet in spite of these predictions, the daily consumption, during the hottest part of the last summer, reached eight million gallons per day, by a population of about one hundred and sixty thousand, or fifty gallons per day for each individual.

While the Croton aqueduct was in the course of construction, the chief engineer, in a report upon a plan for crossing Manhattan valley, remarked, "in making the estimate for four pipes, I have supposed an average time, in putting down the remaining pipes, of sixty years would elapse before the wants of the city will require the full operation of the aqueduct." But in the last annual report of the Croton aqueduct department, dated 31st December, 1850, only a little more than *eight* years after the first introduction of the water, this startling announcement appears:—"This Board now warns the Common Council, and through it every citizen, *that the last drop of water which the works in their present state can supply, is now delivered in the city.*" The quantity now delivered by the Croton aqueduct is thirty millions imperial gallons per day, or sixty gallons for each individual of the whole popula-

tion of the city of New York; and probably less than three-fourths of the whole number have the water furnished to them.

With these facts before them the Commissioners would not feel warranted in recommending any plan not calculated to provide at least thirty gallons per day for each individual now requiring water, or which could not be extended to furnish that amount to any number which may be likely hereafter to require it. And this important result may be attained whether the supply be taken from the Passaic or from the Morris canal. The quantity of water flowing in Passaic river, at Acquackanonck, at its lowest stage, must be at least one hundred and fifty million gallons per day. The only limit, therefore, to the supply from this source will be the expense of raising and distributing it to the consumers. Should the Morris canal be resorted to, the supply must be stored in Greenwood lake. This is more than twice as large as Cochituate lake, which furnishes eight million gallons per day to Boston, and it receives the water which falls upon nearly three times as large an extent of country; so that, with similar arrangements, there is no doubt that more than twice as much might be procured from that source than is required to supply the city of Boston.

The Commissioners are directed to report "generally all such information connected with the object of their appointment as they may deem important." The means of disposing of the water, after it has been received by the consumers and performed its office, is supposed by them to be intimately connected with the work, and will be an important, if not indispensable appendage to the apparatus for bringing it to the consumers, if it is ever made to produce all the benefits, sanitary and domestic, which a full supply of water ought to produce. They therefore suggest the propriety of adopting measures to obtain a well digested plan, which shall be adhered to in all time to come, for the drainage of the whole district proposed to be supplied with water—a plan which shall provide for draining not only streets but houses, areas and sinks in the lowest situations. The Commissioners are not directly charged with the examination of this collateral subject, but

conceive it to be one which ought to receive immediate and careful attention, in order that the plans for sewers may be considered in connection with the arrangement of pipes for distributing the water. Much of the surface of Hoboken and Jersey City, even when sufficiently raised to be built upon, will be but little above the reach of ordinary spring tides, a peculiarity which will render much care necessary in the arrangement of sewers and water pipes in such manner that neither may interfere with the operations of the other.

In situations where sewers may be placed so low as to be entirely out of the reach of water pipes, laid at the ordinary depth, much attention to this matter is not required; but in the present case it cannot be neglected without the risk of committing errors which may require many years and large expenditures to correct, and cause much inconvenience and injury before the remedy is applied.

The Commissioners have not given this subject that degree of attention which would warrant them in recommending any particular plan of sewerage; but they venture to remark that if a branch of the Morris canal should be carried along the foot of Bergen Hill, in the rear of Jersey City and Hoboken, and a well devised system of sewers should be constructed, reaching from the Hudson river to the canal, that probably they might be completely cleansed at every return of spring tides by letting water into them from the canal, at or near the time of low water in the river.

In that way a head of six or seven feet, and any desired quantity of water might be used for the purpose of producing a current sufficiently strong to remove all accumulations of solid matter.

The necessity of early and careful attention to the drainage of towns and cities, and the importance of adopting and *adhering* to a well devised and comprehensive system in the construction of works for that purpose, are strongly insisted upon in a report to the Mayor and Common Council of New York, by the Croton aqueduct board, in 1847, the following extracts from which may prove interesting, "The comfort and health

of the inhabitants, particularly of that class of our population which is stowed away in crowded houses, depends, in so great a degree, on a sufficient supply of water, and a perfect system of drainage from cellars, yards and streets, that I am induced to call your special attention to this important subject."

"I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission that shall be charged with the investigation of the whole business of drainage from houses, yards and streets, that shall create a general system for the city with explanatory remarks, and shall lay down in profile, on a map to be prepared for that purpose, all sewers with their dimensions, depths, &c., which it shall ever be necessary to construct. I believe the small number of sewers which have been built in the city were not laid down with reference to a general plan adapting them to the drainage of all the surrounding streets, houses and yards."

"The consequence is that in some places the main sewers lays higher than the lateral sewers and cannot receive and carry off all their contents."

"Errors of this description can be avoided, only by working after a general plan adapted to the undulations of the surface on which the city stands, and having reference to all its wants."

"This subject was deemed so important in England, particularly as respected the health of London, that a parliamentary commission was instituted, and composed of some of the most distinguished subjects of the crown, to inquire into the means necessary to drain and water populous towns and districts."

"The testimony taken by this commission is now before me. It occupies seven hundred printed folio pages, and was collected from every source, from which information could be derived. The experience of engineers, and of practical and scientific men, was brought to throw light on the inquiry, and to prove the unhealthy situation of such populous districts, as were not then effectually drained and supplied with water. 'The dictates of philanthropy in respect to the well being of the poor, and a common motive of self preservation from disease, appear

to leave us, without excuse for longer delaying the commencement of a general system, after it has been fully considered and well prepared by competent persons. To illustrate these opinions, it may be useful, that some facts should be gleaned from the report of the English commissioners. It was stated by distinguished medical men, who have had extensive practice in hospitals and dispensaries, that defective drainage, neglect of house and street cleaning, imperfect ventilation and a deficient supply of water, contribute to produce atmospheric impurities which affect the general health and physical condition of the population, generating acute, chronic and ultimately organic diseases, especially scrofulous affections and consumption, in addition to the fevers, and other forms of disease, to which public attention has heretofore been directed."

"Another point dwelt upon in the report, is the insufficient use of sewers, for drainage of surface water only. The witnesses, state that for the most part, the usages at present prevailing, and the laws in force, have been framed with a view to the maintenance of the drainage of surface water only, and without reference to that system, which is now admitted by all the medical witnesses, to be of the greatest importance to the public health, to the condition of the poorer classes, and the salubrity of their dwellings, namely, house drainage and sewerage, and the constant removal of all decomposing vegetable, or animal refuse, much of which might be effected by the proper application of water. As to the necessity of adopting a general plan before the work is commenced, the report mentioned above, furnishes proof from the experience of London, as well as the country towns. Some portions of that city cannot be effectually drained, for the reason that the sewers first constructed, were not placed deep enough to carry off the water from other districts, where it was desirable to place lateral sewers. This is a serious evil, and in such cases renders impracticable all attempts to construct sewers, generally beneficial and useful."

Having now stated the results of their examinations respect-

ing a supply of water, the cost of obtaining it and the income and incidental advantages, which, in their opinion, may reasonably be expected from its use, the Commissioners take the liberty to remark that the attention which they have been compelled to devote to the matter has led them to the conclusion that the health, personal comfort, and manufacturing and commercial prosperity of Hoboken and Jersey City depend, to a very great extent, upon obtaining a plentiful supply of pure and wholesome water for domestic and manufacturing purposes. If this is obtained they will then possess one advantage over every other place in the immediate neighbourhood of the commercial metropolis of America. By adding an abundance of this necessary of life to the other advantages which the western shores of the Hudson now possess, a large proportion of those persons seeking residences, or situations for manufacturing establishments, near the busiest part of the City of New York will be induced to select Jersey City or Hoboken in preference to other places where good water cannot be obtained, and a rapid increase in population and wealth will be the natural result. The very destitution now suffered may, by compelling the construction of works for producing water at this early stage of their growth eventually prove a fortunate characteristic of their situation.

The proposed work will, it is true, be a costly one to be undertaken by the present population, although an exceedingly cheap one compared with other works constructed for the same purpose in other places. The city of New York, with a population of about three hundred thousand when the work was begun, built the Croton aqueduct at a cost of \$13,000,000, or about \$13 for each inhabitant. And Boston built the Cochituate works at an expense of \$4,000,000, or about \$35 for each of the one hundred and fifteen thousand individuals that constituted the population at the time they were commenced; and neither of those cities could be induced to give up the comforts and advantages derived from the use of the water they now receive, and return to the former impure and scanty supply, for ten times the sums which the works have cost.

A careful analysis of the engineer's report, which the Commissioners submit with full reliance upon its correctness, shows that if the number of persons requiring water should amount to seventeen thousand five hundred, the whole cost of constructing the works would amount to about \$37,50 for each individual, or a little more than was expended for each in Boston, and a little less than the cost for each in New York.

But there is one material point in which the work proposed by the Commissioners differs from those of New York and Boston. There, the sources of supply are sufficiently elevated to allow the water to flow, by its own gravity, into the distributing reservoirs, and here it must be pumped the whole height required. The cost of pumping for each person, if estimated by the performance of numerous pumping engines in Great Britain, will not exceed seven or eight cents per annum, and if the actual cost of pumping at the Spring Garden water works, at Philadelphia, be taken as the basis of the calculation, it will not be much higher; but if an estimate which was made of the expense of pumping for the supply of Boston be a correct one, the cost of raising thirty gallons per day for each individual may reach twelve cents per annum, or one cent per month. This expenditure will be constant, and in order to present a fair estimate of the cost of the works, a sum ought to be added to the above, the income from which, at six per cent. per annum, would defray the current expenses of raising the water.

As twelve cents per annum is believed to be a liberal estimate—one that will not be likely to be exceeded under ordinary circumstances—a capital of two dollars, contributed by each consumer, would constitute a sufficient fund to keep the pumping apparatus in constant operation. And this, added to the capital required for construction, would make the cost of the complete work to each individual of the population \$39,50 to \$40. The interest upon this sum, with the cost of repairs and management and a small addition to form a sinking fund for the final redemption of the water debt, should make up the amount of rent to be paid for the use of the water.

The Commissioners now close their labors with the remark



that the want of water here is probably as pressing as it ever was in any place that adopted measures for procuring a supply; and, so far as they are informed, the construction of works for supplying water to towns and cities has always been followed by the most satisfactory results, nor does there appear to them any reason to doubt that great pecuniary advantage and entire satisfaction among all parties concerned, would follow the introduction of an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water into Hoboken and Jersey City.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. WARD,  
D. S. GREGORY,  
A. L. VAN BOSKERCK,  
EDWARD COLES.

*Jersey City, 8th December, 1851.*

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## APPENDIX.

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ALGÈBRE

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## APPENDIX A.

### REPORT

UPON THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF SUPPLYING

JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN WITH WATER.

BY WILLIAM S. WHITWELL,

*Civil Engineer.*

*To the Chairman and Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City and Hoboken :*

GENTLEMEN,—Having completed the surveys and estimates for supplying Jersey City and Hoboken with water, the result is presented in the following pages:

In your letter of instructions I am desired to make such surveys, plans and estimates, as will enable you to decide upon the relative value of the different sources from which it has been proposed to obtain the required quantity of water, and to report upon such of them as in my opinion deserve investigation.

You have also directed that the source from which the supply should be taken should be capable of furnishing daily at least seven million five hundred thousand imperial gallons for daily consumption, and that two million might be assumed as sufficient for the prospective wants of your citizens for some years.

It was very evident that the quantity here named, could be obtained only from the largest bodies of fresh water in your vicinity, and my attention was therefore more immediately directed to those places, embracing the Morris canal and the Passaic river, as sources of supply.

The principal plans and sources of supply to which you have specially directed my attention, in your letter of instructions will be briefly stated, and then described in the following order :

*First.*—Taking the water from the Passaic river above Belleville, to conduct it through the ridge known as Barbadoes Neck by a tunnel, thence in iron pipes to a receiving reservoir at the foot of Bergen Hill, from which it would be pumped by steam power to the distributing reservoir.

*Second.*—From the canal above the mills at Paterson, thence in iron pipes to a reservoir on Bergen Hill.

*Third.*—From the Dundee dam a few miles below Paterson, pumping the water by water-power to some adjacent hill, from which it would be conveyed in iron pipes to Bergen Hill.

*Fourth.*—From the Morris canal at Bloomfield, thence in iron pipes to Bergen Hill.

*Fifth.*—From Rockland lake, thence by a brick conduit to the distributing reservoir on Bergen hill.

*Sixth.*—By gathering the water on the western slope of Bergen Hill in drains, leading to a reservoir at the base, and elevating it by steam-power to the reservoir above.

*Seventh.*—The several small streams and springs found on the ridge of high ground lying between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, and having conveyed the water in iron pipes, across the marsh to a receiving reservoir at the base of Bergen Hill, thence to pump it by steam power to the reservoir on the summit.

To these modes of supply I have added another which suggested itself—that of pumping the water direct from the Passaic river at Belleville, to a reservoir on the summit of Barbadoes Neck, from which place it would descend by gravitation in iron pipes to the reservoir at Bergen Hill.

The advantages of this plan appeared so obvious, that a survey was made, and the estimate will be found with the others.

The examination of so many plans has necessarily extended the surveys beyond what the apparent exigencies of the case seem at first to have demanded; this was done in accordance with your advice and instructions, in order to remove partialities for particular projects, and to settle, beyond a doubt, the correctness of your final decision.

Before beginning the surveys, an examination was made of that part of Bergen Hill north of the Five Corners, for the purpose of selecting a site for a distributing reservoir. By the aid of the levels and plan furnished by Messrs. Clark & Bacot, it was found that the choice would not be confined to one or two plans; but that several sites could be obtained, varying in elevation from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-five feet above high water at Jersey City. One of these on the estate of J. Van Wagenon, Esq., and west of the road was selected as the point at which the various lines of the survey should terminate, and an elevation of one hundred and twenty-five feet was assumed as the top water line of the reservoir.

In all the calculations for the size and discharge of pipes Prony's formula,  $2 = 38,116 \sqrt{D^5 \frac{H}{L}}$  has been used.

The different plans will now be described:

### I.—FROM THE PASSAIC RIVER, BY A TUNNEL THROUGH THE RIDGE.

*Length, six miles one thousand five hundred and sixty-one feet.*

By this plan it has been proposed to tap the Passiac river at some point above Belleville, and leading the water through the ridge bordering the river; and known as Barbadoes Neck, by a tunnel, to convey it in iron pipes over the marsh and under the Hackensack river, to a receiving reservoir at the foot

of Bergen Hill, thence to pump it by steam-power to the distributing reservoir.

After a very thorough examination of the ridge for a distance of six miles above Newark, by reconnoissance and numerous surveys, to determine the most eligible place for the tunnel, that part traversed by a line between the felt factory on the Passaic, about one mile and one-quarter above Belleville, and the estate of George Kingsland on the marsh was selected.

The line of the tunnel enters at a depth of one hundred and ten feet below the highest point of the ridge. Its length is four thousand six hundred feet, with short open cuts at each end, amounting to fifty thousand cubic yards of excavation.

The drift and shafts would be in red shale of very easy excavation,—this has been very satisfactorily determined from the shaft of over two hundred feet in depth, and the tunnel of one thousand seven hundred feet in length, excavated some years since for mining purposes.

From the fact of this tunnel being in rock, from the small amount of open cutting at its faces, and the probability of meeting with much less water than upon any other line, it has been adopted as the one upon which the estimate has been made.

From the eastern end of the tunnel the line was continued across the marsh, passing just north of Snake Hill to the edge of the hard ground at the foot of Bergen Hill, selected as the site for the receiving reservoir.

At the Passaic river a large receiving reservoir will be constructed, into which the water will enter through self-acting tide gates, at high tide, and will supply the pipes until the return of the next tide shall again open and re-fill it to its former level.

From the river to the east end of the tunnel the descent will be at the rate of four inches to the mile.

The tunnel will terminate here in a pipe house, with openings for three pipes, only one of which will be needed at the present time—the size of this pipe should not be less than thirty inches.

From the pipe house the pipe will pass the marsh to the

Hackensack river, thence under that river by a flexible ball and socket joint pipe to the east side, and from thence to the receiving reservoir at the foot of Bergen Hill.

The bottom of the pipe at its entrance into the reservoir will be five and one-half feet below the level of the marsh.

The salt marsh, lying between Bergen Hill and Barbadoes Neck is from three and one half to four miles in width. It is covered with a thick turf, under which is a mud so soft that the sounding rod sinks by little more than its own weight, and underlying the mud is a hard clay. To ascertain the depth of the mud and turf excavations, soundings were made upon three different lines, every thousand feet. The turf was found to vary in depth from two to four feet, and the soft mud from nine to nineteen feet, averaging about fourteen feet.

Under such circumstances, to preserve the perfect stability of the pipe, it would become necessary to prepare a foundation by driving piles to the hard clay and capping them with timber; upon these caps the pipe would rest at intervals of eight and one-half feet.

The cost of excavation and laying cannot be calculated with much accuracy, but it will be rendered very expensive from the additional expense of pumping water.

The receiving reservoir should be constructed to hold at least the run of twelve hours, or one million of gallons.

From this reservoir the water will be pumped through a twenty inch main of two thousand four hundred feet in length to the distributing reservoir above.

## II.—FROM THE COUNCIL AT PATERSON.

*Length fourteen miles one thousand six hundred and sixty feet.*

The only survey necessary on this line was to measure the distance between the canal and the railroad station at Paterson, from thence the remaining distance was obtained from the established measures of the railroad.

The pipe, after leaving the canal, will follow the line of the



Paterson railroad nearly to its intersection with the New Jersey railroad, passing the Passaic, the Hackensack, and several smaller streams, and will then discharge into a distributing reservoir eighty-one feet above high tide.

The level of the water in the canal, above tide, according to the statement of Mr. Colt, the proprietor of the water-power, is one hundred and six feet.

To discharge two millions of gallons in twenty-four hours, under a head of twenty-five feet, will require, with the allowances for bends and incrustations, a pipe of twenty-four and a-half inches.

At the time of my examination of this line, in the latter part of September, no water was running over the dam of the Passaic, the factories were using all the water passing in the canal, and complaints were made that even that was insufficient to keep all the machinery at work.

There can be no doubt that the abstraction of so large a quantity of water as might be eventually required for your purposes would seriously interfere with the manufacturing interests of Paterson; and involve you in constant and troublesome litigation. This fact, in connection with the cost of the line, and the low elevation at which the water would be delivered on Bergen Hill, being thirty-nine feet below the minimum height desired, are reasons sufficient to prevent its adoption.

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### III.—FROM THE DUNDEE DAM.

*Length, ten miles four thousand two hundred and thirty-two feet.*

This plan contemplates taking the water from the Passaic river at the Dundee dam, a few miles below Paterson, and having pumped it by water-power to the top of an adjacent hill, to convey it in iron pipes along the line of the Paterson railroad to Bergen Hill.

The survey of this line was commenced at the dam, and carried to Post's Hill, a distance of four thousand six hundred

feet, where a site for a reservoir can be obtained, at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet above the river; from thence it was extended to the Boiling Spring station on the Paterson railroad, from which place the distances of the railroad were assumed as correct.

Assuming the head under which the pipe will discharge, at twenty-five feet; and making the usual allowance for bends and incrustations, this line will require a twenty-three inch pipe to discharge two millions of gallons in twenty-four hours.

Should this plan be adopted it would be expedient to purchase the whole Dundee property, and having rebuilt the dam eight or ten feet higher and carried a canal some distance down the bank of the river, a fall of twenty feet could be obtained by which the water could be pumped to the height required.

This would involve the expenditure of so large a sum that when taken with the amount required to defray the damages incurred by extensive flowage, and added to the already high cost of the line a decision in favor of this project cannot be expected.

#### IV.—FROM THE MORRIS CANAL AT BLOOMFIELD.

*Length, eight miles three thousand three hundred and seventeen feet.*

By this plan it is proposed to take the water from the Morris canal at or near the inclined plane at Bloomfield, and to convey it in an iron pipe thence to the distributing reservoir.

The survey was commenced at the inclined plain, and after running in a pretty direct line to Belleville was connected with the line starting from that point and passing north of Snake Hill to the distributing reservoir.

The height of the canal at the inclined plain is one hundred and seventy-four feet above tide.

To discharge into the distributing reservoir the required two millions at an elevation of one hundred and twenty-five feet

above tide will allow a head upon the pipe of forty-nine feet, and the formula for this head, without the usual allowance for bends and incrustations, gives a diameter of eighteen and one-half inches ;—the estimate will be made for a pipe of twenty inches.

To provide against the occasional rupture of the banks of the canal or a short supply of water it will be necessary to construct a large storing reservoir containing a supply for at least two weeks. This should be divided into two compartments, into one of which the water should be drawn from the canal, and after having remained a sufficient time for the impurities to settle, drawn off into the other, from which it would be conveyed by the pipes to the distributing reservoir.

The ground at the inclined plain is not adapted for a larger reservoir than one to contain twenty-five and a-half millions of gallons. Whenever the consumption of water should much increase it would become necessary to construct others in the neighborhood.

One great advantage of this plan over all others is in having a source sufficiently high to elevate the water to Bergen Hill by the power of gravitation alone ; but when the estimated cost of the line is added to the sum of \$250,000 demanded by the Canal Company for the use of the water, the aggregate amount will be found sufficient to prevent a favorable comparison with other lines.

## V.—FROM THE PASSAIC RIVER AT BELLEVILLE.

*Length, six miles one thousand one hundred  
and eighty-five feet.*

By this mode it is proposed to admit the water from the river at Belleville by an open cut of four hundred feet in length to the pump well, and from thence to pump it through a rising main of twenty inches in diameter and two thousand two hundred feet long to a reservoir or stand pipe on the top of the hill,

The elevation of the hill is one hundred and fifty feet above high water.

From the reservoir the pipe will pass to the marsh on the east side of the ridge, crossing the marsh to Bergen Hill by either of the three routes marked upon the plan.

By the line north, or that south of Snake Hill, and passing under the Hackensack river by a flexible pipe, or keeping near the turnpike, and crossing the river at the turnpike bridge, on piers constructed for that purpose.

By the former lines the distance would be two thousand feet shorter than by the latter, but the advantages of crossing the river in a mode admitting of easy access to the pipe for repairs is a sufficient reason for giving the preference to the latter line.

By the proposed plan for crossing the river, piers will be constructed by the side, but entirely distinct from the turnpike bridge. Upon these piers the pipes will rest enclosed in an air-tight wooden box, forming a perfect protection from the cold of the severest winter.

At the draw the pipe protected by the box as far as the low water mark will pass down on one side, and after crossing at a depth below the reach of vessels, will pass up and connect with the main pipe on the other side.

To guard against the diminished capacity of the pipe by the collection of sediment, and to allow of its removal, this part of the pipe called the "syphon" is increased to thirty inches.

On the outside of the piers a line of guard piles connected by oak fender caps and attached to the turnpike bridge by long stays or girders, will be placed as a protection for the boxes, from the blows of vessels or other large floating bodies.

Opposite to the village of Belleville and east of the road, very favorable ground may be found for the location of the engine house, engine, and pumps.

On the top of the ridge the surface is level for a sufficient distance, either north or south of the road, to allow a selection from a number of sites, where a reservoir capable of

holding from two to forty millions of gallons, may be constructed at an expense unusually small.

Should it be found that the cost of the work is too great for the present means of the two places, the expense of a reservoir at this place may be avoided for the present, by pumping into a stand pipe of thirty or forty feet in height; by which means the shock consequent upon pumping into a long line of pipe would be obviated, and the flow of the pipe from the additional head considerably increased.

The pipe proposed to be laid from the top of the hill at Belleville to the distributing reservoir will be twenty inches in diameter.

This is calculated to give two millions in twenty-four hours. If, therefore, the pumps were worked only twelve hours per day, but one million of gallons would be discharged; but, as this may be sufficient for the present wants of the inhabitants, the reservoir would not be needed until the consumption became so large as to require the full run of the pipes for twenty-four hours, in which case the reservoir would become indispensable.

#### RESERVOIRS.

Reservoirs act an important part in a complete system of water works, and whenever they can be obtained at a reasonable expense should always be provided.

They serve to maintain a constant head upon the pipes, and a large body of water in reserve, in case of fire, or accident to the pipes, or machinery.

The main distributing reservoir of a city should be situated as near to the centre of consumption, and should have as large a capacity as the nature of the ground will permit. In the city of Boston so important was a reservoir considered on the high ground in the centre of the city, to maintain a constant head upon the pipes, that an expense of \$450,000 was incurred to secure a basin of only three millions of gallons,—without it, the large draught taking place at times in the lower part

of the city would have emptied the pipes on the high ground when now a head of twenty-five feet above the street is maintained, and the hydrants, which, to a great extent, have superseded the fire engines, would have lost half their efficiency.

The situation and elevation of Bergen Hill is such as to afford the site for a convenient, cheap, and capacious distributing reservoir, which may be located a little west and intermediate of Jersey City and Hoboken, and only one mile and three-quarters from either place; it will occupy about thirteen acres, and, with a depth of ten feet, will contain nearly thirty millions of gallons, a supply sufficient for fifteen days, when the consumption is two millions per day.

The banks will be four feet above the top water line, that being assumed at one hundred and twenty-five feet above high water, with slopes of one and a-half horizontal to one vertical on the inside, and two horizontal to one vertical on the outside. A broad wall of puddled earth will be built in the centre of the bank, commencing four feet below the surface and extending to the top water line. A coating of puddled earth will cover the bottom. The inside slopes will be gravelled, and lined with bricks laid upon their edges, in cement, for a depth of six feet, or as far as the fluctuation of the water takes place. The outside slope will be sodded, and the top gravelled. The reservoir will be divided by a wall of brick masonry into two compartments, having a gate and weir for admitting the water from one to the other, by which arrangement one division may be cleaned, while the other continues to supply the pipes. The influent pipe and the effluent and drain pipes will be so arranged that the one will enter the bank, and the other two will pass out through brick galleries communicating with stop-cock-chambers inside the bank. The whole ground will be enclosed by a wooden fence.

The reservoir on Barbadoes Neck, though intended mainly to avoid pumping directly into the supply pipe, will serve as far as its capacity will allow, as a storing reservoir and as a place of deposit for the impurities of the water, which otherwise might enter and remain in the pipes. It is intended to be made

two hundred feet square, and with a depth of eight feet of water, will contain nearly two millions of gallons. It may be made nearly all in excavation, in which case the sides and bottom, after being covered with puddled earth, will be faced with bricks laid in cement.

The influent, effluent, and drain pipes will be arranged in a similar manner to those of the Bergen Hill reservoir, and the ground occupied by the reservoir will be enclosed by a wooden fence.

It may be found that at certain seasons of the year the river will bring down so much sediment that it may become necessary to erect filtering beds for the purification of the water. Should this be the case, this is the place for their location, and for this purpose, as well as for the enlargement of the reservoir at some future time, it would be prudent to secure a lot of land sufficient for the purpose.

It will be seen from the table of estimates that the actual cost of this plan is only \$853,359.01; but, in order to compare it with the other plans, a capital sum is added, the interest of which will pay the cost of running the engine.

#### PUMPING.

Pumping water by steam has, until very lately, received little attention in this country, and has been performed by either the high pressure engine, or the low pressure condensing engine of Boulton & Watt; but, in England, in the county of Cornwall, where immense quantities of water are raised, in working the mines, the Boulton & Watt engine, which, for many years, had been in use, has, during the last thirty years, been so modified and adapted to the particular duty of raising water; that with the same quantity of fuel its performance has been increased three-fold, and, under its present form, has received the distinctive name of the cornish engine.

The improvements may be described as consisting principally "in carrying out the principle of expansion, by using

the steam of a higher pressure, and cutting it off earlier in the stroke; in a considerable extension of the boiler surface, in proportion to the quantity of water evaporated, and fuel consumed; in a more careful management of the combustion; in improvements in the minor details of the engine, and the mechanical construction of the working parts, particularly the pump work, whereby the loss of power by prejudicial resistances has been much lessened, and in the exercise of the most scrupulous care in guarding against waste or loss of heat by any means."

From accurate reports, kept by the engineers of the mines, we are enabled to estimate the value of these improvements, and to ascertain the amount of duty performed at any particular time.

In 1812-'13-'14, the average duty was twenty millions of pounds raised one foot high, with ninety-four pounds of coal, or one bushel. In 1821 it was 28,300,000; from 1821 to 1838 it increased to fifty millions; and in 1843 it rose to sixty millions,—the greatest duty this year being 107,500,000 pounds.

At this time there are only three engines upon this principle in this country; two of these are now working at the mines in Pennsylvania, one of which was imported from Cornwall about two years since as a model. The third engine has been built during the last summer for the water-works at Buffalo. It is much regretted that no return of the work performed by the first two has been received, and the latter having been very recently erected, has not yet been fairly tested.

From a report made to one of your board, E. A. Stevens, Esq., during his visit to England, by George A. Phipps, Esq., an English engineer, employed by Mr. Stevens to collect information on this subject, I make the following extract:—"From an experience of many years, from the three last of which the following is derived, my friend, Mr. Wicksteed, of the East London water-works, informs me that the greatest economy has resulted from the use of the Cornish engine, and, indeed, this is a fact notorious to us all. Taking the years



1848, 1849, and 1850, it appears that the average duty—that is the pounds of water raised one foot with a bushel of coal (68 lbs.)—of three of the engines was as follows:—

| NAME OF ENGINE.                                   | Lbs. raised one foot with 88 lbs. Coal. | Consumption per horse power per hour. |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| The best of the Boulton & Watt engines,-----      | 25,444,884                              | 6½ lbs. coal.                         |
| The first Cornish engine, erected in 1839,-----   | 55,932,542                              | 3 lbs. coal.                          |
| The second Cornish engine, erected in 1847, ----- | 60,175,152                              | 2½ lbs. coal.                         |

“Mr. Wicksteed has also shown me his books, from which it appears that the cost of attendance and repairs to the Cornish engine does not exceed that of the Boulton & Watt engines.”

The examination of the duty performed by these engines, compared with that of others, and the above testimony, has induced me to recommend this engine as the one combining the greatest economy, simplicity, and adaptation to the work required.

The duty of the engine is to raise two million gallons one hundred and fifty feet high, in addition to that of overcoming the friction due to the pipe.

To pass two hundred gallons, or three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-one cubic feet, through a twenty inch pipe, two thousand two hundred feet long, in twelve hours, will, according to the formula, require a head of 6.5 feet.

We shall then have to raise two million gallons 156.5 feet in twelve hours; this is equal to four hundred and forty-eight feet per minute; then  $448 \times 156.5 \times 62\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. will be equal to 4,382,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute, to this should be added one-fifth for friction of pumps and machinery, and the amount to be raised will be 5,258,400 raised one foot high per minute; 5,258,400 divided by 33,000 lbs., the standard for a horse-power will give 159.3,—say 160 horse power, as the power required for the engine.

From the report of Mr. Phipps I extract an estimate made for a different height, and the same quantity of water, and based upon the table given before, in which three pounds per horse-power per hour was the amount of coal used.

“For an engine to raise two million gallons in sixteen hours, two hundred and sixty horse power:—

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Two thousand and thirty-three tons coal, at \$4, | \$8,132 00 |
| Labor, - - - - -                                 | 3,416 00   |
| Repairs, - - - - -                               | 292 80     |
| Oil, rope-yarn, &c., - - - - -                   | 1,464 00   |

Amounting, per annum, to - - - \$13,304 80

Taking now the proportion due to an engine of one hundred and sixty horse power; or eight-thirteenths, we shall have \$8,187 60, as the cost of raising two millions of gallons 156.5 feet.

Mr. Lewis, in his report to the water commissioners of Boston, in 1845, estimated the cost of doing the same amount of work at \$2,339 23.

The cost of working sixteen hours is greater, in proportion, than for twelve hours, so far as labor is concerned. I shall, therefore, reduce this item in the following estimate.

Cost of raising two millions of gallons one hundred and fifty-six and one-half feet high in twelve hours, one hundred and sixty horse power, at three pounds per horse power per hour, will amount, in three hundred and sixty-five days, to nine hundred and thirty-eight tons coal, at four dollars per ton, - - - - - \$3,752 00

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Engineer, 365 days, at \$2 00 | \$730 00            |
| Assistant engineer, at 1 50   | 547 50              |
| Two firemen, - at 1 00        | 730 00 — \$2,007 50 |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Oil, hemp, tallow, &c., per Phipps' estimate, -                      | 900 80   |
| Repairs on machinery and buildings 24 per cent. on 65,000, - - - - - | 1,300 00 |

Total cost of receiving two million gallons, \$7,960 30

Say, the interest at six per cent. on a capital of \$133,333 33.

To pump one million gallons, all that will be required for several years will require the engine to be worked but six hours per day, and in this case the labor may be so reduced that the cost of pumping this amount should not exceed five thousand dollars.

It should be understood that this estimate is applicable to the time when experience has enabled the engineer to work the engine with the greatest economy of fuel and the least outlay for repairs.

The estimated cost of the several lines will be seen from the following summary, taken from the tables of estimates, in detail, and appended :

|  |   |   |             |    |
|--|---|---|-------------|----|
| No. 1. From Passaic, by a tunnel,      | - | - | \$1,049,868 | 44 |
| No. 2. From the canal at Paterson,     | - | - | 904,841     | 07 |
| No. 3. From the Dundee dam,            | - | - | 933,921     | 91 |
| No. 4. From the Morris canal,          | - | - | 969,396     | 96 |
| No. 5. From the Passaic at Belleville, | - | - | 786,692     | 34 |

My examinations have led me to the conclusion that the plan which I would recommend for your adoption is that of pumping the water direct from the Passaic at Belleville to the reservoir on the top of Barbadoes Neck, and the following reasons may be given in its support.

First. By this mode of supply the works may be made of a size adapted to the present wants of your citizens, and enlarged whenever the increase of the population requires.

Second. By placing the lifting power at the Passaic, instead of at the foot of Bergen Hill, the conducting pipe is reduced from thirty to twenty inches, a reduction of expense not only in the first cost, but applies to the period when a second pipe will be needed.

Third. In crossing the marsh, upon this plan, the pipe may be laid upon the top of the turf, and the expense and inconvenience of laying beneath the surface avoided, a feature inherent to all plans in which the lifting power is at the foot of Bergen Hill.

Fourth. That the pipe in crossing the Hackensack river may

pass by the side of the turnpike bridge and in such a manner as to be accessible whenever repairs or renewals require.

Fifth. That it is shorter than any other line, except that north of Snake Hill, and consequently the cost of repairs and renewals is proportionably less.

Sixth. That the expense is nearly two hundred thousand dollars less than that of any other plan by which the water is delivered at the same height.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. WHITWELL.

Boston, December 9th, 1851.

## ESTIMATES.

### BARBADOES NECK RESERVOIR.

|                                     |           |             |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 21,000 cubic yards of excavation,   | at 15c. - | \$3,150 00  |
| 4,000 " " puddled earth,            | at 50c. - | 2,000 00    |
| 4,000 " " gravel,                   | at 50c. - | 2,000 00    |
| 340,000 bricks on bottom and sides, | at 20c. - | 6,800 00    |
| Pipe, chambers and galleries        | - - -     | 1,500 00    |
| Pumping water for puddle,           | - - -     | 1,300 00    |
|                                     |           | <hr/>       |
|                                     |           | \$16,700 00 |

## BERGEN HILL RESERVOIR.

|                                       |               |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 40,000 cubic yards of embankment,     | at 25c.       | - \$10,000 00 |
| 38,000 " " puddled earth,             | at 50c.       | - 19,000 00   |
| 4,000 " " soil,                       | - at 25c.     | - 1,000 00    |
| 4,000 " " gravel,                     | - at 50c.     | - 2,000 00    |
| 12,000 " " excavation and             |               |               |
| in bank,                              | at 12c.       | - 1,440 00    |
| 8,000 square yards of sodding,        | at 15c.       | - 1,200 00    |
| 790 cubic yards of brick in division  |               |               |
| wall, - - - -                         | at \$7        | - 5,530 00    |
| 681 cubic yards of brick in lining,   | - at \$7      | - 4,767 00    |
| 500 running feet of coping,           | - - at \$2    | - 1,000 00    |
| 2,000 cubic yards of rip rap wall,    | - at \$1 50c. | 3,000 00      |
| Pipe, trench, and stop-cock chambers, | - -           | 1,500 00      |
| Pumping water for puddling,           | - - - •       | 2,000 00      |
| 4,000 feet of fence, - - - -          | at 40c.       | - 1,600 00    |
|                                       |               | <hr/>         |
|                                       |               | \$54,037 00   |
|                                       |               | <hr/>         |

## DISTRIBUTION FOR JERSEY CITY.

|                                      |     |             |              |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|
| 3,600 feet of 26 inch pipe,          | -   | at \$6 50c. | \$23,400 00  |
| 8,575 " 20 " - -                     | -   | at 5 50     | 47,162 50    |
| 7,320 " 12 " - -                     | -   | at 2 50     | 18,300 00    |
| 50,760 " 6 " - -                     | -   | at 1 25     | 63,450 00    |
| 2 " 24 inch stop cocks,              |     | at 300 00   | 600 00       |
| 3 " 20 " " "                         |     | at 250 00   | 750 00       |
| 15 " 12 " " "                        |     | at 75 00    | 1,125 00     |
| 74 " 6 " " "                         |     | at 35 00    | 2,590 00     |
| 140 fire hydrants with pipes, bends, |     |             |              |
| boxes, &c., - - -                    | -   | at 60 00    | 8,400 00     |
| 87,848 lbs. branches,                | - - | at 0 03     | 2,635 44     |
|                                      |     |             | <hr/>        |
|                                      |     |             | \$168,412 94 |
|                                      |     |             | <hr/>        |

## DISTRIBUTION FOR HOBOKEN.

|   |          |              |
|---|----------|--------------|
| 4,650 feet of 18 inch pipe, - - - at                                    | \$4 50c. | \$20,925 00  |
| 3,850 " 12 " - - - at   | 2 50     | 9,625 00     |
| 13,100 " 6 " - - - at   | 1 25     | 16,375 00    |
| 4 " 16 inch stop cocks, - at  | 125 00   | 500 00       |
| 5 " 12 " " - at   | 75 00    | 375 00       |
| 22 " 6 " " - at   | 35 00    | 770 00       |
| 60 fire hydrants with pipe, bends,<br>boxes, &c, - - - at               | 60 00    | 3,600 00     |
| 45,260 lbs. branches, - - - at  | 3 00     | 1,357 80     |
|   |          | <hr/>        |
|   |          | \$53,527 80  |
| Proving yard, buildings, proving press and other<br>expenses, - - - - - |          | 6,000 00     |
| Jersey City distribution, - - - - -                                     |          | 168,412 94   |
|   |          | <hr/>        |
| Total cost of distribution, - - -                                       |          | \$227,940 00 |
|   |          | <hr/>        |

## I.—FROM THE PASSAIC RIVER, BY A TUNNEL THROUGH THE RIDGE.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Receiving reservoir and gates at Passaic river, -  | 11,540 00    |
| 4,600 feet of tunnel, - at \$13 per foot,          | 59,800 00    |
| 608 " shafts, - at 9 " -                           | 5,472 00     |
| 50,000 cub. yards of excavation, at 25c. per yard, | 12,500 00    |
| Coffer dam at river, - - - - -                     | 1,000 00     |
| Engines and expense of pumping, - - - - -          | 10,000 00    |
| Powder, - - - - -                                  | 2,000 00     |
| Candles and lamps, - - - - -                       | 2,500 00     |
| Lumber for shafts, and coverings for engines, -    | 2,000 00     |
| Tools, including drills and coal for smith shop, - | 4,500 00     |
| Superstructure and miscellaneous expenses, -       | 10,000 00    |
|  | <hr/>        |
| Cost of tunnel, - - - - -                          | \$121,312 00 |
|  | <hr/>        |

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Carried forward, - - -  | \$121,312 00         |
| 22,690 ft. 20 in. pipe, at \$8 50c.   | \$192,865 00         |
| Excavation & pile foundation, at \$4  | 90,760 00            |
|   | <hr/> 283,625 00     |
| Staging for putting down flexible<br>pipe under Hackensack river, 73<br>piers, - - - at \$130 00                              | 9,490 00             |
| Removing the same, - - -  | 1,500 00             |
| 900 feet of 30 inch flange pipe, extra<br>thickness, at \$23 per foot, - -  | 20,700 00            |
| 27 flexible ball and socket joints, at<br>\$457 50c. - - -  | 12,339 00            |
| Putting down pipe, - - -  | 3,500 00             |
|   | <hr/> 47,529 00      |
| Pile bridges over Neel's & Penhome's creeks, -  | 1,300 00             |
| 2,394 feet of 20 inch rising main, at \$5, -  | 11,970 00            |
| Receiving reservoir at foot of Bergen Hill, -   | 20,500 00            |
| Engine house, engines and pumps, - -  | 65,000 00            |
| Distributing reservoir on Bergen Hill, - -  | 54,037 00            |
| Distribution, as per estimate, - - -  | 227,940 74           |
| Contingencies, including superintendence, ten<br>per cent. on \$833,213 74 - - -  | 83,321 37            |
|   | <hr/> \$916,535 11   |
| To this amount should be added the capital, the<br>interest of which would pay the cost of run-<br>ning the engine, - - - - - | 133,333 33           |
|   | <hr/> \$1,049,868 44 |

## II.—FROM CANAL AT PATERSON.

73,784 feet of 24½ inch pipe, at \$6 per foot, - \$442,704 00

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Carried forward, - - -  | \$442,704 00       |
| <i>Crossing the Passaic.</i>  |                    |
| 21 Piers, at \$150, - - -   | 3,150 00           |
| 120 feet 30 inch pipe for syphon, at<br>\$9 50, - - - - -   | 1,140 00           |
| Putting down syphon, - - -  | 2,000 00           |
| 353 feet of box for pipe, at \$5 00, -  | 1,765 00           |
|   | <hr/> 8,055 00     |
| <i>Crossing Berry's Creek.</i>  |                    |
| 11 Piers, at \$100, - - -   | 1,100 00           |
| 90 feet of 30 inch pipe for syphon, at<br>\$9 50, - - - - -   | 955 00             |
| 161 feet of box for pipe, at \$5, - -   | 805 00             |
| Putting down syphon and dredging, -   | 1,000 00           |
|   | <hr/> 3,760 00     |
| <i>Crossing Hackensack river.</i>   |                    |
| 92 Piers, including guard piles and<br>fender caps, at \$150 per pier, -  | 13,800 00          |
| 120 feet of 30 inch pipe for syphon,<br>at \$9 50, - - - - -  | 1,140 00           |
| 1,650 feet of box to enclose pipe,<br>at \$5, - - - - -   | 8,290 00           |
| Putting down syphon, - - -  | 2,000 00           |
|   | <hr/> 25,230 00    |
| Distributing reservoir on Bergen<br>Hill, as for other lines, - - -   | 54,037 00          |
| Distribution, - - - - -   | 227,940 74         |
| Contingencies, superintendence, &c., ten per<br>cent. on \$761,976 74, - - -  | 76,197 67          |
|   | <hr/> \$837,921 41 |
| Crossing Pinhorne's creek, - - -  | 250 00             |
|   | <hr/> \$838,174 41 |
| To this should be added the capital, the interest<br>of which is the amount of rent (\$4,000)<br>charged for the water, - - - | 66,666 66          |
|   | <hr/> \$904,841 07 |



## III.—FROM THE DUNDEE DAM.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Pumps, pump house and inlet well at the dam,   | 16,000 00    |
| 4600 feet of 20 inch rising main, at \$5 per foot,                                   | 23,000 00    |
| Reservoir on Post's Hill, - - - -  | 16,000 00    |
| 52,432 feet of 23 inch main, at \$5.75, - -  | 301,484 00   |
| Crossing Berry's creek, as per last estimate, -                                      | 3,260 00     |
| Crossing Pinhorne's creek, - - - -   | 250 00       |
| Crossing the Hackensack river, - - - -   | 25,230 00    |
| Distributing reservoir on Bergen Hill, - -   | 54,037 00    |
| Distribution, - - - - -  | 227,940 74   |
| Contingencies, including superintendence, 10 per cent. on \$667,201 74, - - - -      | 66,720 17    |
| Cost of Dundee property, rebuilding dam, damages for water flowage, &c., say - - - - | 200,000 00   |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$933,921 91 |

## IV.—FROM THE MORRIS CANAL.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Subsiding reservoir at Bloomfield, - -          | 65,179 50  |
| 45,617 feet of 20 inch main, at \$5 per foot, - | 228,085 00 |
| Crossing Davis' mill pond, - - - -              | 1,000 00   |

*Crossing the Passaic.*

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| 291 feet at \$10 - - - -                       | 2,910 00 |
| 80 ft. of 30 in. pipe for syphon, at \$9.50, - | 760 00   |
| Putting down and dredging, - - - -             | 3,500 00 |
| 261 ft. of pine box to enclose pipe, at \$5, - | 1,305 00 |
|  | <hr/>    |
|  | 8,475 00 |

*Crossing the Hackensack, by bridge.*

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 58 piers with guard piles and fender caps, at \$201 per pier, - - - - | 11,658 00 |
| 1040 feet of pine box to enclose pipe, at \$5 per foot, - - - -       | 5,120 00  |
| 180 feet of 30 inch pipe for syphon, at \$9.50 per foot, - - - -      | 1,710 00  |
| Putting down and protecting pipe, - - - -                             | 3,000 00  |
|   | <hr/>     |
|   | 21,488 00 |

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Carried forward, - - -  | \$21,488 00  |
| 22,521 feet of pile foundation, at \$2, - -                                     | 45,042 00    |
| 10 stop cocks, 20 inch, at \$250, - - -   | 2,500 00     |
| 5 air cocks, at \$50, - - - - -   | 250 00       |
| Reservoir on Bergen Hill, - - - -   | 54,037 00    |
| Distribution, - - - - -   | 227,940 74   |
| Contingencies, including superintendence, 10 per cent. on \$653,997 24, - - - - | 65,399 72    |
| Amount charged by Morris Canal Co. for water, - - - -                           | 250,000 00   |
|   | <hr/>        |
|   | \$969,396 96 |
|   | <hr/>        |

## V.—FROM BELLEVILLE BRIDGE.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Inlet cut and pump well at Passaic river, -  | \$4,780 00   |
| Engine house, engines and pumps, - -   | 65,000 00    |
| 29,055 feet of 20 inch main, at \$5 per foot, -  | 145,275 00   |
| 22,521 feet pile foundation, at \$2 per foot, -  | 45,042 00    |
| 10 feet 20 inch stop cocks, at \$250, - -  | 2,500 00     |
| 2200 feet of rising main, 20 inch, at \$5, -   | 11,000 00    |
| 4 air cocks, at \$50, - - - - -  | 200 00       |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | 273,797 00   |
| Reservoir on Barbadoes Neck, - - - -   | 16,700 00    |
| Crossing the Hackensack, - - - - -   | 21,488 00    |
| Reservoir on Bergen Hill, - - - - -  | 54,037 00    |
| Distribution, - - - - -  | 227,940 74   |
| Contingencies, including superintendence, 10 per cent. on \$593,962 74, - - - -  | 59,396 27    |
|  | <hr/>        |
| Amounting to - - - - -   | \$653,359 01 |
| To compare this with the others should be added the capital, the interest of which is the cost of running the engines (\$8,000) amounting to | 133,333 33   |
|  | <hr/>        |
|  | \$786,692 34 |
|  | <hr/>        |

## APPENDIX B.

*Analysis of water from the Passaic river, taken at high tide, four miles above Newark, N. J., in October, 1851.*

The specific gravity at a temperature of 60° Fah., 1.00011.

The water is clear and transparent, but appears faintly wine colored when a few inches in depth are examined from above.

It yielded a sediment of organic flocculi and earthy matter, amounting, in 3,720 cubic centimetres,\* to 0.0805 grammes,† which, under the microscope, presented few living forms, and these such as occur in all open, healthful waters.

The water has perceptible taste, especially when retained a little while upon the tongue. It may be described as being like that of muddy water in a clay soil.

A sensitive solution of litmus added to the water gave no acid reaction.

An alcoholic solution of soda soap gave an immediate white cloud, while distilled water gave none. This cloud proved to be not more dense than that of a well water in constant use for every variety of purpose in the kitchen and laundry. A practical experiment showed that the Passaic water, for washing purposes, is not inferior to the well water with which it was compared, and which is considered a *soft water*, fit for every kind of family use.

Nitrate of silver gave a ready precipitate in the water, without concentration—indicating the presence of *chlorides*,

In the concentrated solution, chloride of barium gave a precipitate, which did not dissolve in hydrochloric acid—proving the presence of sulphuric acid.

Oxalate of ammonia gave a precipitate soluble in hydro-

---

\* 4543 cubic centimetres—1 imperial gallon.

† A gramme—15,444 grains troy.

chloric acid, and insoluble in acetic acid—indicating the presence of *lime*.

The filtrate from the last precipitate, upon the addition of ammonia and phosphate of soda, gave a white precipitate—indicating the presence of *magnesia*.

Upon boiling the water with baryta and removal of the excess of baryta, by chlorate of ammonia, the filtrate gave, upon evaporation to dryness and ignition, a residue which readily dissolved in diluted alcohol, and was only partially precipitated by bichloride of platinum—indicating *potassa* and *soda*.

The baryta precipitate dissolved in hydrochloric acid and boiled with ammonia and chloride of ammonia, gave a precipitate of alumina and a trace of iron.

To another portion of the hydrochloric acid solution of the baryta precipitate, acetate of potassa and purchloride of iron, were added, without (after twenty-four hours) yielding any precipitate, proving the absence of an appreciable quantity of phosphoric acid.

Boiled in a flask, and the escaping vapor conducted into a mixture of chloride of calcium and ammonia, gave evidence of the presence of *free carbonic acid*.

Upon concentrating the water by gentle heat, a precipitate was thrown down, consisting of *carbonate of lime*, *silica*, *alumina*, *sisqueoxide* of iron and *organic matter*. Upon evaporating to dryness and ignition, a part, after blackening volatilized. The residue when moistened gave a strong alkaline reaction and effervesced with acids, proofs of the presence of organic matter, and of alkaline carbonates after the destruction of the organic matter.

Subacetate of copper gave a delicate bluish white precipitate—indicating the presence of organic acids.

### *Quantitative Analysis.*

The quantitative analysis of the several ingredients, except the chlorine and carbonic acid was conducted with the hydrochloric acid solution of the ignited residue, derived from slow evaporation of the water to dryness.

*Determination of the fixed ingredients.*

I. 100c.c. evaporated to dryness over a water bath, gave 0.0126 grammes.

II. 100c.c. evaporated to dryness over a water bath, gave 0.0129 grammes.

I. The residue upon ignition, lost 0.0045 gr.

II. " " " " 0.0053 "

Leaving of fixed residue, - 0.0081 gr. 0.0049 gr.

" " " " 0.0076 " 0.00785 gr.

Equivalent in a gallon to solid matters, - - 0.5791 "

Of which the organic matter amounts to - 0.2226 "

And the inorganic to - - - - 0.3556 "

III. 4543c.c. evaporated to dryness and ignited, gave 0.6070 "

The solid matter digested in hydrochloric acid left an insoluble residue of alumina, oxide of iron, and silica, amounting to 0.0610 gr.

This water was slightly turbid, while that employed in the preceding determination was perfectly clear, it having been taken from the top of the vessel without agitation. This will account for the much larger residue in the latter case.

*Determination of Sulphuric Acid.*

I. 1514.33 c.c. gave of sulphate of baryta, - 0.0619 gr.

= to 0.02128 gr. of sulphuric acid,

= in a gallon to - - - - 0.0638 gr.

II. 757.16 c.c. gave of sulphate of baryta, 0.03103 "

= to 0.0110 gr. of sulphuric acid,

= in a gallon to - - - - 0.06600 gr.

Average = - - - - 0.649 "

*Determination of Chlorine.*

274.5 c.c. gave, of chloride of silver, - - 0.0405 gr.

= 0.0100 grains of chlorine

in a gallon, to - - - - 0.16536 gr.

*Determination of Carbonic Acid.*

(Expelled by boiling.)

500 c.c. boiled, gave, by passing its vapor through a mix-

ture of ammonia and chloride of calcium a precipitate of carbonate of lime = 0.0130 gr. = carbonic acid, 0.00519 gr. in a gallon = gaseous carbonic acid, 27.25 c.c.—or 1.66 cubic inches.

*Determination of Lime.*

1514.33 c.c. gave of carbonate of lime, - - 0.05403 gr.  
= 0.0302 gr. of lime = in a  
gallon, to - - 0.09077 gr.

*Determination of Magnesia.*

1514.33 c.c. gave, of pyro phosphate of magnesia,  
0.04103 gr. = magnesia, - - 0.01502 gr.  
= in a gallon, - - - 0.04509 "

*Determination of Alkalies.*

757.16 c.c. gave, by the method indicated above,  
chloride of potassium, and chloride of sodium,  
0.0613 gr., of which bichloride of potassium  
gave a precipitate of 0.04675 gr., equivalent  
to chloride of potassium, - - - - 0.0142 gr.  
Leaving chloride of sodium, - - - - 0.0471 "  
Giving in a gallon  
Chloride of potassium, - - - - 0.0852 "  
Chloride of sodium, - - - - 0.2826 "

Conceiving the organic acids to have been originally combined with the alkalies, after evaporation and ignition, the latter would exist as equivalent carbonates. If not enough of organic acids to combine with the whole of both alkalies, the excess of soda would exist as chloride. The remaining chlorine would be found first with the magnesium, and second with the calcium. The surplus lime would combine with the sulphuric acid, except that portion existing as bicarbonate, of which half the carbonic acid was expelled by boiling, and determined as free carbonic acid.

According to this scheme the composition of the inorganic residue of the above water is as follows:

In 4543 c.c. or one gallon,  
Chloride of Sodium, - - - 0.0655  
Carbonate of Soda, - - - 0.1875  
Carbonate of Potassa, - - - 0.8131  
Chloride of Calcium, - - - 0.0795

|                                   |   |   |   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| Carbonate of Lime, . . . . .      | - | - | - | 0.0130  |
| Sulphate of Lime, . . . . .       | - | - | - | 0.1104  |
| Chloride of magnesium, - . . . .  | - | - | - | 0.0728  |
| Alumina, . . . . .                | } | . | - | 0.06103 |
| Sesquioxide of Iron, . . . . .    |   |   |   |         |
| Silica, . . . . .                 | . | . | . | 0.60283 |
| As determined directly, . . . . . | - | - | - | 0.6070  |
| Loss, . . . . .                   | - | - | - | 0.00417 |

A comparison of the relative amounts of solid matters, organic and inorganic, which the above water contains, with those of various other waters in this country used for the supply of cities, shows the Passaic river water to be inferior to the best and superior to some in good repute.

|                    | IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PARTS IN |            |             |             |            |             |             |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                    | Passaic,                         | Schuykill* | Croton, . . | Cochituate* | Jamaica, . | Albany, . . | Troy, . . . |
| Solid residue, . . | 12.7500                          | 9.4170     | 18.7100     | 5.3400      | 5.3560     | 18.4800     | 11.8600     |
| Inorganic, . . .   | 7.8500                           | 7.2938     | 11.3265     | 2.9000      | 3.0560     | 14.5200     | 8.2400      |
| Organic, . . . .   | 4.9000                           | 2.1232     | 7.3735      | 2.4400      | 2.3000     | 3.9600      | 2.6400      |

On comparing the amounts of lime and magnesia in this water with those of Schuykill, Croton and Cochituate, as determined by Professor Silliman, Jr., in the report already referred to, it will be seen that although the Passaic has more of these two ingredients tending to make a hard water, the difference in favor of the Croton is but trifling.

| In one gallon of<br>there are grammes | PASSAIC. | SCHUYLKILL | CROTON. | COCHITUATE. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| Of Lime,-----                         | 0.0907   | 0.0679     | 0.0917  | 0.00934     |
| Of Magnesia, --                       | 0.0451   | 0.0012     | 0.0207  | 0.00063     |
|                                       | 0.1358   | 0.0691     | 0.1124  | 0.00997     |

This comparison is not strictly fair, for the lime and magnesia of the Passaic are taken from an analysis of the water

\* Silliman, Jr., Water Commissioner's Report, Boston, 1845.

without filtration or careful drawing off, and while it contains more inorganic matter than is due to the perfectly clear and settled water. We may justly suppose that much of the sulphate of lime, if not quite all of it, was held in suspension—not in solution—as were the alumina, oxide of iron and silica. Deducting these two quantities, we have, instead of 0.6070 gr. of inorganic matter, but 0.4356 gr. in the gallon. More, even, than this should be deducted for the total inorganic matter as ascertained by two determinations of the perfectly clear water is but 0.3556 gr. in a gallon. If we conceive the lime and magnesia to be diminished proportionably, we shall have, in a gallon, but 0.0795 gr., instead of 0.1358, which would make the relative excellence stand as follows:—

|                                   |   |   |   |        |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Lime and Magnesia of the Passaic, | - | - | - | 0.0795 |
| “ “ “ Schuylkill,                 | - | - | - | 0.0679 |
| “ “ “ Croton,                     | - | - | - | 0.1124 |
| “ “ “ Cochituate,                 | - | - | - | 0.0099 |

A series of experiments with lead conducted in the same manner that the undersigned prosecuted his experiments in the determination of the suitableness of lead pipe for the service of Cochituate water, has shown that the Passaic water may be served through iron mains and lead distribution pipes without solicitude.

The pipe assumes, after a time, a coat practicably impermeable to and insoluble in the water in which it forms. It would be well, for the first fortnight after the pipes are arranged, to permit the water that has been standing in the pipes over night to waste before saving any for culinary purposes.

All which is respectfully submitted,

E. N. HORSFORD,

Rumford Professor in Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE, November 26th, 1851.



## APPENDIX C.

NEW YORK, 1st December, 1851.

*John D. Ward, Esq., Jersey City:*

Dear Sir—I have made a qualitative analysis of two samples of water sent to me, at the request of the water commissioners of Jersey City, by Mr. Andrew Clark.

I find the water contained in the large demijohn, marked *Passaic water*, at Belleville, to contain 3.60 grains of saline and other matter to the gallon, consisting of the following:

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
|  | Carbonate of Lime,        |
|  | do. Magnesia,             |
|  | Chloride of Sodium,       |
|  | do. Calcium,              |
|  | do. Magnesium,            |
|  | Sulphate of Lime,         |
|  | do. Magnesia,             |
|  | Organic vegetable matter. |

The water in the small demijohn, marked "*Morris Canal*, at inclined plane at Bloomfield," yields only 2.04 grains of saline matter to the gallon. It contains the same ingredients as that from the Passaic.

The salts of lime and magnesia contained in these waters are the same as exist in almost all natural spring and river water.

The proportion to the gallon being so small, renders either of them all that could be desired for drinking and other domestic uses.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES R. CHILTON.

## APPENDIX D.

*Analysis of water from Bergen Hill, by Dr. Chilton.*

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Carbonate of Lime, - - -     | 4.86 |
| Carbonate of Magnesia, - - - | 2.21 |
| Chloride of Calcium, - - -   | 2.08 |
| Chloride of Magnesium, - - - | .94  |
| Chloride of Sodium, - - -    | 4.31 |
| Sulphate of Soda, - - -      | .44  |
| Sulphate of Lime, - - -      | .88  |
| Oxide of Iron, - - -         | .02  |
| Organic matter, - - -        | .32  |

Total in a gallon, - - - 1.660 grains.

Dr. George Chilton, in 1833, was employed to analyse several specimens of Croton water, and says, in his report—"The average of these three separate results is, for the half gallon, 2.08 grains, or for the gallon 4.16 grains.

The following report by the same chemist, of an analysis of a specimen of the old Manhattan water, may not be uninteresting, as it will enable a comparison to be made between that which was once thought fit for domestic use in New York and the water of the Passaic river:

*Manhattan Water.*

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Muriate of Soda, - - -                      | 45.20 |
| Muriate of Magnesia, - - -                  | 40.00 |
| Sulphate of Magnesia, - - -                 | 6.00  |
| Carb. of Lime with a little Carb. Magnesia, | 12.80 |
| Sulphate of Lime, - - -                     | 4.00  |
| Extractive matter combined with water,      | 17.80 |

In a wine gallon, - - - 125.80 grains.

|                                      |      |   |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|
| Croton water contains, per gallon, - | 4.16 | " |
| Passaic water, " " " -               | 3.60 | " |
| Morris Canal water, " " " -          | 2.04 | " |

## APPENDIX E.

JERSEY CITY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1851.

*John D. Ward, Esq., chairman, &c. &c.*

Dear Sir—I have your favor of the 18th instant, in reply I hand you herewith the book of standard rates, charged by the insurance offices of New York, from which you will obtain the information you seek.

On page 9 you will find the rates charged on property in New York city, and on page 23 the rates on precisely similar classes in *Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken* and *Jersey City*.

You will notice that first class dwellings pay 15 cents per \$100 and the seventh class (wooden dwellings,) of which we have a large proportion, pay 50 cents per \$100 more in the last named places, than in New York. On "*special hazards*," that is foundries, machine shops and other manufacturing establishments, there are no fixed rates and the book of course will not enlighten you as to the difference upon these.

I believe however, it is an invariable rule, with all judicious companies, that a scarcity or abundance of water, shall enter into the computation of the rates of premium upon this description of hazards, and the same difference should be estimated or nearly so.

I have no doubt that the excellence of the New York fire department, and the superior construction of their new engines, have something to do with the low rates charged upon New York risks; yet an abundance of water tending to the improvement of our own department and machines, and enabling us to *make available* the assistance we could always receive from New York would, in my opinion, soon reduce our rates to their standard. Some of the New York *large* engines are located quite as near to us as to sections of their own city, and points in Hoboken and Jersey City can be reached in much less time, but as they have discarded the suction hose, as useless, their full benefit would be lost to us, though the waters of the Hudson were within reach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER.

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1911

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible is the theory of spontaneous generation. He then discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case.





# MEMORIAL

OF THE

## PROPRIETORS OF THE BRIDGES OVER THE RIVERS PASSAIC AND HACKENSACK.

---

*To the Honorable, the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

It is well known to your Honorable Bodies, that efforts have been unsuccessfully made by the "Newark Plank Road and Ferry Company," to obtain from successive Legislatures, authority to construct a Bridge over the Hackensack river, within the limits prohibited by law, and in violation of the solemn grant of the State to your memorialists. That this Bridge is but the forerunner of another over the Passaic river for the use of the said Plank Road Company is manifest, in view of the policy and action of that Company, and hence serious apprehensions are felt, that the important advantages of free navigation now enjoyed, by the populous and enterprising districts, (where business and property are beneficially affected by the unobstructed use of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers,) may be greatly impaired, if not well nigh destroyed, by the formidable impediments of Bridges below the places, which are now the sites of an active and increasing commerce, one of which has for years been a *Port of entry*.

The magnitude of the interests injuriously affected by the obstruction, and particularly the violation of the Constitution and Laws, involved in these repeated attempts to induce the Legislature to repudiate the plighted faith of the State, will justify your memorialists in presenting to your Honorable Bodies, a plain narrative of the proceedings of the Legislative and Judicial Departments of our State, in reaffirming their grant to your memorialists and protecting the navigation of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, by enacting, and repeatedly recognizing and enforcing the prohibition against erecting any other Bridges within the limits prescribed in the act authorizing the Bridges belonging to your Proprietors,



unless by their consent ;—that consent having been given, for compensation, through amicable negotiation, in a single instance only, in order to make effectual a great public improvement, with as little injury to navigation as practicable, crossing the Passaic river above the principal wharves of Newark, and several miles above the route of the Plank Road and Ferry.

This statement is deemed more necessary at the present time, as the early laws and legislative proceedings on the subject are not familiar to present legislators, and as so many erroneous views have been given, it is natural that some honestly disposed persons may have been misled by the misstatements.

On the 24th of November, A. D. 1790, the Legislature of New Jersey passed "An Act for building bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack and for other purposes therein mentioned, declaring in the Preamble, that "the public good will be advanced by erecting these bridges." Five gentlemen of eminent capacity and reputation were appointed Commissioners in the law, "fully authorized "and empowered to put in execution the several services intended "by this act." As the prohibition of the law against any other Bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, was made with general consent, as well to protect the navigation, as to give encouragement to those who should undertake the erection of the Bridges by conferring on them the sole right for the time fixed by the law, the Commissioners were enjoined to make faithful examination of the route, that the Bridges and road might be located as conveniently to the travelling public, and as little injurious to the use of the rivers as practicable. The site of the Ferries of the present "Plank Road and Ferry Company," which was then the "Old Ferry and road," is mentioned for the consideration of the commissioners, with other places for the exercise of their discretion in determining on the sole location for bridges within the prescribed points. It is afterwards enacted, by the 15th Section, "That it shall not be lawful, "for any person or persons whatsoever, to erect, or cause to be erected, any other bridge or bridges over or across the said river Passaic, "at any place or places between the mouth of the said Passaic river, "and the place where the brook commonly called Second River, now "empties itself into the said river Passaic ; nor at any place or "places, between the mouth of the said Hackensack river and the "place where Kingsland's creek empties and discharges its waters "into the said river Hackensack."

It having been declared in the Act, that "it is conceived the said bridges may be better and sooner managed and done under the care and management of a few persons than many," it was provided that, in order the better to carry into execution the ends proposed by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, or the major part of them, and they or the major part of them are hereby authorized and empowered, at their discretion, to contract and agree with any person or persons, who will undertake the same for such toll or for so many years, and upon such conditions as in the discretion of them, or the major part of them, shall appear expedient to them, or the major part of them, which agreement or contract they or the major part of them and the party contracting with them, or the major part of them, are hereby enjoined and required to reduce to writing, and interchangeably to sign, seal and deliver; one set thereof the said commissioners, or the major part of them, are directed to give and deliver into the hands of the trustees above named, to be kept by them and their successors, after first having the same proved and acknowledged, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Essex, for the use of the public." And it was also enacted, That, "the said contract and agreement so made, signed, sealed and delivered in pursuance of, and in conformity to this act, shall be valid and binding on the parties contracting, as well as on the State of New Jersey," and as effectual, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same and every part covenant and condition therein contained had been particularly and expressly set forth and enacted in this law."

Several sections of the law then prescribe the duties and define the rights and privileges in detail, of the person or persons who shall contract for the building and maintaining of the bridges, "in pursuance of this act," with other provisions, and then follows the enactment "that the bridges to be built by virtue of this act shall continue the property of the persons herein mentioned, their executors, administrators or assigns, for the term of ninety-nine years from the time of passing this act and no longer."

To aid the commissioners in procuring the bridges to be erected, they were allowed to receive voluntary contributions, and a subsequent act authorized a lottery "for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses of carrying into execution the good purposes intended by the aforesaid act," and by several supplemental acts every fostering influence which could be devised, to secure the erec-

tion of the bridges and causeway were granted, they being esteemed a herculean undertaking and a very hazardous enterprise. However, all other efforts to erect the bridges and causeway failing, a large number of the principal citizens of that period interested in these improvements, with a view to their speedy construction and the division of the risk of loss, associated themselves as proprietors or lessees, with whom the commissioners, as authorized by law, made a contract, in due form, for the erection of said bridges, commencing as follows: "THIS INDENTURE, made this 19th of February, 1793," and after inserting the names of the commissioners, as parties of the one part, and the aforesaid proprietors or lessees of the other part, the Indenture proceeds—"WHEREAS in and by the eleventh section "of the said first recited act, the said commissioners, or the major part "of them, are authorized and empowered at their discretion to contract and agree with any person or persons who will undertake the "same for such toll, or for so many years, and upon such conditions "as in the discretion of them, or the major part of them, shall appear expedient.—AND WHEREAS the said commissioners have duly "advertised their intention of erecting the said bridges and causeways leading thereto, agreeably to the directions of the said acts, "and have in all other things complied with the directions thereof—"and the said parties of the second part have agreed with the said "commissioners to erect, build, and maintain the said bridges for the "term, and on the conditions hereinafter mentioned. Now THIS "INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, "for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained, &c., have demised, granted, and to farm let, and by these presents do demise, grant and to farm let, "unto the said parties of the second part, the said bridges, to be "erected as herein afterwards is declared, over the said rivers Passaic and Hackensack, together with the tolls appertaining thereto," &c. After stating the specific tolls, the Indenture proceeds—"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said bridges &c., for and during and until the full end term of ninety-seven years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed and ended." The said commissioners, besides other stipulations, covenant, grant and agree to and with the proprietors or lessees, "that they have not done, or suffered "to be done, any one act or thing whereby the powers vested in "them, by the before-recited laws, have or shall be in any manner "of ways defeated." This Indenture was signed, sealed and deliv-

ered by the respective parties and recorded according to law, and thus became, in the language of the original act "valid and binding" on the parties contracting as well as on the State of New Jersey, "to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same had been particularly set forth and enacted in the law"

It was again fully recognized and confirmed by the Legislature, in the "Act incorporating the Proprietors," passed March 7th, 1797.

It was in pursuance of the foregoing Indenture that the bridges were first built and have been subsequently renewed from time to time as occasion required, conforming to such modifications as to site and other particulars as were authorized by supplemental laws. For a number of years, from the sparse population of that section of the State, and little travel, no revenue was realized from the tolls, and the expenses of the bridges and road were with difficulty maintained by the receipts, and it was not for many years that the stock was productive. We find in the year 1827, an application was made to the Legislature for a "Road and Ferries," by the route of the present "Plank Road and Ferries," which was urged strongly on account of the alleged oppressive tolls of the Bridge Company; a reduction however was made of the tolls about that time, and other facilities given to the public, and although a charter was granted for such "Road and Ferry," in 1828, yet the projectors prudently abandoned their construction and the charter was wisely permitted to expire. Reductions of tolls were subsequently made from time to time by the Bridge Company, especially in 1835, when the Railroad went into full operation. When, however, the present "Plank Road and Ferry Co." were incorporated, the applicants represented the tolls of the Bridge Co. as onerous, their charter was however granted without opposition, and now that their rates of toll are fixed, they are found in a number of cases to exceed that of the Bridge Co., and in the instances in which the Plank Road Co. are less, the Bridge Co. have conformed to the standard of the Plank Road Co., leaving those of a lower rate unchanged. The greatly inadequate revenue of late years from the tolls of the Bridge Company, as will be seen by the Treasurer's statement, proves that no charge of oppressive tolls can justly be made against the Bridge Company.

The Bridge Company confidently affirm that they have in all things faithfully fulfilled all the requirements of law and their act of incorporation. When the Rail Road viaduct was erected under the requirements of its charter so near the old Bridge over the Hacken-

sack river, as to render the passage through the draws or openings inconvenient, for the benefit of the navigation of that river, the Legislature on the 29th of February, 1836, passed an act authorizing and permitting the Bridge Company to construct their Bridge along side of the Rail Road viaduct, with a draw in a continuous line.

As both the Rail Road viaduct and Bridge for common travel, have recently been destroyed by fire, it has been determined to abandon the piling, foundation work, and abutments of the contiguous Bridge at a sacrifice of several thousand dollars and to rebuild the Bridge for common travel on the original site, although involving an expense of double what would otherwise have been required and a further outlay of a large amount in constructing a road from the eastern side of said Hackensack Bridge, in order to establish a road remote from the Railway for the more satisfactory accommodation of the public. These last improvements will cause an additional expenditure of from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars, and it will require a number of years, before the indebtedness of the Bridge Company thus caused can be liquidated and any dividend accrue to the Stockholders. However, the Bridge Company will enjoy the satisfaction of doing all in their power to serve the public, by placing their road and Bridges in a safe and commodious condition, and can thus confidently rely upon the Legislature for such protection in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges granted them, as shall be consistent with justice and the honor of the State.

Having thus under the guarantee of the State, invested their funds in what was esteemed at that time a great public improvement, without any prospect of immediate revenue, encouraged by the prohibition contained in their grant, no question has ever been made of its validity nor has it ever been impeached until by the present "Plank Road & Ferry Company," in disregard of the solemn contract of the State, and of her repeated acknowledgements of the same for more than half a century.

On reviewing the proceedings of the Legislature it will be found that entire acquiescence in the sole right of the proprietors was yielded until 1827, not only as to Bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, but it was even until then questioned, whether Ferries were not included in the prohibition. An application was made, that year, for an act to incorporate the "Passaic and Hackensack Ferry and Road Company" on the route of the present "Plank Road and Ferry Company," but as it appears from the proceedings

of the Legislature, with a distinct concession of the exclusive right of the Bridge proprietors. The bill provided simply for ferries, and an animated discussion was had before an able committee of the Legislature, on the various memorials presented by the different parties in interest, on the question, "whether Ferries with their modern improvements, were not in violation of the faith of the state to the proprietors of the Bridges?" Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, then and for many years after the President of the Bridge Company, and other distinguished citizens, maintained, that the encouragement of the State in giving the exclusive right to erect the Bridges, "implied a protection against ferries."

The committee before whom the question was discussed, consisted of Hon. Thomas C. Ryerson, of Sussex; Newbold, of Burlington; Howell, of Somerset; Maxwell, of Hunderton, and Swain, of Cape May. The unanimous report of this committee was presented by the Hon. T. C. Ryerson, then a distinguished lawyer and afterwards one of the purest and most profound Justices of our Supreme Court. This report regards the application for the "Road and Ferry" as entitled to no favor "from the circuitous route of the road complained of, but to afford relief from the tolls; and if this could not be effected in any other way, to grant the Road and Ferries, "unless the State be restrained by her obligations to the Bridge Company." The report says that "the acts of the Assembly under which the said Company was organized, or from which it derives its powers, rights, "and privileges, contain no direct express or unequivocal restraint or "prohibition as to ferries," "but it is said that the prohibition is "virtually contained in said acts, or in other words, that ferries are "within the spirit and meaning of such parts of said acts as prohibit "bridges within certain limits, as by means of the improvements in "ferry boats, they afford facilities to the traveller almost equal to "those of bridges. That the State ought not to take advantage of "such improvements, virtually to annul the exclusive grant contained "in the charter of the Bridge Company." The report continues to concede the exclusive grant as to bridges, but maintains the right of the Legislature to authorize ferries, and that they should be granted unless the Bridge Company reduce their tolls, which, as the committee were assured would be done, they report adversely to the passage of the bill.

The report appears to have been concurred in without dissent, for no further action was had on the subject by that Legislature, and it

is well known that the Hon. Silas Condit, the distinguished representative in the Legislative Council from Essex that year, concurred in the views of the report, and maintained the inviolability of the protection granted to the Bridge Company. When a subsequent Legislature passed an act for a road and ferry, which was never carried into effect, it contained the following clear recognitions of the vested rights and privileges of the Bridge Company: "Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation shall not, during the continuance of 'an act for building bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' passed Nov. 24th, 1790, erect or build any bridge or bridges over the rivers Passaic or Hackensack, or either of them." When the act incorporating the N. J. Railroad and Transportation Company was obtained, with the concurrence of the Bridge Company, it was understood by the two Companies, that amicable arrangements would be made by negotiation for the consent of the Bridge Company to the Railroad viaducts, which was afterwards done, still though provision was made in the charter to purchase the stock of the Bridge Company, and hold the same as stockholders therein, as a mode of obtaining consent for the Railroad viaducts; yet the 10th Section farther provided, that nothing in the act contained shall be so construed, as "to impair any reversionary interest or vested rights which the State, or any incorporated company or companies, or any individual may possess," in virtue of an act entitled "An act for building bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

In the act incorporating the "Newark Plank Road and Ferry Company," itself the present applicants for the Hackensack Bridge, recognised the right of the Bridge Company to the protection from the State, by assenting to a prohibition in the 8th Section, against any "Bridge over the Passaic or Hackensack rivers," adding, also, in the last Section of their act, a similar proviso, "against impairing any reversionary interest or vested rights," to that contained in the 10th Section of the Railroad charter, in reference to the force and effect of which proviso, the late Chief Justice Hornblower declares in an opinion furnished to the Plank Road Co., that "it was undoubtedly with the view of preserving the faith of the State, and of conforming to the Constitution of the United States, in the matter of the obligation of contracts," which is unquestionably true when connected with the prohibition against any bridge over the

**Passaic or Hackensack**, contained in the Plank Road and Ferry charter, or when the necessity of the consent of the Bridge Company is implied by the purchase of the stock of that Company by the Railroad Company, and the holding of the same as stockholders therein.

In 1850, the Plank Road and Ferry Company having advertised their notice of an application for bridges over both the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, and placed it in the hands of a member of Assembly from Essex, finally withdrew their bill for both bridges, and presented it in the Senate for the Hackensack Bridge only. This application was in open hostility to the rights of the Bridge Company, and although the proviso contained in the 10th Section of the Railroad charter and in the 19th Section of the Plank Road charter was repeated, yet unlike its former acknowledged recognition of any prohibitory grant to the Bridge Company, this was entirely disavowed, and their rights utterly denied, and hence the proviso now stands under entirely different circumstances from its former use.

The Supplemental Bill of the Plank Road Company was referred to the Committee on Corporations in the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Reeves, Cassedy and Rogers, and after a full discussion by all the parties in interest, an unanimous report was made against the bill, from a want of legislative power to grant the same, by reason of the obligations of the State, in virtue of her contract with the Bridge Company. The Senate concurring in this opinion, the application of the Plank Road Company failed.

The Plank Road Company made another unsuccessful application for a bridge over the Hackensack in January, 1851, and the same was referred to the Committee on Corporations in the House of Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Huyler, Richman, Boice, Hineline, and Williams, who, after a protracted argument by eminent counsel, presented an elaborate report, with entire unanimity against the application, on the ground of its interference with vested rights, and its invasion of the faith of the State to the Bridge Company.

Thus, in every instance in which the Legislature of New Jersey have had occasion to examine, or refer to the grant made to the Bridge Company by the State, they have maintained the inviolability of the faith of the State, thereby acknowledging the obligation of her contract with the Bridge Company.

This obligation has been repeatedly recognized and re-affirmed, and in some cases, even where it seemed almost unnecessary, except to preclude the parties from a future application, as in the case of the charter of the Plank Road and Ferry Company, which recogni-



tion having been accepted by them in their act of incorporation, and under which they have organized their Company, and invested their capital, it is insisted that in good faith they are estopped from, any farther application, for powers and privileges, under grants from the State, which may affect injuriously the rights of others, or the navigating interests of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, the validity of which they fully assented to by the provisions of their own charter

The Supreme Court of New Jersey have also fully recognized the rights and privileges of the Bridge Company, as may be seen in a late decision pronounced by Chief Justice Green in 2 Zabriskie's Reports, 388. That eminent Judge, with his accustomed research, elaborately analyzes the various laws on the subject, with their application to the contract with the proprietors of the bridges. The Supreme Court declare that "all the powers, privileges and franchise of the original law of 1790, which contains the exclusive privileges, passed by the assignment of the commissioners to the proprietors of the Bridge Company. In this decision the Court enumerate the provisions of the charter, stating that when the bridges were erected, the said Commissioners, and their assigns should have the right of taking the tolls thereon, and that no other bridge should be erected either over the Passaic, or over the Hackensack, within certain specified limits."

It is then declared, "that the act (of 1790) contains an absolute grant of power for a limited term to the Commissioners. "By the contract, (the lease) the right, and the franchise, are transferred to the proprietors, as fully as by the act they were vested in the Commissioners. During the term of the grant, the bridges and the franchise are alike the absolute property of the company." This decision of the Supreme Court was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, establishing the right of the State to tax the bridges on the ground, "that the Commissioners had granted to the proprietors, the entire franchise, and for the whole term, which was vested in them by the statute." The aforesaid position, established by the Courts was strongly urged by William Pennington and F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esqrs., in virtue of which the decision was made adverse to the Bridge Company, enforcing the right of taxation by the State, because "by the contract the rights and franchise are transferred to the proprietors as fully as they were vested in the Commissioners." It is respectfully submitted, whether the State, thus claiming taxes on account of such grant, can consistently or honorably repudiate the same or annul any of its provisions.

Such, too, has been the unbiased legal opinions of all the eminent jurists in New Jersey, and elsewhere, (not connected professionally with either the Bridge or Plank Road Company,) who have frequently referred to this grant of exclusive rights to the Bridge Company, by way of illustration as a clear confirmation of the power of the State to make grants and contracts of a similar nature.

In the joint opinion of Messrs. George Wood, David B. Ogden, and Ogden Hoffman, on a question in which the Bridge Company had no interest, it is declared by them, that "the proprietors of the "bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, obtained from the "Legislature, at a very early period, a restraint upon the erection of "other bridges, within certain distances, which the Government "have always respected, as well from a due regard to public faith, as "to the limitation imposed upon them by the Federal Constitution."

The late Governor Williamson and General Wall, in a joint opinion given by them on another subject, no wise connected with the Bridge Co., also refer, for clear illustration, to the acknowledged grant of exclusive rights to the Bridge Co. After enumerating many other cases, they say, "But it cannot be deemed necessary to refer "to instances in other States of the exercise of this power, when "the Statute Book of our own State furnishes us with so many instances, the validity of which has never been questioned. In the "acts authorizing the erection of bridges over Passaic and Hackensack rivers, and other acts cited by them."

Hon. Samuel L. Southard also united in the foregoing views as his judgment of the law; and more recently learned and able opinions have been given by B. Williamson and S. G. Potts, Esqrs., elaborately examining the original law and all the additional and supplemental acts, and all the proceedings and negotiations connected therewith, and arriving at similar results, as to the clear and undoubted restraint upon the construction of other bridges, guaranteed to the Bridge Company.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was President of the Bridge Co. for upwards of twenty years, invariably maintained before the Legislature, in the Courts and elsewhere, with his lofty integrity and unrivalled power of eloquence, animated by his conviction of right, the plighted faith of the State to the proprietors of the Passaic and Hackensack Bridge Company. He also aided as the President of that Co., and as the representative of the Stockholders, in negotiating the contract and sale of a large amount of stock to the N. J. Rail Road and Trans. Co., which they were authorized by their char-

ter "to purchase and hold as Stockholders therein," which contracts and purchase were made by the Rail Road Co. as well as by the present individual Stockholders of the Bridge Co., at a very large price, from the clear and undoubted understanding and affirmation of the parties, that the proprietors of the bridges were possessed of exclusive privileges.

In fact, every decision of the Legislature, and the Courts, when directed to this question, for the last half-century, have regarded it as settled by positive law, and all opinions of learned counsel, and negotiations on the subject, up to the year 1850, have uniformly assumed the existence of the prohibitory right granted to the Bridge Co., as an unquestionable and "fixed fact." The pretence that this right of prohibition is affected by the erection of the Rail Road viaducts is absurd, as the act authorizes the Railroad Company to "purchase the stock of the Bridge Company and hold the same as stockholders therein," to obtain consent to their viaducts and then enacts that the Bridge Company shall continue to exist under its charter, and therefore as Chief Justice Hornblower declares, the Bridge Company "*still are an existing, independent corporate body,*" it being further provided in the same act,—“That nothing here-  
“in contained, shall be so construed, as to impair any reversion-  
“ary interest or vested rights, which the State or any incorporated  
“company or companies, or any individual may possess, in virtue of  
“an act entitled ‘An Act for building bridges over the rivers Pas-  
“saic and Hackensack, and for other purposes therein mentioned,  
“passed November twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and ninety.”

Equally untenable is the argument that the placing of the bridge for common travel along side of the Rail Road viaduct, contrary to law is a forfeiture of this right, for the argument rests wholly upon an error in fact; as a supplement to the act incorporating the Bridge Company was passed February 29, 1836, authorizing the annexation of the two bridges, with a continuous draw, for the greater convenience of navigators, as already referred to; and this law provides, “that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or di-  
“minish the liabilities of the New Jersey Rail Road and Transpor-  
“tation Company towards the proprietors of the Bridges over the  
“rivers Passaic and Hackensack, as secured by the Act incorpora-  
“ting the former Company.”

Your memorialists feel justified therefore, in view of the foregoing statement, in affirming that a clearer and more unquestionable grant of the faith of the State does not exist, than that made by her solemn

contract with the proprietors of the bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, and they rely with entire confidence on your Honorable bodies for the just protection, and the preservation inviolate, of the faith of New Jersey.

Your memorialist, before concluding this statement, feel justified in presenting to your Honorable Bodies the entire absence of any claims on the part of the present applicants, to your favorable consideration, being the first who have attempted to induce by pertinacious and indefatigable efforts the State of New Jersey, to repudiate her plighted faith to your memorialists, and to tarnish her hitherto unsullied and time honored fame.

These reiterated attempts to annul the solemn grant of the State, proceed as has been stated from the "Newark Plank Road and Ferry Company," which was chartered February 24th, 1849, and they are the first party, that have ever denied the binding obligation of the contract with the Bridge proprietors, or suggested its repudiation.

It is a well known fact, and if denied it is easily susceptible of proof, that the prominent applicants for the charter of the "Plank Road and Ferry Company," who were named as Commissioners in the Bill, and are now leading Directors of the Company, were repeatedly admonished by distinguished members of the Legislature, holding friendly relations with them, of the impropriety of granting their application, declaring that they would annoy the State for further applications for bridges, to the great obstruction of the navigation of the rivers, and in violation of the contract of the State with the proprietors of the Bridge Company, and that it would be an act of kindness to the applicants, and their duty as prudent legislators "foreseeing evil, to withhold the granting of the charter for the "Plank Road and Ferry." The applicants, however, strongly urged the charter, objecting to the right of the Legislators to question their integrity, and referring to the title of their Bill, for a "Road and Ferry," as committing them to Ferries, in the practicability of which with their great modern improvements they had entire confidence, and with much warmth repelled the intimation, that they would ask from any future Legislature, the right to construct Bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack. After some delay, and in view of the repeated assurances of good faith and fair intentions by the applicants, and their sincere determination never to annoy the Legislature with efforts to invade the grant of the State to the Bridge Company, or obstruct the navigation of the Rivers, by an application for a Bridge or Bridges, the objections to the Road and Ferry

Charter" were yielded, the applicants consenting as evidence of their sincerity and fair intentions, that their charter should be restricted by adding to the 8th Section the proviso, "that the free and uninterrupted navigation of vessels in said rivers, or either of them is not thereby prevented by any bridge or other obstruction in said rivers, in any manner whatever," and agreeing also that in the 19th Section of the charter the following Proviso should also be added. "*Provided* that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair any reversionary interest or vested rights which the State or any incorporated company or companies, or any individual, may possess by virtue of an act entitled, "An act for building bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed November twenty-fourth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety." With the foregoing restrictions and full understanding of the parties, the Act incorporating the "Newark Plank Road and Ferry Company" was passed with general consent and without opposition, receiving the votes and support of one or more members interested as stockholders in the Bridge Company, under the assurance that no future invasion of their vested rights as to Bridges would be attempted.

It is therefore respectfully submitted to your honorable bodies, whether with due regard to fair legislation, and the clear restrictions, embodied with full consent in the charter of the Plank Road and Ferry Company, they are not by just right wholly restricted and estopped, from impeaching or annulling the Provisions in their own charter, prohibiting them from any bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, and from any invasion, of the vested rights of the proprietors of the Bridges.

Notwithstanding these positive disclaimers and clear restrictions in the charter of the "Newark Plank Road and Ferry Company," as to Bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, these applicants in less than nine months after their charter was granted, without a single act towards commencing their work, or even the organization of the company, did on the 21st of November, 1849, regardless of their own solemn assurances, cause the following notice of an application to be published in newspapers in the counties of Essex and Hudson, for the formidable addition of powers to build Bridges over both rivers and of a Ferry to New York, to a charter, which was still a dead letter on the Statute Book—to wit:

"Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature for a supplement to the charter of the Newark

Plank Road and Ferry Company, authorizing said company to build bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, and to establish a ferry from the New Jersey shore to the city of New York."

November 21st, 1849.

In pursuance of this notice a supplemental bill was prepared, with provisions for a distinct grant for bridges over both the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, and placed by the applicants, for presentation in the House of Assembly, in the hands of a member from Essex, not from Newark, who kept it in his possession for some time, and finally for very obvious objections, declined becoming identified with the application. The bill was then taken from him, all relating to the bridge over the Passaic river was carefully stricken out, and the supplement presented in the Senate for the Hackensack Bridge only, with the view, as has been repeatedly declared by some of the applicants, of carrying the weaker point first, and then obtaining the bridge over the Passaic river afterwards.

To this Bill, being the same now before the Senate, is added a proviso, professing to respect the rights of the Bridge Company, which, as it is not preceded by any provision as to their consent, express or implied, makes the proviso, inconsistent with the grant in the act, and hence is wholly delusive, and indeed is intended and avowed by the applicants to be a nullity.

The Senate's Committee, as has been stated, reported unanimously against the proposed bridges over the Hackensack river, as a violation of the grant of the State to the proprietors of the Bridge Company, and although the application was urged with vehement importunity, the bill failed in the Senate by a large majority.

The effort of these applicants was renewed before the last Legislature, when after long and elaborate argument, the unanimous report was made by the able and intelligent committee of Corporations of the Assembly, against the application and in favor of the exclusive rights of the Bridge Company, and although extraordinary influences were exerted, still the clear conviction of a calm and conservative Senate again negatived the application, by a strong majority.

This application, twice defeated by impartial and intelligent Legislatures, is again presented ;—in continued disregard of the repeated legal enactments ;—of the impartial and profound opinions of eminent Jurists ;—of decisions of our highest Judicial tribunals, and of able, conclusive and unanimous reports of several Legislatures, with their final action in affirmance and ratification of the sole grant of the State. Is it respectful to our highest tribunals ; to our most eminent civilians ; or to the intelligent and impartial Legislatures,

who have all so uniformly affirmed the contract of the State, and resisted the importunities to repudiate her obligations, that such continued and pertinacious efforts should be made to overrule the repeated action of our legislative bodies? Is it wise or prudent in the Legislature, to forfeit the reversionary right of the State to the property of the bridges and causeway, by violating her own contract, and exposing herself to claims for damages in consequence of such infraction? Is it just to your memorialists who embrace a number of private individuals, no way interested in the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, that so much care and vigilance should be imposed upon them, to guard from violation, their grant from the State, or to compel them to protect their vested rights in the courts, by protracted and expensive litigation? Having on their part in all respects, acted in strict conformity with law, fulfilled every duty imposed upon them, adapted themselves to the indicated wishes of the Legislature and the people, in behalf of the navigating interests on the Hackensack river, by building a bridge along side of the railroad viaduct with a continuous draw, and then again, at a very large expenditure, erecting a new bridge on the original site, separate from the common travel, with the purchase of lands at a large price, to enable the common road to diverge from the railway track, in accordance with the desire of travellers. Having done all this, notwithstanding the very small surplus earnings, and yet with the slender income on their capital, having with the commencement of the present year, reduced their tolls in all cases, (in which they were not already less than those fixed by the Plank Road and Ferry Company,) to their rates, which the travelling public are now enjoying;—Your memorialists rely with confidence, upon the wisdom and justice of your Honorable Bodies, that their disposition, of the present proposed invasion of their rights and privileges, will continue to be in accordance with the numerous and uniform opinions, and decisions of former tribunals and Legislatures, by rejecting the present application, thus preserving the State from the dishonoring consequences of a breach of contract; from jeopardizing her reversionary interests in the property of said bridges; and protecting inviolate the faith and honor of New Jersey.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM WRIGHT,

*President of the Proprietors of the Bridges  
over the rivers Passaic and Hackensack.*

J. G. GOBLE, *Secretary.*

*Newark, January 20th, 1852.*

14  
**LETTER**

**TO**

**AARON ROBERTSON, ESQ.,**

**LATE**

**CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE AFFAIRS OF THE JOINT COMPANIES.**

**BY**

**A CITIZEN OF BURLINGTON.**

**PHILADELPHIA:**

**L. R. BAILEY, PRINTER.**

**1851.**





# LETTER.

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AARON ROBERTSON, ESQ.

SIR :

A quarter of a year has now elapsed since I addressed a letter to Judge Hulme, your late associate in the Commission for whitewashing Messrs. Stockton, Thompson, Stevens, Neilson, and the other chiefs of the railroad monopoly by which the State is governed; and it still remains unanswered. In this I am disappointed. I had hoped that my neighbor would have made at least some slight effort to prove that his conduct had been that of a man of truth and honor, and that the statements in the report signed by yourself and him, and by Mr. Alexander Wurts, had not been the result of *a private understanding with the managers*. He appears, however, determined to "die and make no sign."

Under these circumstances it is, that I am induced to address this letter to yourself, chairman of the commission, and, as such, regarded as being chiefly responsible for the sins of omission and of commission found in their report. Its object is, as you will soon perceive, materially different from that of the one addressed to your late associate. The latter had reference to false statements in regard to myself, and there was peculiar propriety in addressing Judge Hulme in regard to them, because although I knew that similar ones had been made elsewhere, and had good reason for believing that they had come from other members of the commission, I could, in reference to him, bring them directly home, he having distinctly asserted to gentlemen whose veracity could not for a moment be questioned, that I had never desired to see the books, and that in refusing to produce them the commissioners had satisfied both parties—a statement the utter falsehood of which has been so distinctly proved that its author has never ventured even an attempt to justify it.

In that letter I referred briefly to the very extraordinary change in your opinion, and that of your colleagues, in reference to both your powers and your duties, that took place at some time between April and October, 1849, and to the still more extraordinary fact that your secretary had never recorded any *public* reason for so great a change. It is true that I have never been permitted to see your minute book, but I have the authority of your secretary for saying that it contains no such record, as you will perceive from the following statement of facts.

He came to me, as you will recollect, early in October, 1849, with a request from you and your brother commissioners that I would visit you at Bordentown. Knowing no reason for secrecy, he told me, on that occasion, that *the books had borne me out in all I had said of them—that for weeks together scarcely a boat had been entered—that the managers had no accounts of the merchandise carried—that Messrs. Stockton, Stevens, Neilson & Co. had been in great trouble during all the summer—and he amused me greatly by describing the various excuses that had been attempted to be made by them for the existence of such a state of things.*—He then supposed that the books were to be produced, but there he was mistaken. He had not been admitted behind the scenes. *For unrecorded reasons* the books were not to be produced. Finding himself to have been in error, he told me on the following morning that had he

posed that the books were to be produced, he would not have been so free in his communication as to their contents, and he then requested that what he had said should not be used while the commission remained in session, a request with which I faithfully complied.

I am informed that since that time he has denied that he ever told me that *the books had borne me out in all I said of them*, and if so, he may now deny the remainder of what passed between us on that occasion. Should he do so, it will not surprise me. I was prepared for something of the kind when I learned that *immediately on the adjournment of the commission* Captain Stockton had ordered his name to be put on the free list, and still further prepared when I learned that by particular direction of Capt. Stockton, an active and useful director of the Mount Holly Railroad Company had been excluded to make way for this secretary to the commission by which he and his friends had been whitewashed. Nothing, as it appeared to me, could be more natural, unless perhaps it might be the appointment of Mr. Bradley to a seat at the joint board. The labors of that gentleman in first drawing up the Report that was to be signed by Messrs. King, Pennington, and Parker, and afterwards in aiding the State Commission in the examination of the company's witnesses, and in the suppression of every fact that might tend to enable their fellow citizens to understand the proceedings of the managers, well deserved a situation so lucrative as is that of a directorship of the joint companies. The *pickings* are large, and would pay for much labor.

That a great change did take place in your opinions in regard to your powers is most certain. Equally certain is it that there exists *no record of the cause of the change*, and as a natural consequence of this, there exists in the community much desire to know accurately what were *the private motives* which led to it. In that desire I participate, and the object I have now in view is that of showing how enormous was the change, and how indispensably necessary it is that the public should be made to understand *the means by which it was brought about*.

On my first visit to the commission in March, 1849, you yourself, in presence of your colleagues, assured me that your powers were ample for every purpose—that by adding a second section to the resolution under which you acted, an attempt had been made to limit those powers, but, *as you exultingly said*, it had failed in its effect, and you were then in the enjoyment of full power to examine everything, down to the internal affairs of the Napoleon Company, of which you then, as you will no doubt recollect, spoke in terms that left on my mind no doubt that you fully appreciated the frauds and perjuries of its officers, and were determined to bring them before the world. On the following morning Mr. Bradley, then the paid agent and now a director of the Joint Companies, objected to my looking at a book that was on the table, and you at once, as you will certainly recollect, told him, in the most emphatic manner, that *the books and papers were in the possession of the commissioners, to be exhibited to whom they pleased*.

Early in June, you and Judge Hulme came to see me at Burlington, and you there gave me new proof of the extent of your powers, by stating that you had been examining the current railroad business of the company, and comparing the freight with the returns, with a view to test the past by the present, and to ascertain the manner of fraud, if fraud existed. You stated, if you will recollect, that you had not limited your examinations to Bordentown, but had gone to Philadelphia, and had there watched the unloading of the cars, comparing the goods discharged with the freight lists, &c., &c.

Such were your powers at that date. You could examine the present and the past—the large and the small companies. You could summon whom you pleased, and you could exhibit the books to all supposed likely to throw light upon them. You had then ascertained the existence of extensive “defects” in the canal busi-

ness, and had referred the books for explanation back to the managers, and you were about to adjourn for a time, leaving them in a state of perplexity resulting from a knowledge of the fact that their characters, their fate, and the existence of the monopoly rested with yourself and your associates, and that if they would save themselves and the monopoly, they could do so only *by coming to an understanding with the court by which they were being tried.*

Late in September you came once more together, and early in October I went, at your request, to Bordentown, to find, to my astonishment, that all your powers had disappeared, *and without the knowledge of your secretary*, who had never been entrusted with the record of the reasons for so great a change. After *having excluded me* from the examination of witnesses, you requested Mr. Bradley, then the paid agent of the managers and now their associate in the board, to be present at *my* examination. To your first question, what it was that I wished done, I replied that I desired to see the canal books of 1846 and 1849. At once the question arose as to your power to look at the business of 1849, and Judge Hulme read the resolution under which you acted, with a view to prove that you could not do it, forgetting totally that in the spring, when your powers were so fully understood, you *had done* in the matter of the railroad *precisely as I then desired you to do* in the matter of the canal. Things, however, had changed. Your powers had evaporated, without the knowledge of your secretary, and it was decided that you could not examine any business subsequent to the date of your appointment. The question then, as you will recollect, arose in relation to the production of the books of 1846, and you referred it to Mr. Bradley, forgetting totally that you had assured him, in my presence, that the books were in the possession of the commissioners to be exhibited to whom they pleased. He refused to produce them, and the commissioners, *before so powerful*, were now *powerless*, and yet we look in vain to the secretary or his minute book for any *public* reason for so great a change. Can you wonder, under such circumstances, that your fellow citizens, and myself in particular, should desire to know *the private reason* that had led you to the conclusion that the Legislature had appointed you to perform so great a work, and had deprived you of all the power needed for its performance?

That evening, as you will no doubt recollect, I offered to produce evidence that the frauds and perjuries were *even then* of daily perpetration. I told you that it was in my power to show that the manifests sworn to by the agents of Captain Stockton and Mr. Neilson, officers of the Canal Company, rarely contained more than one third of the cargoes, and explained the facts as they are here exhibited in copies of manifests *sworn to* and accounts of cargoes actually carried, which are but specimens of the mode of operation at the moment at which we were speaking:

## FIRST.

*Cargo sworn to.*

100 Barrels sugar,  
50 Boxes tea,  
50 Boxes lemons,  
100 Bags coffee,  
300 Packages domestica.

*Cargo discharged.*

172 Barrels,  
55 Boxes tea,  
35 Boxes lemons,  
110 Bags coffee,  
976 Boxes cheese,  
93 Kegs nails,  
180 Cases merchandise,  
46 Bales,  
4 Crates,  
2 Trunks,  
5 Champagne baskets,  
4 Hogsheads,  
1 Stove

- 1 Lot of tin boxes,
- 1 Case of steel,
- 11 Pieces of castings,
- 1 Case oilcloth,
- 1 Coil brass wire,
- 1 Bundle carpet rods,
- 4 Bundles mirror frames,
- 8 Packages paper,
- Lot of furniture,
- 1 Barrel of brandy.

## SECOND.

*Cargo sworn to.*

- 100 Baskets champagne,
- 60 Boxes tin plates,
- 50 Pigs zinc,
- 300 Half chests tea,
- 75 Bars steel,
- 8 Pipes gin,
- 3 Casks wine,
- 16 Half pipes,
- 12 Quarter casks,
- 300 Sides of leather,
- 150 Packages.

*Cargo discharged.*

- 83 Baskets champagne,
- 348 Boxes tin plates,
- 95 Pigs zinc,
- 574 Boxes tea,
- 55 Bars steel,
- 8 Pipes gin,
- 44 Packages liquor,
- 307 Sides leather,
- 58 Cases,
- 50 Bundles cork,
- 122 Bundles hoop-iron,
- 17 Cases broom handles,
- 93 Salted hides,
- 90 Pieces scrapple,
- 52 Pieces burrstone,
- 2 Grindstones,
- 8 Bales,
- 2 Bags,
- 2 Cases,
- 91 Bundles boards,
- 3 Bundles Veneers,
- Lot spade handles,
- Lot broom handles.

It was, however, to no purpose. You and your colleagues were now determined, as you will doubtless recollect, that you *would not* know anything of the business of the current year, although in May you had spent much time in studying it. Can you wonder at my surprise at so great a change—or can you be surprised that your fellow citizens desire to understand *the private reasons* that led to it? I think not, and that you must certainly agree with me that in now endeavoring to furnish the facts upon which to ground an opinion, I am doing that which, had you not been of the commission, you would have greatly liked to see accomplished.

Having thus shut me out from a sight of the books and papers—having adopted a course that deprived of all effect important evidence that I had laid before you—and having determined *not to understand* the current business of the companies—there remained but one further change necessary to effect a complete paralysis of the commission for the accomplishment of any good purpose, and that was the discovery that the commission had no power to require the attendance of witnesses. That discovery was soon made, and when I asked Judge Hulme on the subject, he told me to my extreme surprise, that this commission, so powerful in April and May, had become totally paralysed—and that it could examine none but those who came voluntarily forward, which few, except the managers' clerks, would be willing to do, although it was well understood that there were many others who would be quite willing to do so under very moderate compulsion.

The commissioners were, nevertheless, bound to examine all who came voluntarily, yet even that they determined not to do. One gentleman was anxious to be examined, and he, it was well known, could throw much light on the proceedings of the Napoleon Company, for he was an intelligent merchant whose father had been one of the original stockholders, and he had succeeded to his place. An appointment was made with him, but before the day arrived it became necessary to drive him off, and a letter was addressed to him, of which the following is an extract :

“*Near Hacketts Town, November 13th, 1849.*”

“ \* \* \* “I return to Bordentown this evening, but Judge Hulme will be absent all the week attending a law suit he has in Philadelphia, and Mr. Wurts will likewise be absent at the Hunterdon Court this week and a part of next, so that nobody but our secretary and myself will be ready to hear your testimony and that of Mr. Hager, if you should come, and I should very much desire that we should all be present. Besides, the directors of the Joint Companies have been, as we are informed, for some time engaged in preparing an account of all the operations of the Napoleon Company, as far as relates to its connection with the Joint Companies, to lay before us, to be taken from the books of the Napoleon Company, which it would be very desirable we should have before the examination of yourself and Mr. Hager takes place, and which account we had reason to believe would have been exhibited to us before this time, but which, as they informed us, was not completed on Friday last.

“Under all these circumstances, in the absence of my colleagues, I would suggest that you and Mr. Hager should hold yourselves in readiness to come within such time as may be convenient to you, after you hear again from us. Mr. Harker and myself will have abundant employment during the present week, and I am certain that the other members wish to be present. \* \* \*

“Respectfully yours,  
“AARON ROBERTSON.”

From that day to the close of the commission *he was never summoned*. The accounts of the Napoleon Company never, I suppose, came to hand, and the examination of himself and them was postponed to the Greek *kalends*, and thus, while with the company's paid agent, Mr. Bradley, always on the bench to direct them, your room was perpetually occupied by the managers' clerks, swearing through thick and thin, contradicting each other and contradicting facts whose existence was perfectly known to all the commissioners, the only person examined on behalf of the public was Mr. Hager, who was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—whereas no person friendly to the interests of the state, was permitted to see or hear a particle of the evidence, and still less to cross-examine those by whom it was given. It is scarcely possible to read the evidence without arriving at the conclusion that the commissioners “doubted their powers” to do anything more than make a record of whatever the managers thought proper to produce.

It is a remarkable fact, which you can doubtless explain, that while I was excluded from all knowledge of the evidence brought before the commission, that very evidence was exhibited to editors of newspapers whose aid it was desired to secure. Can you wonder, when such are the facts, that both the public and myself desire to understand *the private reasons* that so far limited your powers as to prevent you from hearing any evidence but that furnished by the managers?

Perfectly informed, as we are, that there then existed *no public and recorded reasons* for the extraordinary change that had taken place in the minds of the commissioners, and reduced, as we are, to seek for *private reasons*, I would now beg to ask what would have been your opinion of any other set of commissioners who should thus have excluded all evidence except that offered by the criminals themselves, and should then have brought in a verdict that a series of frauds and perjuries extending over a long series of years had been “not fraudulent” but only “defective”? Would you not have concluded that the dissipation of all the powers so expressly granted by the Legislature, had been the result of a *private understanding with the managers*? If you think otherwise, I would beg you

to explain on what ground the evidence of this gentleman was excluded until the Napoleon accounts should be produced, and then excluded altogether without the slightest evidence that those accounts had ever been even promised to be produced? While examining a host of the company's clerks, would it not have been reasonable to permit at least two witnesses to be examined on the part of the state?

Why they were not examined may perhaps be accounted for on studying the following facts. Mr. Hager having informed you in his examination that an account of the transactions of that company had been furnished in answer to his bill in equity, it was thus placed entirely in your power to obtain a copy, and if you failed to do so you failed most obviously in the performance of your duty. That you saw this account I cannot doubt, and a very slight inspection of it must have been sufficient to inform you that it was in those accounts and by the testimony of honest men connected with that company, that you were to obtain an insight into the affairs of the Joint Companies, as will be seen by the following facts. By that account it is shown that in the five years from 1841 to 1845, both inclusive, the Napoleon Company paid to the Joint Companies *for railroad transportation*, the sum of . . . . . \$1,333,262 30

Of which the managers had credited only . . . . . 762,347 08

Leaving a deficiency of the enormous sum of . . . . . \$570,915 27

Or one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars per annum, of which your employer—the State—was entitled to one-fifteenth part, or *almost eight thousand dollars per annum*. Can you inform us why this account was never referred to, while clerks were permitted to swear that 150 ton boats, *when fully loaded*, could carry but eighty or ninety tons?

Further, if that account had been produced, you might have been enabled to ascertain how it was that the steam-towing account rendered to you, differed so widely from that rendered to Mr. Hager, the *profit* of \$41,375 for the single year 1845, as given in his account, being converted into a *loss* of \$4,313 in the one rendered to you—and having understood this you might have been enabled to understand why it was that the canal in fourteen years of prosperous business *never paid one dollar of the interest on its own debt*, nor one dollar to the stockholders, its whole earnings having been, by means of various contrivances, abstracted by its managers, under the presidency of Captain Stockton, our new Senator. Had these things, however, been understood, and they would have been understood had you not shut out this witness *who could and would have explained them*, you might have found it difficult to certify that fraud and perjury were “not fraudulent” but only “defective”—but you might have found it somewhat easy to ascertain the amount out of which the state has been defrauded by the innumerable contrivances of the managers of the canal of which Captain Stockton is the president, and Mr. Neilson, the treasurer.

You however needed no evidence on the subject of the canal business. The officers of that company had themselves furnished all that was required. I had shown by their own accounts that from 1838 to 1846, while the boats trading on the canal and carrying superior merchandise, had *trebled* in number and capacity, the business, *as sworn to by the treasurer, Mr. Neilson*, had fallen off to *little more than one half*, a fact that could not have failed to command the instant attention of any president or treasurer, innocent of intentional fraud. Captain Stockton, the president, lived at Princeton, and the books were at his hand, and he could in one hour have ascertained the perfect truth of the charges I had published, for the books bore me out, *as you well know*, in all I had said of them. For weeks together, as your secretary informed me, scarcely a boat was entered,

and, as he added, there existed scarcely any evidence of what merchandise had passed through the canal. Further, Captain Stockton had been accustomed to receive his share of the earnings of the boats, and had good reason to know whether they carried much or little freight. What, under such circumstances, let me ask you, would have been the conduct of a man who had before been ignorant? Would he not at once have published to the world that the company's people had been careless and negligent, and that large sums were due to the state and stockholders, which the managers were willing to pay? I think you will agree with me that such would have been the conduct of a president who had before been unacquainted with these transactions; but did he do this? Did he not, on the contrary, do the very reverse? Did not he and Mr. Neilson, the treasurer of the company, combine together for the employment of Mr. Bradley, at a large salary, to draw up a certificate that in the business of the canal,

"Mutual checks are presented between the officers of the companies and the proprietors of the vessels passing over the canal; and there hardly seems to be a possibility either for those proprietors to deceive the agents and officers of the companies, or for those officers and agents to defraud the companies or the state. Almost every step of the process is somewhere placed on record, which is subject to the inspection of several different persons doing duty in different points of the line, and remains a perpetual evidence of every transaction. *The undersigned, carefully examined these papers and books, as well as the persons engaged in these transactions, and were convinced that no fraud or concealment was or could be effected to any important extent.*"

"Every boat, barge, or other vessel coming from the terminus or from beyond the terminus of the canal, either way, is provided by the forwarders with a manifest of her cargo, similar to that of merchant vessels on the high seas, specifying every distinct parcel of merchandise on board, with the names of the shipper and consignee, the quantity contained in the parcel, and sometimes the amount of freight to be received thereon. This manifest must be shown to the principal collector at Princeton. He compares it with the contents of the vessel, estimates, or if he has any difficulty on the point, *ascertains by actual weight, the tonnage of the cargo*, distinguishing between the 'superior' and 'inferior' kinds of merchandise, as required by the different rates of transit duty, and finally receives the proper toll according to the general toll lists made out by the company every year. His instructions are to put down as 'superior' any merchandise about which any doubts exist. An abstract of the manifest, with the amount of tonnage, superior and inferior, and the amount of toll received, is entered by him in his book, and he thereupon delivers to the boat a *clearance* showing these particulars, acknowledging the receipt of the toll, and authorizing the lock tenders to let the boat pass."

Further, Captain Stockton and Mr. Neilson, through their agent, Mr. Bradley, informed the state and stockholders that,

"The inferences drawn by the pamphlet from the number of Custom House entries and clearances, and from the newspaper record of departures and arrivals, are so entirely wide of the truth, that it is needless for us to review them in detail. The regular transportation lines send off their barges at the appointed day whether freighted or not. There is no evidence so conclusive with regard to the amount of merchandise transported on the canal or railroad, as the regular, original entries and returns of the subordinate officers and agents, employed on the different parts of those works. *They are surrounded by so many guards and checks, that the supposition of their returns being fraudulent and false, is not admissible.*"

The result of your examination, aided by the facts with which I had furnished you, was to establish the fact that in this statement put forth by the officers of the canal company, and transmitted by their secretary, Mr. Thompson, to the Legislature, there was *not even a single word of truth*, and that the whole Report had been concocted by them for the purpose of *covering up an immense mass of fraud and perjury*. It was shown clearly that there existed no check whatever, and that the whole system had been arranged as if with the express view to enable the officers to pass through the largest quantity of goods making the smallest possible returns, thus defrauding both the stockholders and the state; and you finally found yourselves compelled to certify that in



year there had passed, unreturned, no less than four hundred and thirty-one boats, or an average of *almost two per day* for every working day of the season of 1846, the freight of which you returned at 36,862 tons, instead of 70,000 tons, which it would have been had you not permitted the clerks of the company to swear that the true weight of the cargo of a boat of one hundred and fifty tons, is between 88 and 91 tons! While publishing all this evidence, you appear to have forgotten totally that the president and treasurer, Captain Stockton and Mr. Neilson, had certified to the world, through their agent, Mr. Bradley, that every boat carried a manifest, and that the collector was accustomed to ascertain "by actual weight the tonnage of the cargo."

With all this evidence to the contrary, *thus furnished by the officers of the Canal Company themselves*, you certified that their returns had been not fraudulent but only defective! Allow me now to ask—Had you been a member of a jury before which the president and treasurer of the Canal Company had been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the state and stockholders by means of false returns made on oath, and had the attorney-general produced evidence that facts similar to those published by me had been made known to them—that those facts were true as shown by the books themselves—and that, when thus informed of their existence, those officers, Captain Stockton and Mr. Neilson, instead of publicly acknowledging them, had employed a clerk to draw up a false statement, *with a view to cover them up*, and had procured the certificate of some of their friends that that statement was a true one,—would you not have regarded that evidence as proof conclusive that those officers had been party to the fraud, and would you not have united with your fellow jurymen in a verdict of guilty? Assuredly you would; and yet in face of all this evidence, you and your brother commissioners, Messrs. Hulme and Wurts, found a verdict of "not fraudulent" but only "defective," precisely the same that it would have been had those officers promptly acknowledged the "defects," instead of publishing a long series of false statements with a view to prove their non-existence.

I beg you now to remark, that *until you had clearly ascertained the existence of those "defects," and until you had perfectly satisfied the managers that they were in your power*, you never had the slightest doubt of the extent of your powers. On the contrary, you were masters of the books and papers, and could summon whom you pleased, placing before them those books and papers, and asking from them such evidence in regard thereto as they were prepared to give. As late as the close of May, you requested Judge Hulme to say to me that if I concluded to leave home for the summer, as I then proposed to do, I had but to give you notice, and you would afford me the opportunity to establish by the books and papers the correctness of the statements I had made. Soon afterwards you adjourned, and when you met again, your powers had been dissipated into thin air. You could summon nobody—you had no control over the books and papers—you had no right to look at the current business—you could do nothing but record the sayings and doings of the men produced by the managers to swear to facts most of which you knew to be false—and you could not even cross-question them in relation to the enormous contradictions among themselves! Now, what the public desire to know, and what I desire to know, is *what was the sort of argument made use of* during the months of July, August, and September, to produce this wonderful effect, and *why was there no record of its character preserved in the minute book of your secretary?* Why was he kept in such ignorance of the change that he came to me perfectly assured, as he himself told me, that the books were to be exhibited to me? Is it trespassing too much upon your time to ask you to explain these extraordinary circumstances? If not, be pleased to, and at the same time to explain why you permitted no one but Mr.

Hager to be examined on behalf of the State, and why your letter of November 13, was written to prevent an important witness from giving his testimony.

Your report was made on or about the 9th of February, and on the 14th of that month, *you and your fellow commissioners being then in Trenton*, there appeared in the *Trentonian*, the recognised organ of Messrs. Stockton, Thompson, Stevens, Neilson and Co., an article of which the following is a copy :

#### "COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

"The speaker presented to the house on Wednesday a communication from H. C. Carey.

"This person, the public are aware, is the character, who, for two or three years past, has been engaged in the work of slandering and abusing many of our respectable citizens—the judiciary—the legislature—and almost everything else that related to New Jersey affairs. When the commissioners to investigate the affairs of the joint companies were appointed, he expressed great satisfaction with the selection made. He was heard to say that they were men after his own heart. That they would probe to the bottom everything in relation to his charges against those companies.

"Soon after the commissioners were organized, he was invited to assist and co-operate in the investigation: upon various pretences he evaded and declined every invitation so to do. He demanded as the only condition of his participation in the investigation, that he should have the books of the companies in his possession. The books were offered for his examination. He declined to prosecute any examination unless they were surrendered to his discretion. This, considering his doubtful and equivocal character, and motives, was not for a moment to be entertained.

"It was in fact discovered soon by the commissioners, that Mr. Carey did not desire a fair and full investigation. He desired to use and garble the books for his own mischievous and dishonest purposes. He did not desire to be a party to any investigation by honest and competent men. That would have revealed the truth. What he desired, was, materials for crimination and to sustain his random charges. As soon as he ascertained that the commissioners were not the men whom he could use to further his own personal designs, he resolved to have nothing to do with them. He resolved to denounce them, and continue the work of agitation. His recent communication to the legislature is the result of this conclusion.—His charges, upon which, for three years past he has been ringing the music of a single tune, have been falsified. His denunciations of some of our most estimable and meritorious citizens have been proved to have been malicious and unfounded. He stands before the people of New Jersey a convicted falsifier. No truth is to be found in his statements. They are false in the concrete, and false in detail. They are the ebullitions of a miserable monomaniac, who deals in monstrous charges, which he does not desire to verify. Invited and defied to the verification of his charges, the dastardly wretch shrinks from the effort when an opportunity is afforded him—takes refuge in quibbles—and prefers the reputation of a liar to the hazard of being forced to acknowledge himself mistaken. Now we say such a man is totally unworthy of any respectful treatment by the representatives of the people. We hope his communication to the legislature will be treated with the contempt that must ever hereafter pursue the writer."

I desire now to call your attention to the following facts. First, that under your eye it was thus asserted that the books were offered to me, which you knew to be false. Second, that it was asserted that I had fled from the sight of the books, when you knew that I had been unwearied in my efforts to obtain a sight of them. Third, that these things were asserted on the authority of yourself and Messrs. Hulme and Wurts, who were thus summoned into court to certify to the truth of enormous falsehoods. Fourth, that you never, either publicly or privately, disavowed the responsibility for this article, and that you and your colleagues are therefore as much responsible for it as if you had written it yourselves.

Next, I will ask you to remark, that upon the authority of statements thus silently avouched by you, there is attached to my name the epithet of LIAR, and in regard to this I would most respectfully ask an answer to the following questions :

First. Is that epithet fairly to be attached to a man who acquits a great and wealthy criminal in defiance of evidence?

Second. Would it fairly be applied to a man who at one time asserted the existence of great powers and denied it at another?

Third. Would it be fairly applicable to a man who at one time gave a pledge to produce certain "books and papers," and at another forfeited that pledge?

Fourth. Is it, or is it not, the epithet that most fully belongs to a man who silently permits his name to be used to give effect to false statements?

Should you have any doubt as to where that epithet might properly be applied, I would recommend your application to any man of honor for information, laying before him the article that I have copied, and informing him that you were on the ground in Trenton at the moment of its publication, and that you permitted all the members of the Legislature to believe that it was authorized by yourself and your brother commissioners, as containing a true statement of facts, and then let him decide whether your conduct has been that of a man of honor, and to which of the epithets above given you may most fairly lay claim. Let him understand, I pray you, that your powers were great in the spring, and that they withered in the autumn—that in the one you pledged yourself to exhibit the books, and that in the other you forfeited that pledge—and that there exists *no public reason* for so wonderful a change. That done, let him, I pray you, further decide whether or not your sanction of such notorious falsehoods as are contained in this paper, may not be received as proof conclusive that your verdict was the result of a *private understanding with the managers* that they were to be whitewashed—that to accomplish that object you would shut out all witnesses likely to compel the opening of your own eyes and those of Messrs. Hulme and Wurts—and that you would forfeit the pledges given to me as to the production of the books. Should you think otherwise—should you think I do you injustice—I hold myself at all times prepared to meet you before honorable men, there to prove the truth of all I say, or pay the forfeit in case I fail—or if you prefer a court of justice, you may rely upon my meeting you in any manner that will enable me to compel the production of the books and papers—although I believe there exists no court in the world before whom, to prove the existence of corruption, it would be necessary to do more than to prove that you silently permitted the above article to pass throughout the state as a correct statement of the facts of the case and of your opinions respecting me.

It is now the sixth time that it has been proposed to you and your fellow commissioners, to refer this question to honest, intelligent and independent men, but thus far the proposition has met no favor. What will be now its fate I cannot venture to predict, but you must, I think, be satisfied that the effect of past refusals has been to produce an impression that it has not been accepted because it *dare not be*, and that the only mode of removing that impression will be that of producing the books and papers before such men. By accepting my proposition, the whole matter may be settled within a month, for it will require but a single sitting for the examination of all the papers I shall deem it necessary to produce. Rely upon it, nothing short of the production of **THE BOOKS AND PAPERS** will satisfy the public mind in regard to the proceedings of yourself and Messrs. Hulme and Wurts, and be assured that every day's delay in their production is injurious to you and them.

With due respect, I am, &c.,

HENRY C. CAREY.

Burlington, Oct. 4, 1851.

15  
**A LETTER**

**TO**

**JAMES S. HULME, ESQ.,**

**LATE COMMISSIONER FOR INVESTIGATING  
THE AFFAIRS OF THE JOINT COMPANIES.**

**BY**

**A CITIZEN OF BURLINGTON.**

**PHILADELPHIA:**

**L. R. BAILEY, PRINTER.**

**1851.**

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## LETTER.

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SIR :

Having recently learned that, notwithstanding the facts already published on the subject, you continue to assure those who were once your friends, that I had never desired to see the books and papers of the Joint Companies, and that by refusing to produce them you had satisfied both the managers and myself—and having also had reason to believe that similar statements have been and are being made by your associates, Messrs. Robertson and Wurtz—I am induced to make the following record of the proceedings of yourself and them, in regard to the several demands for the production of those books and papers, and to address it directly to yourself, in order that if any where I err in my statements you may at once correct me.

The commissioners met late in March, 1849. Prior to their meeting, I addressed a letter to them, through you, stating my readiness to aid them in their investigation, by all the means in my power. Shortly after their first meeting, I visited them at Bordentown, and was there assured that their powers were full and complete, and would enable them to examine into the affairs of all the minor companies, as well as to take all the measures necessary to arrive at a full and complete understanding of the proceedings of the managers. In my presence, Mr. Bradley, the managers' agent, was told that the books and papers were in the hands of the commissioners, *to be exhibited to whom they pleased.*

My first request for the production of the books was made in a note to yourself, of the date of April 4, from which the following is an extract :

"As you are now about to enter on an examination of the canal business, I intend to pay you a visit before the end of the week, say on Saturday, which will perhaps be as early as you will be prepared for me. I think that in a couple of hours' conversation with the papers before you, I could enable you to understand the whole canal business thoroughly, and thus save you a great deal of labor, for without proper explanation it must be an almost inexplicable mass of words and figures. If, therefore, you could have the collectors' books for 1846, '7 and '8, and also the contracts with the transportation lines, and the settlements with them for the same years, and then give me a morning for examining them with you, and talking them over with you, I should be very glad. It would suffice, I think, to satisfy you that the charges against the management can be fully proved. I particularly wish to see the books for '46."

I particularly request you, sir, to remark that this letter was addressed to yourself, and that it must therefore have been in your possession at the very moment when you asserted that I had never desired to see the books and papers.

At the appointed time I went to Bordentown, but was told that the books called for were not there—that the commissioners desired *for the present* to prosecute the examination themselves—that they wished to afford the managers no excuse for

refusing the production of papers, &c., &c., and finally I was induced to leave with them the documents I had taken with me to aid in the examination of the books which had been called for. Here was the first *evasion* by the commissioners of my request for the production of the books and papers.

In May, I wrote to say that I contemplated leaving home, and was desirous to finish the business so far as I had any concern in it—that I wished to know that the commissioners were satisfied of the perfect truth of the charges, and that if they were not already so, it was my desire that I should at once be afforded the opportunity to supply the proof, by the books and papers.\* To this second demand for production, *you yourself* brought me the verbal answer of the commissioners, to the effect that it was not then convenient to do what I desired, but that if I should finally conclude to leave home, and would advise them of the fact, they would take measures for complying with my request. Here was your and their second *evasion* of compliance with a demand for the production of the books and papers.

In June you adjourned, and did not meet again until late in September. Early in October I received a request by your secretary that I would come to you at Bordentown, and he came fully believing that the books and papers were at once to be exhibited to me. It was, at the moment, inconvenient to go, yet on learning the probability that the books were to be exhibited, I determined to postpone another engagement that I might accompany the secretary, *who had assured me that the books bore me out in all that I had said of them*. On my arrival I soon discovered that he was not in the secrets of the commissioners, and that so far from intending to exhibit the books, they had sent for me for the purpose of affording Mr. Bradley, *in whose possession the books were not*, an opportunity to deny the right of producing the said books, by themselves, *in whose possession they were*. The books demanded were refused, and the burthen of refusal shifted to the managers, and here is found *the third refusal* to produce them.

In the evening of the same day, I had a private conversation with yourself and the other commissioners, in which I stated my having recently ascertained that not only were the boats not returned, but that where they were returned, the manifests were uniformly fraudulent—that they rarely represented more than a third of the cargo—and that if certain books, which I then designated, were produced, I would enable the commissioners to satisfy themselves, and that conclusively, that the frauds upon the revenue were greater than I had ever imagined. The suggestion, however, met no approbation, and for the simple reason, as I suppose, that the proof offered was of such a character as effectually precluded the idea that past errors were not fraudulent but “only defective.” Here was *the fourth refusal* to produce the books and papers. Recollect, I pray you, that you were party to each and every one of these refusals; and then recollect that you have been in the habit of asserting that I never desired to see the books and papers of the companies, and that you had satisfied both parties by refusing to produce them.

On the 10th of October, I made a written demand for the production of certain books and papers, to be examined under the inspection of yourself and your associates, pledging myself to establish by them the truth of the charges against the managers. On the 25th of that month, I received a refusal to produce them, signed by Judge Robertson. *Here was refusal No. five.*

On the 29th, I demanded to know the reason of the managers for permitting them to be refused. By a letter dated November 1, compliance with my demand was denied.

On the following day, November 2, I reiterated my claim to have the books and

\* Having mislaid the copy of this letter, I quote it from memory.

papers produced, and also reiterated the declaration of my ability to prove by them the fraudulent character of the transactions of the managers with the state and the stockholders, but to this demand no reply was furnished. *Here was refusal No sir.*

Had I entertained the slightest doubt of my ability to prove the truth of the charges I had made, and had I therefore not really desired to see the books, my purpose would now have been completely answered. The production of the books had been repeatedly demanded, and as repeatedly refused, and I of course was in no way responsible for the result at which the commissioners might arrive. I might therefore well stand where I had been placed by the combined action of the managers and commissioners. So different, however, *as you well know*, were my feelings on the subject, that on the 13th November, I addressed you a *private letter*, remonstrating against the course of yourself and your colleagues in denying me the right to see the books by aid of which the charges were to be, and could be, established. You were, as I told you, trying me behind my back, having shut me out of court and denied me the right of seeing books, papers or witnesses, and I desired to know if you would consider it justice if such a course were to be pursued towards yourself. That no doubt may exist as to the precise character of this letter, a copy of it is here given.

“DEAR SIR :

“I have been wishing to see you, but as we may not soon meet, I will put on paper what I had to say.

“The managers are anxious to have a certificate that they have been very careless—that they have made many blunders—and they would not object to your finding them indebted to the state, and largely so, provided only that you did not certify that it was done with fraudulent intent. From the remark you made to me the other day, I was led to believe that the commissioners did not propose to say that the errors were intentional, and the confident assurances now given by the managers to their friends seem to confirm that view. Nevertheless the commissioners have a letter from me in which I say that if they will show me the books, I will show them that the same thing has been done from year to year, and is done, as I believe, to the present hour. Would it be right under such circumstances to make such a report?

“I asked the commissioners in May last, to look at the Canal books of '46 and '47, and to send for me if they were not satisfied. I told them that I was prepared to show them all that was needed to me to prove, and that I wished the thing off my mind. You assured me, from them, that they would do what I desired, yet it has never been done. To this moment I am in perfect ignorance of everything, and likely so to remain until, in common with all the world, I shall read your report; and yet for six months I have been ready in one hour to prove all I have said. Is this right? Would you think it so were our position changed? I think not.

“I am, in effect, being tried in my absence. Offer you what evidence I might, it would be met by apologies and excuses, the falsehood of which I could show in five minutes, but which it might not be in your power to see. I know the strength of the case in my own hands, for I know that they cannot deceive me, and that they know as well as I. They could not offer me an excuse of any kind, the falsehood of which I could not expose—but I know that there is no man but myself that could do so, and yet I am shut out of court as completely as if I were not in any way interested in the result. I confess to you that this is not the justice that I expected when the commission was named. I expected a fair stand-up fight with the managers, and was prepared for it. As it is, I stand to be shot at, with no chance of returning a shot of any kind. If the commi-



are not prepared to certify that I am right, they should afford me the opportunity to show them that I am so.

"I would be glad to have some conversation with you when you pass through here on Monday or Tuesday, and if you will let me know when you will be here, will arrange to be at home.

"Yours very respectfully,

"HENRY C. CAREY.

"*Burlington, November 13, 1849.*"

To this letter I received the following reply, to which I would desire to call the attention of every Jerseyman, as to a masterpiece of evasion:

"*Burlington, November 21.*

"RESPECTED FRIEND:

"I received your letter dated a few days back, but not having been to Bordentown since I last saw you, having been otherwise engaged for the last two weeks, I have called to see you to-day on my way to Bordentown, but not finding you at home, leave this note. With regard to the matter alluded to in your letter, I have had so much to agitate my mind since receiving it, that I have not given it any consideration, but will look it carefully over after I get to Bordentown.

"Very respectfully, J. S. H."

That your mind *was* much agitated about that time, I do not doubt. You were about to make a great experiment on the credulity of the people, and at the moment of preparation I had appealed to your sense of justice, but your agitation was such that after more than a week had elapsed, you had given the appeal no "consideration." You would "look it over" at Bordentown, and there you must certainly have looked it over very carefully, *for within twenty days of the date of that letter*, and with it, most probably, in your pocket, you asserted to one of the most respectable men in the county that I had never desired to see the books, and that in refusing to produce them you had satisfied both parties. If you desire evidence that you did make this statement, and under these circumstances, it can be produced.

It would appear scarcely necessary to add anything further, and yet you would hardly occupy your true place in the public estimation were I to stop here, for there is yet much to add.

Having properly prepared the public mind for the reception of your extraordinary Report, it was at length permitted to come before the world in the month of February, 1850, when the Legislature had nearly completed its business, and when, of course, examination of the character of your statements had become entirely impossible. Some days after its appearance, the *Trentonian*, the managers' organ, stated that "the commissioners had soon discovered that I did not desire a fair investigation"—that an examination of the books and papers had been tendered to me—that I had demanded that they should be given into my possession, and finally, that I had fled from the sight of them. You, sir, were thus quoted as having witnessed these facts, and you were at that moment in Trenton, near the office of the *Trentonian*, and it is possible even that you may have authorized the use of your name on this occasion. Whether you did so or not, it is perfectly certain that neither you, nor Messrs. Robertson or Wurtz, ever contradicted it, having apparently been willing that it should pass throughout the state for truth, *and on your authority*. You were willing that the grossest falsehoods should pass current in relation to me, and to stand godfather to them, and up to this hour nine-tenths of the readers of the *Trentonian* believe that that article was authorized by you and your colleagues, and contains a true statement of facts, and yet at the moment of its publication you probably had in your pocket my letter remon-

strating with yourself in relation to shutting me out from the sight of books, papers, witnesses, evidence, everything in short, while placing the managers' agent, Mr. Bradley, on the bench with yourselves, to see everything, know everything, assert everything, and deny everything, as might suit the purpose of your friends the managers.

Allow me now to ask, Was this the conduct of a man of truth or honor? Would any man possessing a single spark of either, suffer a gross falsehood to be publicly circulated, on his authority, without as publicly contradicting it, or, if he did so, would he not thus make himself responsible for it? Have you not thereby made yourself responsible for the enormous falsehoods of the *Trentonian*, and are not your associates in the commission equally responsible for them? I pray you to consult any man of honor in the state, telling him that you quietly permitted your names to be used to give sanction to a series of infamous falsehoods, and take his opinion whether you are or are not to be held as fully responsible for them as if you had written them yourselves. Inform him, too, that for months before its appearance you had been in the habit of assuring your friends that I had never desired to see the books, and that in refusing to produce them you had satisfied both parties, and take his further opinion on the subject. Add to it, that you yourself told me in excuse for not producing them, that *your* colleagues doubted their powers, while Judge Robertson assured his friends that it was *his* colleagues that doubted their powers—and then let him decide whether or not your conduct has been that of a man of truth and honor, and whether the statements in your Report are entitled to any, even the slightest consideration.

I am perfectly aware that you have assured your former friends that no corruption had been used towards yourself or your fellow commissioners, to induce you to whitewash the managers, but am also aware that you have given to those same persons equally positive assurances that I never desired to see the books, and that you gave these assurances while you had in your pocket my letter of remonstrance at the injustice that you were doing me in not producing them—and I confess to you that I see no reason for believing one statement more than the other. You changed your opinions greatly as to both your powers and your duties, between April and October, and as no *public* reason is recorded by your secretary, we must suppose the change to have been the result of a *private understanding with the managers*. Had no such understanding existed, how could you, with the following great fact staring you in the face, have whitewashed them?

It had been clearly shown that between 1838 and 1846, while the tonnage of the boats trading on the canal, and carrying superior merchandise, had *trebled* in amount, *the business accounted for to the state had fallen off nearly one-half*, and that no question should remain in regard to this important fact, the names of the vessels and the number of trips made by them, were given. Captain Stockton, president of the company, and Mr. Neilson, treasurer, were both concerned in the Napoleon Company, and in that capacity were accustomed to receive the earnings of the boats, and had of course good reason to know how many boats passed and how much freight was carried; and if any doubt existed, they could have verified the truth of my statements in a single hour, for your secretary assured me that *the books had borne me out in all I said of them*. Instead of doing this, Messrs. Stockton and Neilson employed Mr. Bradley, and paid him *liberally*, for drawing up a certificate that the boats carried manifests, that the books were beautifully kept, and that there was no truth in what I had said, and then induced their friends, Messrs. King, Pennington and Parker, to sign it. You came soon after to examine the same books from which Messrs. Stockton, Neilson, and Bradley had concocted that certificate, and you found that

was false in every part—that numerous boats carried no manifests, and that in a single year there had passed under the eyes of Messrs. Stockton and Neilson almost two boats per day for every working day in the year, that had been “dropped out” of the returns *sworn to by the treasurer*, and certified upon honor by Captain Stockton, the person really responsible for the correct management of the concerns of the company. It was therefore clear that Captain Stockton and Mr. Neilson had knowingly and wilfully come into court with a false statement of facts meant to cover frauds, and that they had thereby acknowledged their previous acquaintance with these enormous frauds upon the state and stockholders, and yet with this great fact before you, you certified that the returns were “not fraudulent” but only “defective!” After this, need we wonder, sir, that you should have been desirous that the world should be taught to believe that I had fled from the sight of the books and papers? Assuredly not. Neither should we be surprised that your Report is held to be of no more authority than is that signed by Messrs. King, Pennington and Parker, although given as the result of almost a year’s labor, at the cost of many thousand dollars to the state.

If, in what I have said, now say, or may in future say, I do you any injustice, you will find me at all times ready to meet you, with the books and papers that were for eleven months in your possession, before honest, intelligent and independent men, there to prove the truth of what I say, or pay the forfeit in case I fail—or if you and your colleagues prefer a court of justice, I have only to say that I am ready for any course that will insure the production of the books and papers, and will meet you and them when and how you please.

I am, sir, with due respect,

Yours,

HENRY C. CAREY.

*Burlington, June 24, 1851.*

P. S.—Since writing the above I have learned that Mr. Bradley, the largely paid author of the remarkable mass of falsehoods commonly known as the Report of Messrs. King, Pennington and Parker, and the assistant to yourself and your brother Commissioners in the selection of the materials that might most *safely* be used in the Report to the Legislature, has been rewarded for his services by a seat at the Board of Management of the joint companies. Such being the case, may we not hope speedily to see the signers of *Mr. Bradley’s second Report*—to wit, yourself and Messrs. Robertson and Wurtz, similarly rewarded? The laborer is worthy of his hire, and you have certainly earned this, *and much more*, at the hands of Messrs. Stockton, Stevens and Neilson. Republics are said to be deficient in gratitude, but I trust you may find it otherwise in regard to the Railroad Kings of New Jersey.

















